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TWENTY-SEVENTH ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR.

MARCH, 1897.

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Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

BUREAU OF STATISTICS OF LABOR,
CLAFLIN BUILDING, 20 BEACON STREET,
BOSTON, May 29, 1897.

TO THE HONORABLE SENATE AND HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES:

I have the honor to transmit, herewith, the Twenty-seventh Annual Report of the Bureau of Statistics of Labor. This report consists of three parts, the first relating to the Social and Industrial Condition of Barnstable County, and especially to the immigration of Western Islanders into said County, being the results of an inquiry made by direction of the legislature; the second containing information as to wages in continuation of a plan of presentation begun in the Report for 1895; and the third containing the labor chronology for the year, with a résumé of labor legislation.

I desire to record my acknowledgments to Mr. Charles F. Pidgin, Chief Clerk, who has had direct charge of the clerical work on this volume, and also to Mr. Frank H. Drown, Second Clerk. The faithful services of both of these officers entitle them to recognition.

Very respectfully,

HORACE G. WADLIN, *Chief.*

PART I.

SOCIAL AND INDUSTRIAL CHANGES

IN THE

COUNTY OF BARNSTABLE.

The following Memorial was presented to the legislature during the Session of 1896 :

“The undersigned respectfully memorializes the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives of Massachusetts : —

To take such action as will enable the Bureau of Labor of the State to make inquiries (statistical and otherwise) during the current year, concerning the immigration of Western Islanders into Barnstable County, etc.

Your memorialist is moved to make this request by his sense of the great value to the State and Nation of this county as a nursery for seamen ; and inasmuch as its original inhabitants are leaving it in such numbers as to give just occasion for alarm in the above respect, I ask that the above inquiry may be as comprehensive as it is possible to make it.

To this end I respectfully suggest that the capacity of the Cape for gardening may be investigated : First in its immediate relation to the support of families, and next by drainage and irrigation, that opportunity may be gained for the culture of the cranberry and other valuable crops suitable to the soil and climate.

I respectfully call your attention in the above connection to the fact that the Commonwealth still holds possession of an extensive tract of unoccupied territory in the town limits of Provincetown. Large portions of this reservation admit, it is thought, of cultivation by means of terraces upon its hill-sides, the application of loam from its low places, and water from its ponds.

In view of the precarious nature of fishing as a means for the support of families, I ask that the investigation of the Bureau of Labor be conducted with the desire to ascertain how far the functions of the State can be exercised in the aid of the people in the reclamation and adaptation of land for the ends herein set forth.”

This memorial was presented by Edward H. Rogers, Esq., of Chelsea, a former resident upon Cape Cod. It was supported by a petition in its aid from the Brotherhood of the Carpenter, of Boston, an organization within the Protestant Episcopal Church. It was duly referred to the proper committee, and, after a hearing, a resolve was reported and finally passed, directing the Bureau to make the desired investigation.

In reporting under this resolve it is not necessary to rely entirely upon statistical presentations, nor can the purpose of the memorial be fully met by a mere array of figures. Nevertheless, the present industrial condition of the towns in Barnstable County, and the exact composition of the population, as affected by immigration, especially of Western Islanders, may be most graphically shown by comparing the data derived from the Decennial Censuses of 1885 and 1895. Before proceeding to such textual comments as seem necessary, a series of tables is therefore presented which may serve as the foundation for comment.

The first table exhibits the population of the county, by towns, at the dates of seven successive censuses, beginning with 1865.

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	POPULATION: 1865-1895						
	1865	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895
THE COUNTY.	34,610	32,774	32,144	31,897	29,845	29,172	27,654
Barnstable, . . .	4,928	4,793	4,302	4,242	4,050	4,023	4,055
Bourne,* . . .	-	-	-	-	1,363	1,442	1,580
Brewster, . . .	1,456	1,259	1,219	1,144	934	1,003	901
Chatham, . . .	2,624	2,411	2,274	2,250	2,028	1,954	1,809
Dennis, . . .	3,592	3,269	3,369	3,288	2,923	2,899	2,545
Eastham, . . .	757	668	639	692	638	602	476
Falmouth, . . .	2,283	2,237	2,211	2,422	2,520	2,567	2,655
Harwich, . . .	3,540	3,080	3,355	3,265	2,783	2,734	2,532
Mashpee,† . . .	-	348	278	346	311	298	330
Orleans, . . .	1,585	1,323	1,373	1,294	1,176	1,219	1,198
Provincetown, . .	3,472	3,865	4,357	4,346	4,480	4,642	4,555
Sandwich, . . .	4,158	3,694	3,417	3,543	2,124	1,819	1,580
Truro, . . .	1,447	1,269	1,098	1,017	972	919	815
Wellfleet, . . .	2,296	2,135	1,988	1,875	1,687	1,291	968
Yarmouth, . . .	2,472	2,423	2,264	2,173	1,856	1,760	1,655

* Established April 2, 1884, from a part of Sandwich.

† Established May 28, 1870.

In 1895, as compared with 1865, a decline is shown in the county as a whole, and in every town except Falmouth and Provincetown. Falmouth has increased during this time from 2,283 to 2,655; and Provincetown has increased from 3,472 to 4,555. Part of the loss in Sandwich is due to the incorporation of the town of Bourne out of its territory in 1884. It is a curious coincidence that the population of Sandwich and Bourne was identical (1,580) in 1895. The following presentation shows which towns have increased or decreased at specified census dates as compared with preceding enumeration:

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), BY COMPARISON OF —						
	1865 with 1860	1870 with 1865	1875 with 1870	1880 with 1875	1885 with 1880	1890 with 1885	1895 with 1890
THE COUNTY.	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Barnstable, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	+
Bourne, . . .	*	*	*	*	*	+	+
Brewster, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	+	—
Chatham, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dennis, . . .	—	—	+	—	—	—	—
Eastham, . . .	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Falmouth, . . .	—	—	—	+	+	+	+
Harwich, . . .	+	—	+	—	—	—	—
Mashpee, . . .	†	†	—	+	—	—	+
Orleans, . . .	—	—	+	—	—	+	—
Provincetown, . . .	+	+	+	—	+	+	—
Sandwich, . . .	—	—	—	+	—	—	—
Truro, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wellfleet, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Yarmouth, . . .	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Established April 2, 1884, from a part of Sandwich.

† Established May 23, 1870.

The county, as a whole, has shown a decline at each enumeration, beginning with 1865. Falmouth shows a loss under the enumerations in 1865, 1870, and 1875, and a gain under each subsequent enumeration. Provincetown, the other town which shows a gain in 1895 as compared with 1865, shows a slight loss as compared with 1890; a loss in 1880 as compared with 1875; and a gain under every other enumeration. Chatham, Truro, Wellfleet, and Yarmouth show a loss under each enumeration, beginning with 1865; Barnstable,

a loss until that of 1895, which shows a very slight increase over 1890; Brewster, a loss, except in 1890 as compared with 1885; Dennis, a loss, except in 1875 as compared with 1870; Eastham, a loss, except in 1880 as compared with 1875; Mashpee, a loss, except in 1880 as compared with 1875, and in 1895 as compared with 1890; Orleans, a loss, except in 1875 as compared with 1870, and in 1890 as compared with 1885; and Sandwich, a loss, except in 1880 as compared with 1875; this loss, as stated, being partly due to the incorporation of the new town of Bourne, which shows a slight but continuous gain since its establishment in 1884. Prior to 1865, however, a gain had been shown from the earliest years, although slight in 1855 and 1860, as will appear from the following statement, which also shows the loss subsequent to 1860:

YEARS AND CENSUS.	County Population	Increase (+), or Decrease (-), as Compared with Previous Census
1765 (Provincial)	12,127	-
1776 (Provincial)	15,546	+3,419
1790 (United States)	17,354	+1,808
1800 (United States)	19,293	+1,939
1810 (United States)	22,211	+2,918
1820 (United States)	24,026	+1,815
1830 (United States)	28,514	+4,488
1840 (United States)	32,548	+4,034
1850 (United States)	35,276	+2,728
1855 (State)	35,442	+ 166
1860 (United States)	35,990	+ 548
1865 (State)	34,610	-1,380
1870 (United States)	32,774	-1,836
1875 (State)	32,144	- 630
1880 (United States)	31,897	- 247
1885 (State)	29,845	-2,052
1890 (United States)	29,172	- 673
1895 (State)	27,654	-1,518

The final loss or gain in population for the entire thirty years, with percentages, is shown in the following table:

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	POPULATION		INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1895 as COMPARED WITH 1865	
	1865	1895	Number	Percentages
THE COUNTY.	34,610	27,654	-6,956	-20.10
Barnstable,	4,928	4,055	- 873	-17.72
Bourne,*	-	1,580	+1,580	-
Brewster,	1,456	901	- 555	-38.12
Chatham,	2,624	1,809	- 815	-31.06
Dennis,	3,592	2,545	-1,047	-29.15
Eastham,	757	476	- 281	-37.12
Falmouth,	2,283	2,655	+ 372	+16.29
Harwich,	3,540	2,532	-1,008	-28.47
Mashpee,†	-	330	+ 330	-
Orleans,	1,585	1,198	- 387	-24.42
Provincetown,	3,472	4,555	+1,083	+31.19
Sandwich,	4,158	1,580	-2,578	-62.00
Truro,	1,447	815	- 632	-43.68
Wellfleet,	2,296	968	-1,328	-57.84
Yarmouth,	2,472	1,655	- 817	-33.05

* Established April 2, 1884, from a part of Sandwich. The loss upon the territory of Sandwich and Bourne together is 998 since 1865, or 24 per cent.

† Established May 28, 1870.

As a whole, the county shows a loss of population amounting to 20.10 per cent in the thirty years, and while Falmouth and Provincetown have gained 16.29 per cent and 31.19 per cent, respectively, during this time, many of the towns show a loss much greater than that of the county in the aggregate. For example, Truro and Wellfleet, which, next to Provincetown, occupy the outer part of the Cape, have lost, respectively, 43.68 per cent and 57.84 per cent. No other towns show so great a loss as this except Sandwich, which, as a separate municipality, has lost 62 per cent; but this is largely due to the incorporation of Bourne, inasmuch as the loss upon the territory occupied by Sandwich and Bourne together is but 24 per cent.

We now pass to an analysis of the present population. The table at the top of page eight exhibits a classification of native and foreign born with percentages of same.

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	POPULATION			PERCENTAGES	
	Native Born	Foreign Born	Totals	Native Born	Foreign Born
THE COUNTY.	24,651	3,003	27,654	89.14	10.86
Barnstable,	3,822	233	4,055	94.25	5.75
Bourne,	1,486	94	1,580	94.05	5.95
Brewster,	831	70	901	92.23	7.77
Chatham,	1,764	45	1,809	97.51	2.49
Dennis,	2,436	109	2,545	95.72	4.28
Eastham,	462	14	476	97.06	2.94
Falmouth,	2,284	371	2,655	86.03	13.97
Harwich,	2,370	162	2,532	93.60	6.40
Mashpee,	319	11	330	96.67	3.33
Orleans,	1,132	66	1,198	94.49	5.51
Provincetown,	3,228	1,327	4,555	70.87	29.13
Sandwich,	1,344	236	1,580	85.06	14.94
Truro,	690	125	815	84.66	15.34
Wellfleet,	900	68	968	92.98	7.02
Yarmouth,	1,583	72	1,655	95.65	4.35

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
1	BARNSTABLE.	629	783	532	1,944
2	Native Born.	618	726	497	1,841
3	Massachusetts,	593	682	451	1,726
4	Not specified,	-	1	-	1
5	Other towns,	126	247	155	528
6	Town named,	467	434	296	1,197
7	Other States,	25	44	46	115
8	Foreign Born.	11	57	35	103
9	American Citizens (born abroad), . . .	-	-	-	-
10	American Citizens (born at sea), . . .	-	-	-	-
11	Austria,	-	1	-	1
12	British Possessions, Other,	1	2	-	3
13	Canada (English),	1	1	-	2
14	China,	-	1	1	2
15	England,	2	9	8	19
16	France,	-	3	-	3
17	Germany,	-	1	1	2
18	Ireland,	3	7	15	25
19	Italy,	-	1	1	2
20	New Brunswick,	-	-	1	1

This is an extremely interesting table. When we remember that Massachusetts has for many years been open to immigration, and that the development of her industries, and the great increase of population that has accompanied this development, have largely increased the proportion of foreign-born persons within the Commonwealth, it is of no slight significance that we find here an entire county which is almost unaffected by the change. Only 10.86 per cent of its population is due to immigration from abroad. If no other proof appeared, this, of itself, shows that the influences which have contributed to the development of our industrial resources, and which have enormously increased the wealth and population of the State, have been practically inoperative in Barnstable County. Falmouth and Provincetown, the two towns which have made some growth, together with Sandwich and Truro, have the largest percentages of foreign born. The next table classifies both native and foreign born by place of birth, sex, and age periods.

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
574	900	637	2,111	1,203	1,683	1,169	4,055	1
561	816	604	1,981	1,179	1,542	1,101	3,822	2
538	723	543	1,804	1,131	1,405	994	3,530	3
-	1	1	2	-	2	1	3	4
119	272	200	591	245	519	355	1,119	5
419	450	342	1,211	886	884	638	2,408	6
23	93	61	177	48	137	107	292	7
13	84	33	130	24	141	68	233	8
1	1	1	3	1	1	1	3	9
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	10
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	11
-	-	-	-	1	2	-	3	12
-	8	-	8	1	9	-	10	13
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	14
1	13	5	19	3	22	13	38	15
-	1	-	1	-	4	-	4	16
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	17
-	12	21	33	3	19	36	58	18
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	19
-	10	2	12	-	10	3	13	20

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
	BARNSTABLE — Con.				
	<i>Foreign Born</i> — Con.				
1	Norway,	-	-	1	1
2	Nova Scotia,	3	6	2	11
3	Poland,	-	1	-	1
4	Portugal,	-	6	3	9
5	Not specified,	-	-	-	-
6	Western Islands,	-	6	3	9
7	Prince Edward Island,	-	1	-	1
8	Russia,	1	6	-	7
9	Sandwich Islands (Hawaii),	-	1	-	1
10	Scotland,	-	3	1	4
11	Spain,	-	-	-	-
12	Sweden,	-	6	1	7
13	West Indies,	-	1	-	1
14	BOURNE.	257	331	184	772
15	<i>Native Born.</i>	251	300	176	727
16	Massachusetts,	236	257	159	652
17	Not specified,	1	6	3	10
18	Other towns,	46	114	53	213
19	Town named,	189	137	103	429
20	Other States,	15	43	17	75
21	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	6	31	8	45
22	American Citizens (born abroad),	1	-	-	1
23	At sea,	-	1	-	1
24	Canada,	-	-	-	-
25	English,	-	-	-	-
26	French,	-	-	-	-
27	England,	-	1	4	5
28	Germany,	-	-	-	-
29	Ireland,	1	3	1	5
30	New Brunswick,	-	4	-	4
31	Newfoundland,	-	-	-	-
32	Norway,	-	1	1	2
33	Nova Scotia,	3	9	2	14
34	Portugal,	-	1	-	1
35	Not specified,	-	1	-	1
36	Western Islands,	-	-	-	-
37	Prince Edward Island,	-	1	-	1
38	Russia,	-	6	-	6
39	Scotland,	1	1	-	2

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
—Continued.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
5	19	1	25	8	25	3	36	2
1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	3
-	5	-	5	-	11	3	14	4
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	5
-	4	-	4	-	10	3	13	6
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	7
3	4	-	7	4	10	-	14	8
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9
1	3	1	5	1	6	2	9	10
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	11
-	6	1	7	-	12	2	14	12
1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	13
263	342	203	808	520	673	387	1,580	14
254	308	197	759	505	608	373	1,486	15
240	278	175	693	476	535	334	1,345	16
1	7	3	11	2	13	6	21	17
81	153	77	311	127	267	130	524	18
158	118	95	371	347	255	198	800	19
14	30	22	66	29	73	39	141	20
9	34	6	49	15	65	14	94	21
-	1	-	1	1	1	-	2	22
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	23
1	3	-	4	1	3	-	4	24
-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	25
1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	26
1	3	-	4	1	4	4	9	27
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	28
1	8	2	11	2	11	3	16	29
-	1	1	2	-	5	1	6	30
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	31
-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	32
1	6	3	10	4	15	5	24	33
1	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	34
1	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	36
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	37
4	3	-	7	4	9	-	13	38
-	1	-	1	1	2	-	3	39

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
	BOURNE — CON.				
	<i>Foreign Born</i> — CON.				
1	Sweden,	-	2	-	2
2	Wales,	-	1	-	1
3	BREWSTER.	147	156	134	437
4	<i>Native Born.</i>	146	141	119	406
5	Massachusetts,	146	132	115	393
6	Other towns,	18	32	55	105
7	Town named,	128	100	60	288
8	Other States,	-	9	4	13
9	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	1	15	15	31
10	British Possessions, Other	-	-	1	1
11	England,	-	-	2	2
12	Germany,	-	1	-	1
13	Ireland,	1	2	9	12
14	New Brunswick,	-	2	-	2
15	Norway,	-	1	-	1
16	Nova Scotia,	-	2	1	3
17	Portugal,	-	4	2	6
18	Not specified,	-	-	-	-
19	Western Islands,	-	4	2	6
20	Prince Edward Island,	-	-	-	-
21	Spain,	-	-	-	-
22	Sweden,	-	2	-	2
23	West Indies,	-	1	-	1
24	CHATHAM.	280	384	234	898
25	<i>Native Born.</i>	278	378	222	878
26	Massachusetts,	267	356	216	839
27	Other towns,	47	94	56	197
28	Town named,	220	262	160	642
29	Other States,	11	22	6	39
30	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	2	6	12	20
31	American Citizens (born abroad),	-	-	2	2
32	British Possessions, Other	-	-	1	1
33	Canada,	-	1	-	1
34	English,	-	-	-	-
35	French,	-	1	-	1
36	Denmark,	-	-	1	1
37	England,	2	-	5	7
38	Ireland,	-	1	1	2

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
—Continued.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
-	3	-	3	-	5	-	5	1
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2
145	175	144	464	292	331	278	901	3
144	160	121	425	290	301	240	831	4
135	151	111	397	281	283	226	790	5
20	64	57	141	38	96	112	246	6
115	87	54	256	243	187	114	544	7
9	9	10	28	9	18	14	41	8
1	15	23	39	2	30	38	70	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	10
-	1	4	5	-	1	6	7	11
1	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	12
-	3	14	17	1	5	23	29	13
-	3	-	3	-	5	-	5	14
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	15
-	3	2	5	-	5	3	8	16
-	1	1	2	-	5	3	8	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
-	1	1	2	-	5	3	8	19
-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	20
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	21
-	2	-	2	-	4	-	4	22
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	23
242	384	285	911	522	768	519	1,809	24
240	370	276	886	518	748	498	1,764	25
226	344	264	834	493	700	480	1,673	26
39	93	94	226	86	187	150	423	27
187	251	170	608	407	513	330	1,250	28
14	26	12	52	25	48	18	91	29
2	14	9	25	4	20	21	45	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	31
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	32
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	33
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	34
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	35
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	36
2	4	4	10	4	4	9	17	37
-	1	2	3	-	2	3	5	38

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES.			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
	CHATHAM — Con.				
	Foreign Born — Con.				
1	New Brunswick,	-	1	-	1
2	Newfoundland,	-	-	-	-
3	Nova Scotia,	-	-	1	1
4	Portugal,	-	-	1	1
5	Not specified,	-	-	-	-
6	Western Islands,	-	-	1	1
7	Prince Edward Island,	-	2	-	2
8	Scotland,	-	-	-	-
9	Wales,	-	1	-	1
10	DENNIS.	371	431	362	1,164
11	Native Born.	366	414	335	1,115
12	Massachusetts,	359	395	325	1,079
13	Other towns,	53	101	86	240
14	Town named,	306	294	239	839
15	Other States,	7	19	10	36
16	Foreign Born.	5	17	27	49
17	American Citizens (born abroad),	-	-	-	-
18	American Citizens (born at sea),	1	-	1	2
19	At sea,	-	-	-	-
20	Canada,	2	5	5	12
21	English,	2	4	5	11
22	French,	-	1	-	1
23	Denmark,	-	-	1	1
24	England,	-	-	5	5
25	France,	-	1	-	1
26	Germany,	-	3	1	4
27	Ireland,	-	-	3	3
28	Norway,	-	-	1	1
29	Portugal,	2	7	7	16
30	Not specified,	2	7	7	16
31	Western Islands,	-	-	-	-
32	Scotland,	-	-	1	1
33	South America,	-	-	-	-
34	Sweden,	-	1	2	3
35	EASTHAM.	65	93	76	234
36	Native Born.	65	92	73	230
37	Massachusetts,	65	90	72	227
38	Other towns,	15	29	26	70
39	Town named,	50	61	46	157
40	Other States,	-	2	1	3

Native Born and Foreign Born : By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	1
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	2
-	5	1	6	-	5	2	7	3
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	6
-	1	1	2	-	3	1	4	7
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	8
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	9
419	561	401	1,381	790	992	763	2,545	10
413	523	385	1,321	779	937	720	2,436	11
396	485	361	1,242	755	880	686	2,321	12
71	161	143	375	124	262	229	615	13
325	324	218	867	631	618	457	1,706	14
17	38	24	79	24	57	34	115	15
6	38	16	60	11	55	43	109	16
3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	17
-	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	18
-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	19
2	18	1	21	4	23	6	33	20
2	18	1	21	4	22	6	32	21
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	23
-	6	2	8	-	6	7	13	24
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	25
-	1	-	1	-	4	1	5	26
1	3	8	12	1	3	11	15	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	28
-	7	3	10	2	14	10	26	29
-	7	2	9	2	14	9	25	30
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	31
-	1	1	2	-	1	2	3	32
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	33
-	-	-	-	-	1	2	3	34
64	96	82	242	129	189	158	476	35
60	92	80	232	125	184	153	462	36
58	80	76	214	123	170	148	441	37
13	33	28	74	28	62	54	144	38
45	47	48	140	95	108	94	297	39
2	12	4	18	2	14	5	21	40

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
—Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
	EASTHAM — CON.				
1	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	-	1	3	4
2	Canada (English),	-	-	-	-
3	England,	-	-	2	2
4	New Brunswick,	-	-	-	-
5	Nova Scotia,	-	-	1	1
6	Portugal,	-	1	-	1
7	Not specified,	-	-	-	-
8	Western Islands,	-	1	-	1
9	West Indies,	-	-	-	-
10	FALMOUTH.	414	558	311	1,283
11	<i>Native Born.</i>	396	424	291	1,111
12	Massachusetts,	367	378	265	1,010
13	Not specified,	1	-	-	1
14	Other towns,	77	183	72	332
15	Town named,	289	195	193	677
16	Other States,	29	46	26	101
17	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	18	134	20	172
18	American Citizens (born abroad),	1	4	-	5
19	American Citizens (born at sea),	-	2	-	2
20	British Possessions, Other	-	1	-	1
21	Canada,	3	6	1	10
22	English,	1	3	1	5
23	French,	2	3	-	5
24	China,	-	1	-	1
25	Denmark,	-	3	-	3
26	England,	-	9	3	12
27	France,	-	-	-	-
28	Germany,	-	5	-	5
29	Ireland,	-	33	13	46
30	Italy,	-	1	-	1
31	New Brunswick,	-	9	-	9
32	Newfoundland,	-	1	-	1
33	Nova Scotia,	2	2	-	4
34	Oceania,	-	1	-	1
35	Portugal,	12	39	2	53
36	Not specified,	-	3	-	3
37	Western Islands,	12	36	2	50
38	Prince Edward Island,	-	2	-	2
39	Russia,	-	2	-	2
40	Scotland,	-	2	-	2
41	Sweden,	-	10	-	10

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
4	4	2	10	4	5	5	14	1
1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	2
-	2	-	2	-	2	2	4	3
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	4
-	1	1	2	-	1	2	3	5
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	6
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	8
3	-	-	3	3	-	-	3	9
429	607	336	1,372	843	1,165	647	2,655	10
404	456	313	1,173	800	880	604	2,284	11
380	398	284	1,062	747	776	549	2,072	12
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	13
100	204	110	414	177	387	182	746	14
280	194	174	648	569	389	367	1,325	15
24	58	29	111	53	104	55	212	16
25	151	23	199	43	285	43	371	17
1	1	-	2	2	5	-	7	18
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	19
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	20
4	11	1	16	7	17	2	26	21
4	8	1	13	5	11	2	18	22
-	3	-	3	2	6	-	8	23
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	24
1	1	-	2	1	4	-	5	25
-	12	3	15	-	21	6	27	26
-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	27
-	3	1	4	-	8	1	9	28
1	59	10	70	1	92	23	116	29
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	30
-	1	2	3	-	10	2	12	31
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	32
8	20	2	30	10	22	2	34	33
1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	34
7	20	1	28	19	59	3	81	35
-	3	1	4	-	6	1	7	36
7	17	-	24	19	53	2	74	37
1	2	-	3	1	4	-	5	38
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	39
-	4	3	7	-	6	3	9	40
1	15	-	16	1	25	-	26	41

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
	FALMOUTH — Con.				
	Foreign Born — Con.				
1	Wales,	-	1	-	1
2	West Indies,	-	-	1	1
3	HARWICH.	402	464	387	1,253
4	Native Born.	389	425	367	1 181
5	Massachusetts,	374	411	347	1,132
6	Other towns,	45	87	79	211
7	Town named,	329	324	268	921
8	Other States,	15	14	20	49
9	Foreign Born.	13	39	20	72
10	Canada (English),	-	-	-	-
11	England,	-	3	1	4
12	France,	2	-	-	2
13	Ireland,	-	1	4	5
14	New Brunswick,	-	-	-	-
15	Nova Scotia,	1	1	2	4
16	Portugal,	10	34	12	56
17	Not specified,	-	-	-	-
18	Western Islands,	10	34	12	56
19	Scotland,	-	-	1	1
20	MASHPEE	80	70	28	178
21	Native Born.	79	67	27	173
22	Massachusetts,	76	62	21	159
23	Other towns,	6	6	8	20
24	Town named,	70	56	13	139
25	Other States,	3	5	6	14
26	Foreign Born.	1	3	1	5
27	American Citizens (born abroad), . .	1	-	-	1
28	Canada (English),	-	-	-	-
29	England,	-	-	-	-
30	Ireland,	-	1	-	1
31	Norway,	-	1	-	1
32	Russia,	-	1	-	1
33	Scotland,	-	-	-	-
34	West Indies,	-	-	1	1
35	ORLEANS.	169	201	189	559
36	Native Born.	162	186	179	527
37	Massachusetts,	149	173	166	488
38	Other towns,	41	83	36	160
39	Town named,	108	90	130	328
40	Other States,	13	13	13	39

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
349	529	401	1,279	751	993	788	2,532	3
335	476	378	1,189	724	901	745	2,370	4
323	448	369	1,140	697	859	716	2,272	5
51	127	104	282	96	214	183	493	6
272	321	265	858	601	645	533	1,779	7
12	28	9	49	27	42	29	98	8
14	53	23	90	27	92	43	162	9
-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	10
-	5	3	8	-	8	4	12	11
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	12
-	5	7	12	-	6	11	17	13
-	1	2	3	-	1	2	3	14
1	7	4	12	2	8	6	16	15
13	33	5	51	23	67	17	107	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	17
13	33	5	51	23	67	17	107	18
-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	19
57	60	35	152	137	130	63	330	20
57	55	34	146	136	122	61	319	21
57	52	31	140	133	114	52	299	22
5	10	5	20	11	16	13	40	23
52	42	26	120	122	98	39	259	24
-	3	3	6	3	8	9	20	25
-	5	1	6	1	8	2	11	26
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	27
-	2	1	3	-	2	1	3	28
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	29
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	30
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	31
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	32
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	34
165	253	221	639	334	454	410	1,198	35
158	236	211	605	320	422	390	1,132	36
149	216	200	565	298	389	366	1,053	37
48	107	79	234	89	190	115	394	38
101	109	121	331	209	199	251	659	39
9	20	11	40	22	33	24	79	40

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
	ORLEANS — CON.				
1	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	7	15	10	32
2	American Citizens (born at sea), . . .	—	—	—	—
3	British America, <i>n. s.</i> ,	—	—	—	—
4	British Possessions, Other	—	2	1	3
5	Canada (English),	—	—	—	—
6	Denmark,	—	—	2	2
7	England,	1	6	1	8
8	Germany,	1	—	—	1
9	Ireland,	—	4	4	8
10	New Brunswick,	—	—	—	—
11	Newfoundland,	—	—	—	—
12	Nova Scotia,	4	3	1	8
13	Prince Edward Island,	—	—	—	—
14	Scotland,	1	—	1	2
15	West Indies,	—	—	—	—
16	PROVINCETOWN.	806	967	442	2,215
17	<i>Native Born.</i>	745	504	280	1,529
18	Massachusetts,	732	479	256	1,467
19	Not specified,	—	1	—	1
20	Other towns,	36	91	100	227
21	Town named,	696	387	156	1,239
22	Other States,	13	25	24	62
23	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	61	463	162	686
24	American Citizens (born abroad), . . .	3	—	—	2
25	American Citizens (born at sea), . . .	—	—	—	—
26	At sea,	—	—	—	—
27	British Possessions, Other	—	1	—	1
28	Canada,	12	59	38	109
29	English,	12	58	37	107
30	French,	—	1	1	2
31	China,	—	1	1	2
32	Denmark,	—	1	—	1
33	England,	—	2	6	8
34	France,	—	—	1	1
35	Germany,	—	6	1	7
36	Ireland,	—	5	10	15
37	Newfoundland,	—	1	—	1
38	Norway,	—	2	1	4

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
7	17	10	34	14	32	20	66	1
1	1	-	2	1	1	-	2	2
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	3
-	-	-	-	-	2	1	3	4
-	-	2	2	-	-	2	2	5
-	1	-	1	-	1	2	3	6
1	5	-	6	2	11	1	14	7
1	1	-	2	2	1	-	3	8
1	2	2	5	1	6	6	13	9
-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	10
-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	11
1	3	2	6	5	6	3	14	12
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	13
1	1	1	3	2	1	2	5	14
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	15
882	970	488	2,340	1,688	1,937	930	4,555	16
816	569	314	1,699	1,561	1,073	594	3,228	17
808	525	279	1,612	1,540	1,004	535	3,079	18
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	19
51	113	114	278	87	204	214	505	20
757	412	165	1,334	1,453	799	321	2,573	21
8	44	35	87	21	69	59	149	22
66	401	174	641	127	864	336	1,327	23
3	-	-	3	5	-	-	5	24
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	25
-	1	1	2	-	1	1	2	26
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	27
8	78	50	136	20	137	88	245	28
8	78	50	136	20	136	87	243	29
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	30
-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	31
-	1	-	1	-	2	-	2	32
-	3	3	6	-	5	9	14	33
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	34
-	-	1	1	-	6	2	8	35
-	5	26	31	-	10	36	46	36
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	37
-	-	-	-	-	3	1	4	38

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
	PROVINCETOWN—Con.				
	<i>Foreign Born</i> —Con.				
1	Portugal,	47	362	101	510
2	Not specified,	2	5	1	8
3	Western Islands,	45	357	100	502
4	Russia,	—	—	—	—
5	Scotland,	—	—	1	1
6	South America,	—	—	1	1
7	Spain,	—	2	—	2
8	Sweden,	—	5	—	5
9	West Indies,	—	15	1	16
10	SANDWICH.	228	266	240	734
11	<i>Native Born.</i>	220	227	185	632
12	Massachusetts,	206	205	166	577
13	Not specified,	—	1	—	1
14	Other towns,	32	58	69	159
15	Town named,	174	146	97	417
16	Other States,	14	22	19	55
17	<i>Foreign Born.</i>	8	39	55	102
18	American Citizens (born abroad),	—	—	—	—
19	Belgium,	—	1	1	2
20	British Possessions, Other	—	—	—	—
21	Canada,	1	1	1	3
22	English,	1	1	1	3
23	French,	—	—	—	—
24	England,	1	7	11	19
25	France,	—	2	2	4
26	Germany,	—	2	—	2
27	Ireland,	—	7	30	37
28	Italy,	1	1	—	2
29	New Brunswick,	—	1	—	1
30	Newfoundland,	—	1	—	1
31	Nova Scotia,	3	5	4	12
32	Portugal,	—	—	—	—
33	Not specified,	—	—	—	—
34	Western Islands,	—	—	—	—
35	Prince Edward Island,	1	—	—	1
36	Russia,	1	7	4	12
37	Scotland,	—	—	—	—
38	Sweden,	—	3	2	5
39	Switzerland,	—	1	—	1

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
53	307	92	452	100	669	193	962	1
-	1	1	2	2	6	2	10	2
53	306	91	450	98	663	191	952	3
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	4
-	-	1	1	-	-	2	2	5
-	1	-	1	-	1	1	2	6
-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	7
-	-	-	-	-	5	-	5	8
-	5	-	5	-	20	1	21	9
228	354	264	846	456	620	504	1,580	10
217	289	206	712	437	516	391	1,344	11
206	261	187	654	412	466	353	1,231	12
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	13
44	77	94	215	76	135	163	374	14
162	184	93	439	336	330	190	856	15
11	28	19	58	25	50	38	113	16
11	65	58	134	19	104	113	236	17
-	2	-	2	-	2	-	2	18
-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	19
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	20
2	1	-	3	3	2	1	6	21
1	1	-	2	2	2	1	5	22
1	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	23
1	6	5	12	2	13	16	31	24
-	1	-	1	-	3	2	5	25
1	-	-	1	1	2	-	3	26
1	21	43	65	1	28	73	102	27
-	-	-	-	1	1	-	2	28
-	2	2	4	-	3	2	5	29
-	2	-	2	-	3	-	3	30
2	13	4	19	5	18	8	31	31
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	32
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
-	1	-	1	-	1	-	1	34
-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	35
-	7	-	7	1	14	4	19	36
-	2	3	5	-	2	3	5	37
3	4	1	8	3	7	3	13	38
1	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	39

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
1	TRURO.	162	137	103	402
2	Native Born.	153	103	82	338
3	Massachusetts,	152	97	79	328
4	Other towns,	31	26	24	81
5	Town named,	121	71	55	247
6	Other States,	1	6	3	10
7	Foreign Born.	9	34	21	64
8	Canada (English),	-	1	-	1
9	England,	-	-	1	1
10	Ireland,	-	-	-	-
11	New Brunswick,	-	-	-	-
12	Norway,	-	1	-	1
13	Nova Scotia,	-	1	1	2
14	Portugal,	9	31	17	57
15	Not specified,	-	-	-	-
16	Western Islands,	9	31	17	57
17	Prince Edward Island,	-	-	2	2
18	Scotland,	-	-	-	-
19	Wales,	-	-	-	-
20	WELLFLEET.	138	156	155	449
21	Native Born.	131	144	144	419
22	Massachusetts,	129	134	135	398
23	Other towns,	20	43	34	97
24	Town named,	109	91	101	301
25	Other States,	2	10	9	21
26	Foreign Born.	7	12	11	30
27	American Citizens (born abroad),	-	-	-	-
28	Canada,	5	7	6	18
29	English,	3	3	2	8
30	French,	2	4	4	10
31	England,	-	-	2	2
32	France,	-	-	1	1
33	Germany,	-	2	-	2
34	Ireland,	-	-	-	-
35	Japan,	2	-	-	2
36	Portugal,	-	3	2	5
37	Not specified,	-	3	2	5
38	Western Islands,	-	-	-	-

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
—Continued.

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Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
1	YARMOUTH.	205	321	246	772
2	Native Born.	205	309	232	746
3	Massachusetts,	200	294	217	711
4	Other towns,	31	101	82	214
5	Town named,	169	193	135	497
6	Other States,	5	15	15	35
7	Foreign Born.	-	12	14	26
8	Canada (English),	-	2	-	2
9	England,	-	1	3	4
10	Germany,	-	2	-	2
11	Ireland,	-	-	6	6
12	Portugal,	-	1	2	3
13	Not specified,	-	-	1	1
14	Western Islands,	-	1	1	2
15	Russia,	-	5	1	6
16	Scotland,	-	1	-	1
17	Sweden,	-	-	2	2
18	Wales,	-	-	-	-
19	THE COUNTY.	4,353	5,318	3,623	13,294
20	Native Born.	4,204	4,440	3,209	11,853
21	Massachusetts,	4,051	4,145	2,990	11,186
22	Not specified,	2	9	3	14
23	Other towns,	624	1,295	935	2,854
24	Town named,	3,425	2,841	2,052	8,318
25	Other States,	153	295	219	667
26	Foreign Born.	149	878	414	1,441
27	American Citizens (born abroad),	5	4	2	11
28	American Citizens (born at sea),	1	2	1	4
29	At sea,	-	1	-	1
30	Austria,	-	1	-	1
31	Belgium,	-	1	1	2
32	British America, n. s.,	-	-	-	-
33	British Possessions, Other,	1	6	3	10
34	Canada,	24	83	51	158
35	English,	20	73	46	139
36	French,	4	10	5	19
37	China,	-	3	2	5
38	Denmark,	-	4	4	8
39	England,	6	38	54	98
40	France,	2	6	4	12

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Continued.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
208	354	321	883	413	675	567	1,655	1
205	328	304	837	410	637	536	1,583	2
189	303	277	769	389	597	494	1,480	3
41	120	111	272	72	221	193	486	4
148	183	166	497	317	376	301	994	5
16	25	27	68	21	40	42	103	6
3	26	17	46	3	38	31	72	7
1	4	3	8	1	6	3	10	8
-	5	3	8	-	6	6	12	9
-	3	-	3	-	5	-	5	10
1	6	8	15	1	6	14	21	11
-	1	-	1	-	2	2	4	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	13
-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	14
1	3	-	4	1	8	1	10	15
-	2	-	2	-	3	-	3	16
-	2	2	4	-	2	4	6	17
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	18
4,296	5,918	4,146	14,360	8,649	11,236	7,769	27,654	19
4,124	4,953	3,721	12,798	8,328	9,393	6,930	24,651	20
3,961	4,515	3,436	11,912	8,012	8,660	6,426	23,098	21
1	8	4	13	3	17	7	27	22
729	1,609	1,279	3,617	1,353	2,904	2,214	6,471	23
3,231	2,898	2,153	8,282	6,656	5,739	4,205	16,600	24
163	438	285	886	316	733	504	1,553	25
172	965	425	1,562	321	1,843	839	3,003	26
10	6	2	18	15	10	4	29	27
2	2	-	4	3	4	1	8	28
-	2	2	4	-	3	2	5	29
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	30
-	1	-	1	-	2	1	3	31
-	-	1	1	-	-	1	1	32
-	1	-	1	1	7	3	11	33
22	146	67	235	46	229	118	393	34
20	132	65	217	40	205	111	356	35
2	14	2	18	6	24	7	37	36
-	-	-	-	-	3	2	5	37
1	3	-	4	1	7	4	12	38
7	68	33	108	13	106	87	206	39
-	4	-	4	2	10	4	16	40

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Concluded.

	PLACE OF BIRTH.	MALES			
		Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals
	THE COUNTY — Con.				
	Foreign Born — Con.				
1	Germany,	1	22	3	26
2	Ireland,	5	64	96	165
3	Italy,	1	3	1	5
4	Japan,	2	—	—	2
5	New Brunswick,	—	17	1	18
6	Newfoundland,	—	3	—	3
7	Norway,	—	7	4	11
8	Nova Scotia,	16	29	15	60
9	Oceania,	—	1	—	1
10	Poland,	—	1	—	1
11	Portugal,	80	489	149	718
12	Not specified,	4	19	11	34
13	Western Islands,	76	470	138	684
14	Prince Edward Island,	1	6	2	9
15	Russia,	2	27	5	34
16	Sandwich Islands (Hawaii),	—	1	—	1
17	Scotland,	2	7	5	14
18	South America,	—	—	1	1
19	Spain,	—	2	—	2
20	Sweden,	—	29	7	36
21	Switzerland,	—	1	—	1
22	Wales,	—	3	—	3
23	West Indies,	—	17	3	20

The facts for the county, as a whole, appear in the final section of the table. First, as to the native born, who number in the aggregate 24,651, we find that 23,098 were born in Massachusetts. Of these, a nearly equal number are of each sex, the males numbering 11,186, and the females 11,912; and of the whole, 16,600 were born in towns upon the Cape, that is, are not only natives of Massachusetts, but are natives of the county in which they now live. Here again the males and females practically balance each other, the former numbering 8,318 and the latter 8,282. Natives of other towns in Massachusetts number 6,471, of whom 2,854 are males and 3,617 females, the females thus showing an excess of 763.

Native Born and Foreign Born: By Place of Birth, Sex, and Age Periods
— Concluded.

FEMALES				BOTH SEXES				
Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	Under 19	20 to 49	50 and Over	Totals	
3	11	2	16	4	33	5	42	1
6	128	144	278	11	192	240	443	2
-	-	-	-	1	3	1	5	3
-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2	4
-	21	11	32	-	38	12	50	5
-	6	-	6	-	9	-	9	6
-	1	-	1	-	8	4	12	7
19	81	23	123	35	110	38	183	8
1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	9
1	-	-	1	1	1	-	2	10
78	405	117	600	158	894	266	1,318	11
1	14	4	19	5	33	15	53	12
77	391	113	581	153	861	251	1,265	13
1	6	3	10	2	12	5	19	14
9	17	-	26	11	44	5	60	15
-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	16
2	16	12	30	4	23	17	44	17
-	2	-	2	-	2	1	3	18
-	-	2	2	-	2	2	4	19
4	32	4	40	4	61	11	76	20
1	1	-	2	1	2	-	3	21
-	-	2	2	-	3	2	5	22
5	5	-	10	5	22	3	30	23

Natives of other States, who have come into the county and are now living there, number 1,553, the males numbering 667 and the females 886, thus showing an excess of more than 200 females. Allusion was made on page nine to the slight influence of immigration from abroad upon the population of the county. It will be seen that the movement from other States to Barnstable County, as well as from other towns in Massachusetts to the Cape, has also been very slight.

The foreign-born contingent, which includes 3,003 persons, is largely made up of three elements: natives of Ireland, numbering 443; natives of the British American possessions, who number, including those born in Canada, New Brunswick,

Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, 655; and the Portuguese. Portuguese born in the Western Islands, concerning whom we are especially directed to inquire, number 1,265; and there are 53 others who were returned as Portuguese, the specific place of birth being unknown. These may be classed with the Western Islanders, who, of course, are also Portuguese, the aggregate under this head thus becoming 1,318, or 43.89 per cent of the entire foreign-born population of the Cape.

These three nationalities have been attracted to the Cape for two reasons. As to the Irish and English, the fishing industry is chiefly influential; this also has affected the coming of the others, but the comparative cheapness of real estate, due to the departure of the original inhabitants, thus making it easy to establish homes, has also had an important influence. The three elements named include 2,416 persons, or 80.45 per cent of the entire foreign-born population. Confining our attention to the Portuguese, it is to be noted that the males number 718, and the females 600. As to ages, they are largely persons in the prime of life, 489 males and 405 females being between 20 and 49 years of age. The males under 19 number 80 and the females under 19, 78; while the males 50 years of age and over number 149, and the females 117. In the aggregate, therefore, 894, or 67.83 per cent of the whole number, are found in the age period 20 to 49. This may be profitably compared with the ages of the native born. Of the whole number of native born, 9,393 are found in the age period 20 to 49, 8,328 below this period, and 6,930 above it. Of the foreign born as a whole, 1,843 are found in the age period 20 to 49, 321 below this period, and 839 above it.

The population from 16 to 60 years of age is usually classed as industrially productive. Such a classification is, of course, somewhat arbitrary, as persons above 60 years of age do not always cease to be industrially effective; within the ordinary limitations, however, the classification is accurate. The movement away from the Cape of industrially effective persons among the native born is quite clearly shown by the extremely high percentages of the population above the productive age limit; that is to say, above 60 years of age. In 1885, the population

of Barnstable County being then 29,845, 58.74 per cent was included within the productive age group (16 to 60), while above the age of 60 there was found 15.06 per cent of the entire population, 26.20 per cent being young persons below the age of 16. In 1895, the population has dropped to 27,654, and the Census returns have shown that 58.45 per cent is now within the productive age group (16 to 60), a proportion not greatly different from that which existed in 1885; but, as the population has declined, while this proportion has remained substantially unchanged, the uniformity is caused by the fact that the percentage of young persons has fallen to 25.06, and we now find 16.49 per cent of the entire population above the productive age limit. As to the native-born population alone, it will be seen from the figures presented in the foregoing table, that 28.11 per cent is of the age of 50 years and over. This large percentage of persons above the industrially productive age limit, and therefore classed as dependent by reason of age, although all of them are not actually dependent, is due almost entirely to the movement of native-born young persons away from the Cape as soon as they desire to enter industrial life, there being no desirable employment obtainable in the towns of their nativity.

It is not necessary to point out in detail the composition of the population in each of the towns. It should, however, be noticed that while the Western Islanders form a large proportion of the foreign-born element, they are practically confined to the following towns, each of which contains the annexed number of Western Islanders and other Portuguese: Falmouth, 81; Harwich, 107; Provincetown, 962; Truro, 104. We have previously shown that the population in Provincetown has risen in 30 years from 3,472 to 4,555. We now find that if the Portuguese who have come into that town are excluded, the population would be but 3,593, an increase of but 121 persons over the population of the town in 1865. The Portuguese have also contributed to the growth of Falmouth, which, except Provincetown, is the only town showing an increase of population during 30 years.

The next table shows the length of residence of the foreign born.

Length of Residence of Foreign Born.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Barnstable.			
Massachusetts,	103	130	233
Under 2 years,	4	7	11
2 to 5 years,	25	27	52
6 years and over,	74	96	170
United States,	103	130	233
Under 2 years,	3	7	10
2 to 5 years,	23	23	46
6 years and over,	77	100	177
Bourne.			
Massachusetts,	45	49	94
Under 2 years,	-	-	-
2 to 5 years,	14	17	31
6 years and over,	31	32	63
United States,	45	49	94
Under 2 years,	-	-	-
2 to 5 years,	11	16	27
6 years and over,	34	33	67
Brewster.			
Massachusetts,	31	39	70
Under 2 years,	1	-	1
2 to 5 years,	4	2	6
6 years and over,	26	37	63
United States,	31	39	70
Under 2 years,	-	-	-
2 to 5 years,	2	1	3
6 years and over,	29	38	67
Chatham.			
Massachusetts,	20	25	45
Under 2 years,	-	-	-
2 to 5 years,	2	5	7
6 years and over,	18	20	38
United States,	20	25	45
Under 2 years,	-	-	-
2 to 5 years,	1	4	5
6 years and over,	19	21	40
Dennis.			
Massachusetts,	49	60	109
Under 2 years,	2	3	5
2 to 5 years,	6	16	22
6 years and over,	41	41	82
United States,	49	60	109
Under 2 years,	2	1	3
2 to 5 years,	5	15	20
6 years and over,	42	44	86

Length of Residence of Foreign Born—Continued.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Eastham.			
Massachusetts,	4	10	14
Under 2 years,	-	1	1
2 to 5 years,	1	4	5
6 years and over,	3	5	8
United States,	4	10	14
Under 2 years,	-	1	1
2 to 5 years,	1	3	4
6 years and over,	3	6	9
Falmouth.			
Massachusetts,	172	199	371
Under 2 years,	7	9	16
2 to 5 years,	50	54	104
6 years and over,	115	136	251
United States,	172	199	371
Under 2 years,	4	7	11
2 to 5 years,	41	41	82
6 years and over,	127	151	278
Harwich.			
Massachusetts,	72	90	162
Under 2 years,	2	4	6
2 to 5 years,	13	29	42
6 years and over,	57	57	114
United States,	72	90	162
Under 2 years,	2	4	6
2 to 5 years,	12	25	37
6 years and over,	58	61	119
Mashpee.			
Massachusetts,	5	6	11
Under 2 years,	1	-	1
2 to 5 years,	1	-	1
6 years and over,	3	6	9
United States,	5	6	11
Under 2 years,	-	-	-
2 to 5 years,	1	-	1
6 years and over,	4	6	10
Orleans.			
Massachusetts,	32	34	66
Under 2 years,	-	1	1
2 to 5 years,	4	5	9
6 years and over,	28	28	56
United States,	32	34	66
Under 2 years,	-	1	1
2 to 5 years,	2	2	4
6 years and over,	30	31	61

Length of Residence of Foreign Born — Continued.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Provincetown.			
Massachusetts,	686	641	1,327
Under 2 years,	14	12	26
2 to 5 years,	113	142	255
6 years and over,	559	487	1,046
United States,	686	641	1,327
Under 2 years,	14	12	26
2 to 5 years,	110	142	252
6 years and over,	562	487	1,049
Sandwich.			
Massachusetts,	102	134	236
Under 2 years,	2	5	7
2 to 5 years,	15	17	32
6 years and over,	85	112	197
United States,	102	134	236
Under 2 years,	1	2	3
2 to 5 years,	16	18	34
6 years and over,	85	114	199
Truro.			
Massachusetts,	64	61	125
Under 2 years,	6	4	10
2 to 5 years,	5	8	13
6 years and over,	53	49	102
United States,	64	61	125
Under 2 years,	6	4	10
2 to 5 years,	5	8	13
6 years and over,	53	49	102
Wellfleet.			
Massachusetts,	30	38	68
Under 2 years,	-	-	-
2 to 5 years,	3	5	8
6 years and over,	27	33	60
United States,	30	38	68
Under 2 years,	-	-	-
2 to 5 years,	3	5	8
6 years and over,	27	33	60
Yarmouth.			
Massachusetts,	26	46	72
Under 2 years,	-	2	2
2 to 5 years,	6	8	14
6 years and over,	20	36	56
United States,	26	46	72
Under 2 years,	-	2	2
2 to 5 years,	6	5	11
6 years and over,	20	39	59

Length of Residence of Foreign Born — Concluded.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
THE COUNTY.			
Massachusetts,	1,441	1,562	3,003
Under 2 years,	39	48	87
2 to 5 years,	262	339	601
6 years and over,	1,140	1,175	2,315
United States,	1,441	1,562	3,003
Under 2 years,	32	41	73
2 to 5 years,	239	308	547
6 years and over,	1,170	1,213	2,383

Referring to the recapitulation for the county, we find that of the 3,003 foreign born, 2,315 have resided in Massachusetts six years and over, 601 have been in the State from two to five years, while only 87 have a length of residence under two years. The proportions of the different sexes are nearly equal, and the periods of residence bear practically the same relation to each other for each sex, as indicated by the aggregates just quoted. As to length of residence in the United States, the figures are almost identical with those showing length of residence in Massachusetts. For example, 2,383 foreign-born persons have resided in the United States six years and over, 547 from two to five years, and 73 under two years. These figures indicate that so far as the larger part of the foreign-born persons are concerned, they are not very recent accessions.

Turning to the towns which show the largest number of Western Islanders, we find that in Falmouth, 251 of the foreign-born residents have resided in Massachusetts six years and over, while 104 have been here from two to five years, only 16 showing a residence under two years; while 278 have been in the United States six years and over, 82 from two to five years, and 11 under two years. In Harwich, there are 114 who have been in Massachusetts six years and over, 42 from two to five years, and six under two years; while 119 have been in the United States six years and over, 37 from two to five years, and six under two years. In Provincetown, 1,046 have resided in Massachusetts six years and over, 255 from two to five years, and 26 under two years; while 1,049 have resided in the

United States six years and over, 252 from two to five years, and 26 under two years. In Truro, 102 have resided in Massachusetts six years and over, 13 from two to five years, and 10 under two years; and the figures showing length of residence in the United States are identical with these.

The full extent of the foreign-born influence is not shown by figures relating only to persons of foreign birth. It is necessary to take into account parent nativity also, and facts as to parent nativity are presented in the following table :

Parent Nativity.

PARENT NATIVITY.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Barnstable,	1,944	2,111	4,055
Both parents native,	1,582	1,738	3,320
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	144	177	321
Austria,	1	-	1
British Possessions, Other	1	-	1
Canada,	1	3	4
English,	1	3	4
French,	-	-	-
China,	2	-	2
England,	24	29	53
France,	2	2	4
Germany,	4	2	6
Ireland,	62	68	130
Italy,	2	-	2
New Brunswick,	1	12	13
Norway,	1	1	2
Nova Scotia,	11	24	35
Poland,	1	-	1
Portugal,	8	9	17
Not specified,	1	1	2
Western Islands,	7	8	15
Prince Edward Island,	-	1	1
Russia,	7	8	15
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii),	1	-	1
Scotland,	7	9	16
Sweden,	8	7	15
West Indies,	-	2	2
Mixed parentage,	218	196	414
Bourne,	772	808	1,580
Both parents native,	644	681	1,325

Parent Nativity — Continued.

PARENT NATIVITY.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Bourne — Con.			
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	55	58	113
Canada,	—	1	1
English,	—	1	1
French,	—	—	—
England,	7	4	11
Germany,	—	2	2
Ireland,	11	19	30
New Brunswick,	5	4	9
Newfoundland,	—	1	1
Norway,	3	1	4
Nova Scotia,	14	9	23
Portugal,	2	3	5
Not specified,	2	3	5
Western Islands,	—	—	—
Prince Edward Island,	1	1	2
Russia,	7	8	15
Scotland,	3	1	4
Sweden,	2	4	6
Mixed parentage,	73	69	142
Brewster,	437	464	901
Both parents native,	359	371	730
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	41	55	96
British Possessions, Other	1	—	1
England,	4	9	13
Germany,	1	3	4
Ireland,	22	30	52
New Brunswick,	1	—	1
Norway,	1	—	1
Nova Scotia,	2	5	7
Portugal,	6	3	9
Not specified,	—	—	—
Western Islands,	6	3	9
Prince Edward Island,	—	2	2
Spain,	—	1	1
Sweden,	3	2	5
Mixed parentage,	37	38	75
Chatham,	898	911	1,809
Both parents native,	814	837	1,651
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	25	25	50
British Possessions, Other	1	—	1
Denmark,	1	—	1
England,	9	9	18

Parent Nativity — Continued.

PARENT NATIVITY.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Chatham — Con.			
Both parents born in same foreign country — Con.			
France,	1	—	1
Germany,	—	2	2
Ireland,	10	7	17
New Brunswick,	1	1	2
Nova Scotia,	1	4	5
Portugal,	1	—	1
Not specified,	—	—	—
Western Islands,	1	—	1
Prince Edward Island,	—	1	1
Scotland,	—	1	1
Mixed parentage,	59	49	108
Dennis,	1,164	1,381	2,545
Both parents native,	1,031	1,228	2,259
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	56	61	117
Canada,	9	18	27
English,	8	18	26
French,	1	—	1
Denmark,	1	—	1
England,	8	10	18
Germany,	4	1	5
Ireland,	7	16	23
Norway,	1	—	1
Portugal,	22	13	35
Not specified,	22	12	34
Western Islands,	—	1	1
Scotland,	1	3	4
Sweden,	3	—	3
Mixed parentage,	77	92	169
Eastham,	234	242	476
Both parents native,	214	220	434
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	6	8	14
Canada,	1	2	3
English,	1	2	3
French,	—	—	—
England,	2	3	5
Ireland,	2	1	3
New Brunswick,	—	1	1
Portugal,	1	—	1
Not specified,	—	—	—
Western Islands,	1	—	1
Scotland,	—	1	1
Mixed parentage,	14	14	28

Parent Nativity — Continued.

PARENT NATIVITY.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Falmouth,	1,283	1,372	2,655
Both parents native,	975	980	1,955
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	221	270	491
British Possessions, Other	2	1	3
Canada,	9	9	18
English,	3	7	10
French,	6	2	8
China,	1	—	1
Denmark,	3	2	5
England,	14	32	46
France,	1	3	4
Germany,	7	8	15
Ireland,	80	117	197
Italy,	1	—	1
New Brunswick,	3	2	5
Nova Scotia,	4	17	21
Oceania,	1	1	2
Portugal,	78	49	127
Not specified,	6	6	12
Western Islands,	72	43	115
Prince Edward Island,	1	2	3
Russia,	2	—	2
Scotland,	3	10	13
Sweden,	11	16	27
West Indies,	—	1	1
Mixed parentage,	87	122	209
Harwich,	1,253	1,279	2,532
Both parents native,	1,097	1,115	2,212
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	95	116	211
Canada,	—	1	1
English,	—	1	1
French,	—	—	—
England,	6	9	15
France,	1	—	1
Ireland,	9	20	29
New Brunswick,	—	2	2
Nova Scotia,	3	11	14
Portugal,	75	72	147
Not specified,	—	—	—
Western Islands,	75	72	147
Scotland,	1	1	2
Mixed parentage,	61	48	109
Mashpee,	178	152	330
Both parents native,	149	134	283

Parent Nativity — Continued.

PARENT NATIVITY.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Mashpee — Con.			
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	5	6	11
Canada,	-	3	3
English,	-	3	3
French,	-	-	-
England,	-	1	1
Ireland,	2	1	3
Norway,	1	-	1
Russia,	1	-	1
Scotland,	-	1	1
West Indies,	1	-	1
Mixed parentage,	24	12	36
Orleans,	559	639	1,198
Both parents native,	463	558	1,021
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	40	37	77
British Possessions, Other	2	-	2
Denmark,	1	-	1
England,	8	8	16
Germany,	2	3	5
Ireland,	13	7	20
New Brunswick,	-	2	2
Newfoundland,	-	2	2
Nova Scotia,	9	9	18
Prince Edward Island,	-	1	1
Scotland,	5	4	9
West Indies,	-	1	1
Mixed parentage,	56	44	100
Provincetown,	2,215	2,340	4,555
Both parents native,	731	855	1,586
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	1,203	1,194	2,397
Austria,	1	-	1
Belgium,	1	-	1
British Possessions, Other	1	-	1
Canada,	114	154	268
English,	112	153	265
French,	2	1	3
China,	2	-	2
Denmark,	4	2	6
England,	10	8	18
France,	1	-	1
Germany,	8	3	11
Ireland,	41	61	102
Italy,	2	-	2

Parent Nativity — Continued.

PARENT NATIVITY.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Provincetown — Con.			
Both parents born in same foreign country — Con.			
Newfoundland,	1	-	1
Norway,	4	-	4
Nova Scotia,	1	-	1
Portugal,	963	941	1,904
Not specified,	11	4	15
Western Islands,	952	937	1,889
Scotland,	23	21	44
South America (Brazil),	1	-	1
Spain,	2	-	2
Sweden,	4	-	4
West Indies,	19	4	23
Mixed parentage,	281	291	572
Sandwich,	734	846	1,580
Both parents native,	429	537	966
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	196	205	401
Belgium,	4	1	5
England,	28	22	50
France,	4	-	4
Germany,	5	2	7
Ireland,	119	119	238
Italy,	2	-	2
New Brunswick,	-	1	1
Newfoundland,	-	1	1
Nova Scotia,	9	20	29
Portugal,	-	1	1
Not specified,	-	-	-
Western Islands,	-	1	1
Prince Edward Island,	1	-	1
Russia,	16	14	30
Scotland,	2	9	11
Sweden,	5	13	18
Switzerland,	1	2	3
Mixed parentage,	109	104	213
Truro,	402	413	815
Both parents native,	233	257	490
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	133	115	248
Canada,	-	1	1
English,	-	-	-
French,	-	1	1
England,	2	1	3

Parent Nativity — Continued.

PARENT NATIVITY.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Truro — Con.			
Both parents born in same foreign country — Con.			
Ireland,	1	1	2
New Brunswick,	—	1	1
Norway,	1	—	1
Nova Scotia,	5	5	10
Portugal,	123	103	226
Not specified,	—	—	—
Western Islands,	123	103	226
Prince Edward Island,	1	—	1
Scotland,	—	2	2
Wales,	—	1	1
Mixed parentage,	36	41	77
Wellfleet,	449	519	968
Both parents native,	364	419	783
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	39	51	90
Canada,	26	38	64
English,	6	13	19
French,	20	25	45
England,	1	3	4
France,	1	—	1
Germany,	2	1	3
Ireland,	1	4	5
Portugal,	8	5	13
Not specified,	8	5	13
Western Islands,	—	—	—
Mixed parentage,	46	49	95
Yarmouth,	772	883	1,655
Both parents native,	671	766	1,437
Both parents born in same foreign country, .	41	70	111
British Possessions, Other	—	1	1
Canada,	1	12	13
English,	1	12	13
French,	—	—	—
England,	7	12	19
Germany,	4	3	7
Ireland,	15	28	43
Portugal,	4	2	6
Not specified,	1	—	1
Western Islands,	3	2	5
Russia,	6	5	11
Scotland,	2	2	4

Parent Nativity — Concluded.

PARENT NATIVITY.	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Yarmouth — Con.			
Both parents born in same foreign country — Con.			
Sweden,	2	4	6
Wales,	—	1	1
Mixed parentage,	60	47	107
THE COUNTY,	13,294	14,360	27,654
Both parents native,	9,756	10,696	20,452
Both parents born in same foreign country,	2,300	2,448	4,748
Austria,	2	—	2
Belgium,	5	1	6
British Possessions, Other	8	2	10
Canada,	161	242	403
English,	132	213	345
French,	29	29	58
China,	5	—	5
Denmark,	10	4	14
England,	130	160	290
France,	11	5	16
Germany,	37	30	67
Ireland,	395	499	894
Italy,	7	—	7
New Brunswick,	11	26	37
Newfoundland,	1	4	5
Norway,	12	2	14
Nova Scotia,	59	104	163
Oceania,	1	1	2
Poland,	1	—	1
Portugal,	1,291	1,201	2,492
Not specified,	51	31	82
Western Islands,	1,240	1,170	2,410
Prince Edward Island,	4	8	12
Russia,	39	35	74
Sandwich Islands (Hawaii),	1	—	1
Scotland,	47	65	112
South America (Brazil),	1	—	1
Spain,	2	1	3
Sweden,	38	46	84
Switzerland,	1	2	3
Wales,	—	2	2
West Indies,	20	8	28
Mixed parentage,	1,238	1,216	2,454

In analyzing this table we first refer to the recapitulation for the county. The figures show that of the 27,654 persons residing in Barnstable County, 20,452 have both parents native, while 4,748 (17.17 per cent of the entire population) have both parents born in the same foreign country; there are also 2,454 persons having mixed parentage. It will be remembered that the foreign-born *persons* number 3,003.

Referring particularly to the Western Islanders, we find that 2,410 had both parents born in the Western Islands, and 82 others had Portuguese parents, the particular place of birth not being stated; therefore the entire number of persons having wholly Portuguese parentage is 2,492, or 52.49 per cent of the total number of persons both of whose parents were born in the same foreign country. There were 403 persons having both parents born in Canada, including both English and French Canadians; and if we include with these, other persons having both parents born in some one of the English possessions in America, namely, New Brunswick, Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and Prince Edward Island, we obtain an aggregate of 620 persons. The number of persons having both parents born in Ireland is 894.

Analyzing the towns where the Western Island influence is the strongest, the following facts appear: In Falmouth, we find 127 persons both of whose parents are attributed to Portugal, 115 having parents who were natives of the Western Islands. In Harwich, the Portuguese element is represented by 147 persons, both of whose parents were born in the Western Islands. In Provincetown, the persons having both parents born in the Western Islands number 1,889, while there are 15 others having both parents born in Portuguese possessions, not particularly stated, making the number of persons having both parents Portuguese 1,904. In Truro, there are 226 persons having both parents natives of the Western Islands. These numbers may in each case be compared with the number of *persons* born in the Western Islands or in Portugal in the preceding table. These last figures, of course, show the full extent of the Western Island and Portuguese strain in the towns named, which, as we have previously said, are the towns which have been most influenced by immigration from the Western Islands.

Having thus indicated the composition of the population of the Cape as it exists at present, we pass to a series of tables showing the condition of the industries of Barnstable County in 1895, as compared with 1885, with the increase or decrease indicated numerically and by percentages. The first table relates to the agriculture of the Cape, as shown by the value of agricultural property.

Agriculture: Value of Property.

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	1885	1895	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1895 AS COMPARED WITH 1885	
			Amounts	Percentages
THE COUNTY.	\$3,439,733	\$4,246,169	+\$806,436	+ 23.44
Barnstable,	601,083	550,912	— 50,171	— 8.35
Bourne,	184,202	314,230	+ 130,028	+ 70.59
Brewster,	95,698	167,968	+ 72,270	+ 75.52
Chatham,	81,582	286,518	+ 204,936	+251.20
Dennis,	201,822	293,837	+ 92,015	+ 45.59
Eastham,	135,422	145,714	+ 10,292	+ 7.60
Falmouth,	515,653	669,281	+ 153,628	+ 29.79
Harwich,	435,236	586,218	+ 150,982	+ 34.69
Mashpee,	27,097	126,697	+ 99,600	+367.57
Orleans,	395,732	154,215	— 241,517	— 61.03
Provincetown,	33,410	87,631	+ 54,221	+162.29
Sandwich,	279,729	207,247	— 72,482	— 25.91
Truro,	88,922	145,430	+ 56,508	+ 63.55
Wellfleet,	138,998	149,567	+ 10,569	+ 7.60
Yarmouth,	225,147	360,704	+ 135,557	+ 60.21

In 1885, the value of the entire agricultural property of Barnstable County was \$3,439,733; this has increased to \$4,246,160 in 1895, an increase of \$806,436, or 23.44 per cent. The figures compared represent the value of the plant devoted to agricultural purposes at each Census period, including land, buildings, appliances, and other property required for the prosecution of agriculture. While this gratifying increase is shown for the county, there are certain towns which show a decline. These towns are the following, the percentage of decline in each case being annexed: Barnstable, 8.35; Orleans, 61.03; and Sandwich, 25.91. All the other towns show an increase, the increase in certain towns being very large when shown by

percentages, due, of course, to the fact that the value in 1885 was in such cases quite small. Thus, an increase of \$204,936 in the town of Chatham results in a percentage of increase of 251.20, because the entire value returned in 1885 was but \$81,582. An increase of only \$99,600 in the town of Mashpee gives a percentage of increase of 367.57, owing to the fact that the value returned in 1885 was but \$27,097. On the other hand, an increase of about the same amount, namely, \$92,015, in the town of Dennis, gives a percentage of increase in that town of only 45.59. Each of the towns which have a comparatively large proportion of Western Islanders, namely, Falmouth, Harwich, Provincetown, and Truro, show percentages of increase larger than the percentage of increase for the county as a whole.

The next table shows the value of agricultural products under the Decennial Censuses of 1885 and 1895.

Agriculture: Value of Products.

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	1885	1895	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), IN 1895 AS COMPARED WITH 1885	
			Amounts	Percentages
THE COUNTY.	\$950,175	\$1,053,915	+\$103,740	+ 10.92
Barnstable,	177,262	199,524	+ 22,262	+ 12.56
Bourne,	71,159	57,485	- 13,674	- 19.22
Brewster,	19,921	41,403	+ 21,482	+107.84
Chatham,	18,136	58,112	+ 39,976	+220.42
Dennis,	54,767	55,065	+ 298	+ 0.54
Eastham,	54,098	57,742	+ 3,644	+ 6.74
Falmouth,	99,901	159,845	+ 59,944	+ 60.00
Harwich,	132,570	139,237	+ 6,667	+ 5.03
Mashpee,	18,250	25,187	+ 6,937	+ 38.01
Orleans,	96,106	36,389	- 59,717	- 62 14
Provincetown,	19,560	32,752	+ 13,192	+ 67.44
Sandwich,	70,804	33,112	- 37,692	- 53.23
Truro,	38,399	60,660	+ 22,261	+ 57.97
Wellfleet,	44,289	46,457	+ 2,168	+ 4.90
Yarmouth,	34,953	50,945	+ 15,992	+ 45.75

The agricultural products of the county for 1885 amounted in value to \$950,175, increasing in 1895 to \$1,053,915, an increase of \$103,740, or 10.92 per cent. The towns which

show a decline are the following, the percentages of decline being in each case annexed: Bourne, 19.22; Orleans, 62.14; and Sandwich, 53.23. Two of these towns, namely, Orleans and Sandwich, were among those which showed a decline in the value of agricultural property. On the other hand, the town of Barnstable, which showed a decline of 8.35 per cent in the value of agricultural property, shows an increase of 12.56 per cent in the value of agricultural products; while the town of Bourne, which showed a considerable increase in the value of agricultural property, shows a decline of 19.22 per cent in the value of products. In the towns which contain the largest numbers of Western Islanders, an increase in the value of agricultural products appears, the percentages of increase being as follows: Falmouth, 60; Harwich, 5.03; Provincetown, 67.44; and Truro, 57.97. The decline in the value of agricultural products and property in the town of Sandwich is partly due to the establishment of the town of Bourne out of its territory; as, while a decline appears in the value of agricultural products in 1895 as compared with 1885 upon the territory covered by the towns of Bourne and Sandwich together, an increase appears in the value of agricultural property.

The condition of the manufacturing industries of the Cape in 1885 and 1895 is shown in the next table. In 1885, the county contained 425 manufacturing establishments, which have declined to 328 in 1895. The capital invested in 1885 was \$2,719,563; and in 1895 but \$518,866. The value of stock used in the different industries in 1885 was \$1,263,861; the corresponding figure for 1895 is but \$558,679. The total value of goods made and work done in 1885 was \$2,513,206; the figures, however, decline to \$1,160,492 in 1895. The total amount paid in wages in 1885 was \$391,437; in 1895, the total wage payment amounted to \$258,675. It therefore plainly appears that there has been a marked decline in the manufacturing industries of the Cape. If we base our comparison on the output of these industries, that is, on the total value of goods made and work done, we shall find that this decline is not shown in every town, and this is true irrespective of the facts relating to capital. That is to say, capital may have declined or increased without affecting in the same way the value of output. The same statement applies to the disbursements for wages.

Statistics of Manufactures.

	THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	NUMBER OF ESTABLISHMENTS		TOTAL AMOUNT OF CAPITAL INVESTED	
		1885	1895	1885	1895
1	THE COUNTY.	425	328	\$2,719,563	\$518,866
2	Barnstable,	63	71	242,189	89,450
3	Bourne,	16	14	34,770	74,637
4	Brewster,	11	12	5,555	4,480
5	Chatham,	24	29	21,047	14,019
6	Dennis,	40	26	36,687	23,505
7	Eastham,	6	-	1,215	-
8	Falmouth,	21	25	1,673,548	37,905
9	Harwich,	42	28	38,240	40,267
10	Mashpee,	1	1	†—	†—
11	Orleans,	19	21	90,635	50,937
12	Provincetown,	82	49	156,244	63,880
13	Sandwich,	29	22	328,837	62,232
14	Truro,	4	4	†—	†—
15	Wellfleet,	25	11	31,325	11,894
16	Yarmouth,	42	15	55,737	40,425

We bring forward comparisons of output and of wages for each Census year, with percentages of increase or decrease.

Increase or Decrease in Product and Wages.

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		Percentages of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1895 as Compared with 1885	TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES		Percentages of Increase (+), or Decrease (-), in 1895 as Compared with 1885
	1885	1895		1885	1895	
THE COUNTY.	\$2,513,206	\$1,160,492	— 53.82	\$391,437	\$258,675	— 33.92
Barnstable, .	103,305	256,631	+148.42	25,589	52,423	+104.88
Bourne, .	69,337	143,425	+106.85	12,730	21,039	+ 65.27
Brewster, .	7,137	10,302	+ 44.35	389	750	+ 92.80
Chatham, .	27,576	35,119	+ 27.35	2,177	8,287	+280.66
Dennis, .	81,809	50,153	— 38.70	10,296	11,824	+ 14.84
Eastham, .	5,860	-	-	*	-	-
Falmouth, .	902,555	144,584	— 83.98	56,630	41,369	— 26.95
Harwich, .	83,431	52,964	— 36.52	20,736	7,591	— 63.39
Mashpee, .	†—	†—	†—	†—	†—	-
Orleans, .	243,165	140,100	— 42.38	23,375	31,932	+ 36.61
Provincetown,	411,963	118,054	— 71.34	42,923	27,795	— 35.24
Sandwich, .	426,955	146,763	— 65.63	176,360	45,309	— 74.31
Truro, .	†—	†—	-	†—	†—	-
Wellfleet, .	61,811	13,770	— 77.72	7,030	1,618	— 76.98
Yarmouth, .	64,038	25,170	— 60.70	13,202	5,433	— 58.85

* No returns for wages paid. † Figures omitted to avoid disclosing facts concerning individual establishments. A decline was shown in 1895 in both towns.

Statistics of Manufactures.

VALUE OF STOCK USED		TOTAL VALUE OF GOODS MADE AND WORK DONE		TOTAL AMOUNT PAID IN WAGES		
1885	1895	1885	1895	1885	1895	
\$1,263,861	\$558,679	\$2,513,206	\$1,160,492	\$391,437	\$258,675	1
38,737	105,546	103,305	256,631	25,589	52,428	2
47,913	106,917	69,337	143,425	12,730	21,039	3
1,917	5,034	7,137	10,302	389	750	4
10,376	12,788	27,576	35,119	2,177	8,287	5
40,965	23,165	81,809	50,153	10,296	11,824	6
1,420	-	5,860	-	*-	-	7
564,195	68,362	902,555	144,584	56,630	41,369	8
37,086	25,381	83,431	52,964	20,736	7,591	9
†-	†-	†-	†-	†-	†-	10
195,209	78,482	243,165	140,100	23,375	31,932	11
118,613	44,518	411,963	118,054	42,923	27,795	12
158,907	63,914	426,955	146,763	176,360	45,309	13
†-	†-	†-	†-	†-	†-	14
28,655	7,764	61,811	13,770	7,030	1,618	15
19,718	7,196	64,038	25,170	13,202	5,433	16

* No returns for "total amount paid in wages."

† Figures omitted in order to avoid disclosing facts concerning individual establishments.

The value of goods made and work done has declined in Dennis, Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Orleans, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet, and Yarmouth, and disappeared altogether in Eastham; while on the other hand, an increase appears in Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, and Chatham.

A decline in the amount paid in wages appears in Falmouth, Harwich, Mashpee, Provincetown, Sandwich, Truro, Wellfleet, and Yarmouth; and an increase is shown in Barnstable, Bourne, Brewster, Chatham, Dennis, and Orleans. The decline in many instances is quite serious, and of course accounts for the aggregate decline shown for the county as a whole; the loss, in such towns as show loss, not being entirely offset by the increases in such towns as show an increase.

The reasons for the changes that have taken place in the manufacturing industries of the Cape towns are partly shown in the following statement: In Barnstable, a corporation engaged in the manufacture of fertilizers in 1885, was out of business in 1895; in Dennis, there has been a decline in building, metal working, and in establishments devoted to the preparation of fish for the market and classed under the head of

manufactures of food preparations; in Falmouth, there has been a decline in the manufacture of fertilizers, and also a stoppage of a small woollen mill which was in existence in 1885; in Harwich, a decline appears in food preparations, and in metal working; the decline in Provincetown is due to diminished production of food preparations, based on the fisheries; in Sandwich, metal working, glass, and a woodworking establishment, existing in 1885, do not appear in 1895; the decline in Truro is due to the depression in the fisheries, causing a corresponding decline in the manufacture of food preparations, based upon them; the same remark applies to Wellfleet, while seven establishments, engaged in shipbuilding in 1885, do not now appear. The increase in product and in wages, shown in Brewster, is of small account. The increase in Chatham is due to an increase in building, during the Census year 1895; and this is also true of the increase shown in Barnstable. The increase in Bourne is due to the legitimate expansion of industries which existed in 1885.

The condition of the fisheries is reflected in the tables which follow, the first of which relates to capital invested:

The Fisheries: Capital Invested.

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	1885	1895	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (—), IN 1895 AS COMPARED WITH 1885	
			Amounts	Percentages
THE COUNTY.	\$1,941,921	\$692,456	—\$1,249,465	—64.34
Barnstable,	41,894	28,837	— 13,057	—31.17
Bourne,	40,787	49,777	+ 8,990	+22.04
Brewster,	11,900	5,817	— 6,083	—51.12
Chatham,	116,785	77,509	— 39,276	—33.63
Dennis,	78,494	29,827	— 48,667	—62.00
Eastham,	39,438	10,240	— 29,198	—74.04
Falmouth,	34,987	21,058	— 13,929	—39.81
Harwich,	112,052	7,312	— 104,740	—93.47
Mashpee,	4,210	1,892	— 2,318	—55.06
Orleans,	6,431	1,501	— 4,930	—76.66
Provincetown,	927,891	305,145	— 622,746	—67.11
Sandwich,	3,910	7,668	+ 3,758	+96.11
Truro,	86,103	94,177	+ 8,074	+ 9.38
Wellfleet,	429,534	44,602	— 384,932	—89.62
Yarmouth,	7,505	7,094	— 411	— 5.48

The fisheries have long been the main reliance of the Cape towns. In 1885, the capital invested in the county was \$1,941,-921; in 1895, it was but \$692,456, a decline of \$1,249,465, or 64.34 per cent. There are but three towns in the county in which an increase appears; these are Bourne, Sandwich, and Truro. These are not the leading fishing towns, however. Provincetown leads all others in the extent of its fisheries, and here the capital invested shows a decrease of 67.11 per cent. Next to Provincetown stands Wellfleet. In this town the capital declined 89.62 per cent. In Chatham, which stood next to these towns in the amount of capitalization in 1885, there has been a decline of 33.63 per cent; and in Harwich, a decline of 93.47 per cent.

The next table shows the product in each Census year.

The Fisheries: Value of Products.

THE COUNTY, AND TOWNS.	1885	1895	INCREASE (+), OR DECREASE (-), in 1895 as COMPARED WITH 1885	
			Amounts	Percentages
THE COUNTY.	\$1,245,319	\$748,252	—\$497,067	— 39.91
Barnstable,	38,289	27,212	— 11,077	— 28.93
Bourne,	24,418	30,690	+ 6,272	+ 25.69
Brewster,	15,411	5,817	— 9,594	— 62.25
Chatham,	98,322	82,867	— 15,455	— 15.72
Dennis,	47,395	20,585	— 26,810	— 56.57
Eastham,	39,453	8,666	— 30,787	— 78.03
Falmouth,	16,078	21,554	+ 5,476	+ 34.06
Harwich,	55,691	8,354	— 47,337	— 85.00
Mashpee,	1,027	3,720	+ 2,693	+262.22
Orleans,	6,256	4,832	— 1,424	— 22.76
Provincetown,	628,454	434,487	— 193,967	— 30.86
Sandwich,	12,000	4,772	— 7,228	— 60.23
Truro,	89,508	43,431	— 46,077	— 51.48
Wellfleet,	165,874	40,551	— 125,323	— 75.55
Yarmouth,	7,143	10,714	+ 3,571	+ 49.99

In 1885, the total product of the county was \$1,245,319; in 1895, it was but \$748,252, a decline of \$497,067, or 39.91 per cent. There are four towns in which increases appear; these are Bourne, in which the increase was \$6,272, or 25.69 per cent; Falmouth, showing an increase of \$5,476, or 34.06 per cent;

Mashpee, the increase being \$2,693, or 262.22 per cent; and Yarmouth, in which there was an increase of \$3,571, or 49.99 per cent. As was shown respecting the increase in capitalization, these figures likewise indicate that the increase in product, which appears, is not in the chief fishing towns. In Provincetown there has been a decline in product from \$628,454 to \$434,487, the decrease amounting to \$193,967, or 30.86 per cent; in Wellfleet, the decline is from \$165,874 to \$40,551, or 75.55 per cent; in Chatham, from \$98,322 to \$82,867, or 15.72 per cent; in Harwich, from \$55,691 to \$8,354, or 85 per cent.

The year 1895 was undoubtedly a year of unusual depression in the fishing industry, while it is possible that the year 1885 may have been unusually successful. Nevertheless, it is impossible to scan these figures without concluding that the fishing industry of the Cape, as a whole, exhibits a marked and serious decline during the 10 years under consideration.

DETAILED TOWN STATEMENTS.

The agents of the Bureau have visited the towns upon the Cape, and have endeavored to come into sympathetic contact with the different interests involved in the investigation. The statistics which have been presented give definite data respecting the social and industrial status of the county, so far as the same can be shown by figures; there are, nevertheless, details which cannot be tabulated, but which are important, and indeed essential. These details are supplied by the interviews which the agents of the Bureau have held with persons in each town, whose lifelong residence upon the Cape fitted them to give pertinent and trustworthy testimony. From material collected in these interviews, supplemented by the personal observation of our agents, one of whom was himself an old resident, perfectly familiar with the history, traditions, and present condition of the towns, the following condensed notes are presented, in words substantially as submitted to the Bureau:

Provincetown.—The population of Provincetown is principally engaged in fishing from the shore, and as employés on weirs and traps, also on vessels owned locally or otherwise. Many of the persons so employed are Portuguese or of Portuguese descent (Western Islanders). What is known as salt

fishing is declining, the product imported from Nova Scotia being put on the market at rates lower than it is possible to meet upon the Cape. There are two canning establishments. When herring are plenty, these employ from 150 to 200 hands. The work is of a very intermittent nature owing to the uncertain supply of the fish. Little or no farming is done in the town. On the Province Lands (referred to hereinafter) there are a few wild cranberry meadows, in poor condition. Little salt hay is cut. The soil is composed of sand of so porous a nature that it requires much and constant fertilization. Gardens are sometimes made of soil which is composed of sods taken from Province Lands and beaten to a powder. The milk supply is obtained chiefly from Truro and North Eastham.

Truro. — The principal industry in the town of Truro is fishing. There is a cold storage plant at North Truro, but weirs and traps with a little fishing from the shore, are the principal source of income. The catching of eels in fyke nets in the meadows has recently become of some importance. The soil is of a sand-mica formation; in the hollows between the hills it is very rich, and is suitable for raising vegetables. A few farmers keep cows and supply Provincetown with milk. There are many empty houses in Truro. During the last two or three years an attempt has been made by a New York syndicate, with partial success, to develop this town as a summer resort.

Wellfleet. — Boston firms own many oyster beds here, and they employ a considerable number of men. Quahaugs and clams abound in large quantities. Almost the entire male population is engaged in this industry (shell fishing). For the past three years, weir fishing has been carried on here at a loss. Only two mackerel fishermen are left, out of a fleet of 63 vessels which existed 10 years ago. There are a few cranberry bogs in Wellfleet; but the agriculture of the town is of little importance.

Eastham. — Nearly all the land of any agricultural value is devoted to asparagus, one concern alone cultivating 25 acres of it. Good prices have been the rule until this year, and the business has been profitable. Turnips, of what is known as the ruta-baga species, and a good white variety, do especially

well in the soil here, which is sandy and of a light red color, easy to work, but holding moisture in the driest summer. The population of this town is composed largely of Americans. Eastham is growing in favor as a summer resort.

Orleans. — There is a factory in this town that manufactures clothing. This employs at times, quite a number of people. A new industry has sprung up, that of collecting seaweed for the purpose of making paper, and a material known as sheathing quilt, used in the building industry for deadening sound and lining walls. A little fishing remains (quahaugs mostly). The town is growing in popularity as a summer resort. The soil is a light sandy clay. The population is largely American.

Brewster. — Very little farming is done in this town. In some places the soil is good; in others, a mass of rocks. There is, however, quite a large number of cranberry bogs. The inhabitants are largely Americans. What little fishing remains now consists mostly of quahaugs. Many residents formerly followed the sea, but have now retired from active life.

Dennis: NORTH, SOUTH, EAST, AND WEST; AND DENNISPORT. — The soil is light here, and of such a nature that the effect of fertilizers is lost in about a year. There are many cranberry bogs in different parts of the town. Very little fishing remains, principally confined to supplying the summer hotels in the immediate neighborhood. The inhabitants are principally Americans. A large number of retired people live here, including many sea captains. The villages of West Dennis and Dennisport are growing rapidly into favor as summer resorts.

Chatham. — Very few towns in Barnstable county can show as flourishing a condition as Chatham. It is very well known as a summer resort. There are few Portuguese in this town. The soil is a light clay. Scolloping, oyster culture, and cod fishing on very small vessels (five tons and under), constitute the principal occupations of the inhabitants. If a better harbor existed, and one might be made by dredging at very small expense, this town would again occupy a leading place as a fishing town, as there is no good harbor from Provincetown to Hyannis.

Harwich: HARWICHPORT AND SOUTH HARWICH. — These are summer resorts. Cranberry bogs are numerous. The soil

being of a sandy clay nature is very poor. Very little farming and very little fishing exist. The inhabitants are mostly retired seafaring men.

Yarmouth. — There is a large number of cranberry bogs in this town. The acreage devoted to cranberry bogs is rapidly increasing, over 40 acres of new bog being made last year. There is little or no farming carried on, and very few agricultural products are raised except for private consumption. The cultivation of cranberries, cutting stone, and working on the two new sections of the State road are the principal occupations of the inhabitants of Yarmouth. From South Yarmouth large quantities of eels are shipped. The population is mostly native, and very few Portuguese are found here. There is very little fishing owing to there being no good harbor. A great deal of real estate is owned by non-residents who keep their houses closed the year round.

Barnstable. — This town is the capital of the county. The centre of activity is found in Hyannis, the railroad terminus, which has an increasing population. A State Normal School has recently been erected. The villages of Osterville, Centreville, Cotuit, Craigville, Marston's Mills, etc., attract a large summer population. There is very little fishing in this town, although there is considerable oyster and shell fishing carried on at Cotuit. Farming consists almost wholly of raising garden truck for which there is an ever-increasing demand in the summer months. There are also many cranberry bogs in Barnstable. The inhabitants are mostly native born. On the south side, land is comparatively high in value; and on the east side is being rapidly developed.

Mashpee. — There is very little farming of any kind carried on in Mashpee. The cultivation of cranberries is the principal occupation of the inhabitants. The cranberry bogs are mostly owned by non-residents. The inhabitants support themselves by working out, and by a little fishing. The remote situation of this town prevents its development.

Sandwich. — This town, since the decline in the glass industry, has little industrial importance, the culture of the cranberry and a little general agriculture being its sole reliance.

Bourne. — Bourne has only been incorporated out of a part of Sandwich since 1884, and in that time has, upon the south

side, increased in importance as a summer resort. Outside of the cultivation of cranberries, work furnished by summer residents, and such oyster and shell fishing as is carried on at Monument Beach and Buzzard's Bay, there is little or no employment for the people. There are numerous cranberry bogs. Generally speaking, the land is well suited for farming purposes, except on high ground. The present railway freight rates are said to preclude the possibility of anybody remaining in the business of farming. A bushel of potatoes can be shipped from Aroostook County, Maine, to Boston for *three and one-third cents less* than it can be sent from the town of Bourne. The foreign element is very small in this town.

Falmouth. — A number of persons are engaged in farming here, there being a good summer market. The lobster fisheries are of some importance. Wood's Holl, a village of Falmouth, has many summer residents. Waquoit, another village of this town, has an increasing oyster business; over \$100,000, so it is estimated, has been received in this little village for oysters in the past 10 years.

The three towns at the extreme end of the Cape, being from their situation more remote than the others from the mainland, possibly require a little fuller treatment than is given them in these brief notes. These towns are Provincetown, Truro, and Wellfleet. Two of them, Provincetown and Truro, have, as we have shown, received considerable accessions from the Western Islands.

PROVINCETOWN.

Provincetown differs very much from the other Cape towns, as it has a very fine harbor, one of the finest in the country. It has been one of the most important fishing towns, carrying on all the branches of the industry. For years it stood second to Gloucester in the cod fishery, having also a large fleet of mackerel catchers, a considerable number of fishermen taking fresh fish for the market, and a numerous fleet of small boats engaged in the shore fisheries. When these were all prosperous they gave employment to a large number of men who were employed in manning the vessels, and in curing, packing, and shipping the fish to market. Vessels were built here for fishing and whaling. A large number of fitting stores, connected

with the long wharves, lined the whole harbor front. The town was then an active place. It was the scene of continual bustle, the fleets fitting out in the spring, to return in the autumn laden with full catches. Many mechanics, including ship carpenters, calkers, painters, riggers, sail makers, and blacksmiths were employed in building and repairing this fleet. At one time there were three marine railways for hauling out and repairing not only local vessels, but those from the other Cape towns. Now, in place of all this activity, we find the fleets absent, the wharves fast going to decay, and two of the marine railways rotting and falling down; the third, recently sold for taxes, must eventually share the fate of the others. The failure of fishing firms has caused the loss of much capital, resulting in depriving many of employment. The low price of oil has ruined the whaling industry. At present the fleet, except one vessel, is at the wharves waiting for better times and an improvement in the market. The Banks' cod fishery has also been ruined by low prices, scarcity of fish, the introduction of larger and more expensive vessels, and enlarged cost of fittings. The decay of the mackerel fleet is due solely to the disappearance of the fish. The larger and finer boats taking fresh fish for the market do fairly well, while the smaller frequently fall in debt and are sold.

The numerous small boats, which have furnished employment to so large a number of native-born men, now find their opportunity gone. At this season of the year (November), they expect great runs of mackerel caught in set nets; but this year and the last have been failures. This is attributed to the use of fish traps, as large quantities of small fish are destroyed every year. These traps line the shore so thickly that no fish escape. Those opposed to the use of fish traps have endeavored to have them prohibited by law, but so far without success.

The men engaged in the whale and mackerel fisheries and the shore fishermen are mostly native born. The cod fishermen are largely British Americans, and the fishermen supplying fresh fish for the market are mostly Western Islanders. The foreigners do not compete with the natives as to wages, as most of the fishing is carried on in shares. They do not drive out the natives so far as observed. That which is most injurious is the small profit, and the young persons wish to quit the sea

and go to the larger towns for employment. The system of education in use in the schools is thought by some to be out of sympathy with the fishermen's life. It tends to stimulate a desire on the part of the young to get away from the sea; it unfits them for a rough sea life, and they seek a business that has less hardship in it.

For the past few years the fisheries have decayed very rapidly, owing to small fares and inadequate cash returns. This has brought the vessels in debt, pushing the fishing firms into bankruptcy, and resulting in the sale of the fishing craft and their removal from the town. There is another thing which has caused this decadence, namely, the credit system which has been in vogue from the beginning. It worked well when the fisheries were profitable, but when they became unprofitable it proved disastrous. The native-born young men, discouraged, have at last left the industry and gone elsewhere.

Some years ago, out-of-town parties, with the help of home capital, ran a small shoe factory for a year or so, which proved a complete and disastrous failure, resulting in the loss of all invested capital. At a later period, a shirt factory was built and run successfully for some time, giving opportunity for employment to young women and proving a benefit to the town. General business depression has caused it to be closed for about a year. There is now a prospect of re-opening. There are two factories for canning fish taken from the traps, and a cold storage plant for freezing, which is doing well. These, with several fish traps, a few cranberry bogs, and a small lot of reclaimed swamp land back of the town, constitute the visible industrial resources of the town.

The reclaimed land and sandy soil could be made to yield more than at present with capital, labor, and irrigation. This soil, mixed with the brush-sod of the back hills, which is decayed vegetable matter, with plenty of water, affords good vegetable gardens. The Western Islanders take to gardening readily. The soil yields well under proper cultivation, the low lying gardens producing abundantly all kinds of vegetables, of a better flavor than those raised in a colder and stiffer soil. A reclaimed swamp garden, owned by a native, containing about an acre, gave its owner a living from its yield of vegetables and small fruits, for which there is always a ready market.

Irrigation was maintained from two shallow driven wells. The land being low, water is abundant all over the town. There are a number of fresh-water ponds in the back part of the township, some of them quite largely stocked with pickerel. During the year 1896, a small quantity of carp has been introduced. These ponds also yield large harvests of ice in good seasons, to supply home consumption, and furnish the fishermen with ice to pack their fish for market. There is also an abundance of berries growing on the hillsides back of the town, largely picked by the women of the Western Islands, the crop in good seasons proving of value to them. The Western Island women of Provincetown make good servants, excellent seamstresses, and they are faithful and obliging.

A correspondent writes: "I have seen much of the homes of the Western Islanders. I find the better class lives very much as the natives do. They are quick to imitate native manners and live on smaller incomes. There is another class which does not live so well; they are more like tenement dwellers in cities.

"What is to be the future condition of the fisheries in Provincetown is quite a problem. The outlook at the present time is dark. The fishing season, now fast drawing to a close (November, 1896), has proved very disastrous. I should not be surprised when the spring opens to see a large exodus from this place of persons who wish to better their condition. Hereafter the fisheries from this town must be largely carried on by foreigners, as the natives are gradually leaving the business, and there are no others to take their places. For the past few years there has been a growing desire on the part of the city and country people to visit this town in the summer months. With better hotel and steamboat accommodations, it would seem that travel could be increased, and this town be made into a great watering place.

"We have one of the finest harbors on the coast, with cool sea breezes, as the winds always blow from the bay or ocean, and fine harbor, bay, and ocean beaches. I do not know where there is another beach in the Atlantic States, attached to the mainland, which is so long, and at the same time so straight and completely uninterrupted by creeks or coves, or fresh water rivers, or marshes, as Cape Cod beach, so called, ex-

tending without a break for a distance of 30 miles, from Race Point Light, Provincetown, to Nauset Lights, Eastham.

“The time must come when this coast will be a place of resort for those who really wish to visit the seaside. The State has for the past few years taken charge of its Province Lands in this township. They have made new roads through this desert land for the purpose of connecting this outer beach with the town. The superintendent of this land informed me that there were now opened good roads for a distance of 12 or more miles. This, with the fine bathing, boating, and sailing in the broad harbor, with the fine fresh fish, which can be taken at all seasons in small quantities, will prove attractive to many in years to come. While the decay of the fisheries is sadly perceptible, I feel there is yet some hope for the future.”

TRURO.

Truro differs much from Provincetown, as it has neither harbor nor fishing vessels. Instead, we find a long bay with shallow water, well adapted to fish weirs or traps, which completely line the shore, supplying fish for the market, and furnishing bait for the fishing vessels of Boston, Gloucester, Provincetown, and other places. This for a number of years has been a paying industry, but during the last year or two results have been poor. Formerly this town had a small tide harbor at the mouth of Pamet River, where quite a fleet of small mackerel fishing vessels was built and owned. These were for a long time successful, but when the harbor became filled with sand, as such harbors usually do, they went to other places where harbors were better adapted to the business. Finally, when the mackerel fisheries failed, the fishermen turned their attention to fish weirs or traps. It is a new method of taking fish in this section, and does not occupy all the time of the men. Most of them cultivate gardens, and find a ready market for their produce in the neighboring towns. The Western Islanders form a large part of the crews engaged on these weirs. The women are very industrious out of doors as well as in.

The large fresh-water pond near the Highlands or Highhead of Truro, called East Harbor, was enclosed with a dyke by the State in 1869. This dyke is crossed by the railroad near Provincetown. The year before, 1868, the national government

placed a dyke at the upper end of this pond to protect the harbor of Provincetown from the encroachment of the ocean on the outer beach, as it had broken through several times. This dyke had a sluiceway to drain off the water from the upper meadow. The lower, or State dyke, is a closed one, and since it was built it has operated to collect sand on the bayside, until there is now a wide beach. The average depth of this pond is about six feet. The water in the pond comes from these Highlands, as they form a perfect water-shed, being composed largely of clay and a heavy loam. There are springs running out from the Highlands, seen mostly in the summer when the pond is low. On the Highlands there are fine farms, under a good state of cultivation. The large pond of fresh water near them might be utilized in irrigation. Irrigation has never been tried in Truro. The land at the Highlands is owned and cultivated by natives, the Western Islanders having never settled there.

Different opinions are expressed as to the effect of the closed dyke upon the meadow above. Some think it has been detrimental, causing the loss of the salt hay which was utilized for cattle, the marsh now being overrun with flags and other wild growths. Others think the fresh meadow has been of some value. It requires considerable labor to maintain the dyke. Along the edges there are some wet gardens.

At North Truro what was once a large pond or swamp has been filled in quite extensively from time to time. It has proved a good meadow, and maintains vegetable gardens in dry season. Part of this was made into cranberry bogs with fair success. This village seems prosperous, and is the headquarters of a number of fish weirs, with a cold storage plant for freezing fresh fish, and a fish canning factory. The residents are largely interested in farming as well as fishing. For a number of years after these fish weirs were established they were very successful; for the past two or three years the contrary is true. Whether this means that the fish weirs are destroying the fisheries remains to be seen; but the question is troubling the fishermen of the Cape exceedingly. To put a stop to this mode of fishing, however, means interference with the employment of a large number of fishermen. The other parts of the town are more or less engaged in the same kind of fishing.

The village situated between North Truro and Longnook is largely settled by Western Islanders. They have very comfortable homes, and are said to keep them in better repair than the former residents. They are mostly engaged in fishing and farming. They show an aptitude for certain branches of agriculture. They are not all confined to this village, but have settled in all parts of the town. Wherever they find a cheap place for sale they buy it, and the women being industrious largely assist in the general support of the family. It does not appear that the new comers compete with the old residents in the way of wages, but it is plain that they can live on a lower income, and will thrive where a native would not be contented. It is evident that the native-born young men have gone to the larger towns, leaving their fathers' places vacant.

In investigations upon the Pamet River, it was found that the dyke was built in 1869 by the town of Truro for a highway, in place of the old wooden bridge. Its effect upon the salt meadow is said to be unfavorable, as this meadow is now overrun with flags. The river banks, however, and some of the upper meadows have been made into fine gardens, which even in dry seasons do well. Some of the marsh has been turned into cranberry bogs, but they were not a success. On the south bank of this river above the dyke the soil is considered good, and most of these places are occupied by the Western Islanders. In the southern part of the town, much the same conditions obtain as elsewhere, a large part of the inhabitants being aged, and as they pass away their places are taken by new comers.

WELLFLEET.

The town of Wellfleet, like most other towns of the Cape, was at one time largely engaged in the mackerel fisheries. It had a large fleet of fine schooners, which employed many fishermen. The industry also gave employment to many men in packing and handling the large quantities of fish brought in at their wharves, and to many mechanics who were employed on the vessels in making repairs, such as ship carpenters, painters, calkers, riggers, block makers, and sail makers. During the past few years the fisheries have decayed very rapidly, and at this time very few vessels are employed in the business, and they are having very poor success. Old residents say that the

oyster culture, which is one of the industries of the place, is still profitable, and a great help to the town. There is also a razor strop factory which employs a few hands. Except the cultivation of a number of small garden lots, and a few cranberry bogs, these seem to be all the industries of the town.

Duck Harbor was investigated as to its capacity as a shelter for shore fishermen. At one time it was a very useful harbor at high tide for fishermen upon small vessels to run into and land their fish, and to haul up their boats for the winter. Several years ago, however, it was obstructed by the sand, and since then has remained closed.

The next point of investigation was Herring Brook, or River. This is a stream flowing into Wellfleet Harbor. At high tide it becomes a river, while at low water it is but a creek. Its course lies through wide marsh land in the northern part of the town, for a distance of several miles from its source in a chain of several ponds. This brook has for many years been a source of profit, the annual run of herring to the ponds above to deposit spawn yielding an unfailing revenue. The marsh land bordering the stream is mostly salt, with now and then a place dyked off into fresh meadow or swamp garden. Much more could be dyked to good advantage, and much that is already dyked has been neglected. One large arm of this meadow, in the extreme northwestern part of the town and partly in the town of Truro was dyked, according to old residents, about 100 years ago by a company. For years it was very profitable, but, as the older inhabitants died, it became neglected, and now a large part of it has become worthless. There are also a number of clay banks or mud mines scattered all along the course of Herring Brook, and, but a short distance from it, on higher ground, a hard, stiff, blue clay and a number of banks of red loam which are easy of access.

The reclaiming of swamp land for cranberry bogs has not been made profitable here, owing to lack of knowledge as to the proper method of cultivation, such as fertilizing and irrigating the bogs. Irrigation has never been tried in Wellfleet, except in the village, where there are windmills which have proved very successful in irrigating small gardens and lawns. These mills draw water from artesian wells at a depth of 15 to 30 feet.

Very few Western Islanders have settled in Wellfleet, and these are mainly employed on the railroad as section hands. They are generally sober and industrious. There are comparatively few persons of foreign birth in the town. The tendency on the part of the younger persons to leave the town for more active industrial centres is quite marked.

The chain of ponds in the northeastern part of the town, which is the source of Herring Brook, is composed of fine sheets of fresh water, connected by sluiceways to permit the herring to run up and spawn. These ponds seem to be quite deep, with sandy shores, and a moderate current flowing from them into the brook at all times. The run of herring is said to have increased very much in the past few years, owing to the better care which has been taken of the brook so as to keep it open from the ponds. There were formerly quite large settlements near these ponds, but as the older people passed away, the houses have gone to decay, and now but few remain. In the valley there is very good farming land, and the ponds afford an inexhaustible supply of good, fresh water. In this section of the town there are not as many clay banks as elsewhere, but they are scattered more or less over the entire town. The uplands have a light, sandy soil, thickly covered with a small growth of oak and native pine. Near the ponds there are several high hills. In South Wellfleet there is much salt marsh, some of it dyked off into cranberry bogs, but with indifferent success. One large bog, formed at a great expense, and with provision for flowage, has proved a failure. The land, other than the marsh, is very high and sandy, with very few ponds. In the most southern part it consists of high level ground with poor soil, but it could be made to yield asparagus with the aid of fertilizers. While driven wells are the main source of water supply, there is one flowing spring, the water of which is bottled and marketed.

THE WESTERN ISLANDERS.

Before commenting on the figures and statements so far presented, which show very fully the condition of the towns, there are other subjects, within the scope of the investigation, that require attention.

It is apparent that the Western Island Portuguese are becoming an important factor in the social and industrial life of certain sections of the Cape. It may be well to examine somewhat closely their characteristics.

Under the general head of "Western Islanders" have been included, for the purpose of this investigation, such natives of the Cape Verde Islands as have come to Barnstable County, although, strictly speaking, the Azores alone constitute what are generally termed the Western Islands. Both the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands are under the dominion of Portugal, both being located in the Atlantic, the first named group 500 miles west of Portugal, and the other 320 miles west of Cape Verde. The Azores are the more northern, as well as the more populous, their position being between $36^{\circ} 55'$ and $39^{\circ} 44'$ north latitude, and between $25^{\circ} 10'$ and $31^{\circ} 16'$ west longitude. The Cape Verde Islands, on the other hand, lie between $14^{\circ} 47'$ and $17^{\circ} 12'$ north latitude, and between $22^{\circ} 45'$ and $25^{\circ} 25'$ west longitude; and comprise 14 islands, not all inhabited, having an aggregate area of 1,650 square miles. The Azores comprise three groups of islands, the groups being separated by distances of from 70 to 114 miles. Both the Azores and the Cape Verde Islands are of volcanic origin, with fertile soil, imperfectly cultivated, and adapted to the sugar cane, coffee, and other tropical products.

The Azores have been held by Portugal since 1449. The inhabitants are Portuguese in origin, modified in certain respects by their insular environment. Owing to the system of land tenure, and the restrictions due to the survival of feudal customs, improvement in methods of agriculture is practically impossible, and the opportunities for improving the social and economic conditions of the people correspondingly limited. In proportion to the means of subsistence the islands are overpopulated. As might be expected, therefore, emigration is now continuous, and the United States offers an especially inviting field. Here there is opportunity; and industry, with the frugality to which they are accustomed, meets an adequate reward. The abandoned lands upon Cape Cod, cheap, near the shore, and near the point of arrival, give them a foothold far superior to that at home, notwithstanding the

differences of climate; and there is also employment in the fisheries.

A visitor to the Azores, who is also a careful and intelligent observer, speaks as follows of the conditions under which emigration was proceeding in 1886: *

Emigration, generally clandestine, has of late years greatly relieved the necessitous condition of these poor islanders, but the difficulties in the way of the overplus population seeking their fortunes elsewhere have been increased by a law passed in the Cortes in 1880, compelling all males, on attaining the age of 14, to deposit £40 with the State, before being allowed to leave the country; this sum being kept in pawn with a view to providing a military substitute, should the emigrant not return when required to undergo the period of service in the army all Portuguese are liable to.

The stream of emigration from the three most eastern islands of S. Miguel, Santa Maria and Terceira, has through accidental circumstances generally proceeded steadily to Brazil, whereas that from the westernmost islands of Fayal, San Jorge and Flores is directed mainly to the United States, whilst Madeira, singularly enough, contributes a by no means insignificant quota to the Sandwich Islands, where the number of Portuguese (chiefly from Madeira and the Azores) had in 1884 reached 9,000, as against 436 in 1879.

The total annual emigration from this archipelago fluctuates between two and three thousand of both sexes, but is continuous. Besides the English, German and Portuguese steamers which occasionally call at these islands for their living freights, there are three or four sailing vessels employed between them and Boston and New Bedford, U. S., carrying each about 170 passengers, and making five or six voyages in the year.

The amounts remitted by successful emigrants to their friends in the islands are very considerable. The fortunes of Terceira have of recent years positively revived under this influence, and Fayal alone receives in some years as much as £20,000 of savings from the Western States. I have seen it stated in a generally well-informed native paper, that the sums remitted to these islands by absent colonists have occasionally amounted to 300 contos or £53,600, but this must be an exaggerated or very exceptional estimate.

The emigrants from the Azores ever retain an affectionate remembrance of their former homes, and unless prevented by family ties, return, sometimes with considerable fortunes, to end their days here. I once met a man on board the "Açor," who had been away in one of the Western States for 25 years and was visiting Fayal to see his friends. He had forgotten every word of Portuguese except "Saudades,"† for his native place, which he felt must be satisfied at any cost.

* *The Azores*; William Frederick Walker, F. R. G. S., etc.; London, Trübner & Co., 1886; pp. 107, 108, and 109.

† Indicating ardent desire or longing for one's home.

Every steamer from Lisbon carries as passengers to the islands, one or more of these fortunate emigrants returning home with their "little pile," after an absence of many years in the United States or Brazil.

Although there is no permanent line of packets, sailing at fixed times between New Bedford and the Azores and Cape Verde Islands, there are five or six vessels which make regular trips, some sailing twice each year. They carry out as freight, principally, stores for whaling vessels; and bring in, on the return passage, oil from American whaleships, salt, and goat skins. Most of the vessels employed are schooners owned at the Islands, supplemented occasionally by a Portuguese steamer. Through the courtesy of Zephaniah W. Pease, Esq., Collector of the Port of New Bedford, the information contained in the following table is presented, showing the arrivals at New Bedford of immigrants from the Western Islands, (including, as previously stated, the Cape Verde group) for a series of years, classified by age periods and sex:

Arrivals at the Port of New Bedford from the Western Islands: By Years, Age Periods, and Sex.

YEARS.	UNDER 15		15 BUT UNDER 40		40 AND OVER		TOTALS		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1891, . .	42	34	370	132	20	19	432	185	617
1892, . .	48	32	276	76	25	12	349	120	469
1893, . .	14	23	137	38	20	10	171	71	242
1894, . .	3	6	80	15	10	2	93	23	116
1895, . .	34	39	128	105	21	13	183	157	340
1896, . .	10	16	100	43	18	7	128	66	194
TOTALS, .	151	150	1,091	409	114	63	1,356	622	1,978

In the aggregate, 1,978 persons are included; the number of arrivals being greater in the early than in the later years. The males are considerably in excess, numbering 1,356, as against 622 females. As to ages, those 15 years but under 40 are most numerous, this period including 1,091 males and 409 females. The children, that is, persons under 15, comprise 151 males and 150 females; while persons 40 years of age and over include 114 males and 63 females.

During the same years covered by this table a certain number of these immigrants have no doubt returned. Indeed it is not unlikely that the passage to and from the islands may have been made more than once by the same persons. No record upon this point is kept, but the following table shows the number who have sailed from New Bedford to the islands, by years, classified, as in the preceding table, by age periods and sex :

Departures from the Port of New Bedford for the Western Islands: By Years, Age Periods, and Sex.

YEARS.	UNDER 15		15 BUT UNDER 40		40 AND OVER		TOTALS		
	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Males	Females	Both Sexes
1891, . .	19	15	135	46	39	8	193	69	262
1892, . .	-	-	61	7	11	2	72	9	81
1893, . .	-	2	90	5	17	1	107	8	115
1894, . .	9	19	71	19	33	9	113	47	160
1895, . .	3	2	52	6	7	3	62	11	73
1896, . .	9	16	42	11	27	11	78	38	116
TOTALS, .	40	54	451	94	134	34	625	182	807

The total number of returning passengers is 807, of whom 625 are males and 182 females. The excess of males in both entering and returning vessels, strengthens the probability that there is a movement to and from the islands, of men, either without families or who in the first coming did not bring wives with them. Of course there are other means of reaching south-eastern Massachusetts from the Azores than the comparatively direct communication afforded by the vessels entering New Bedford. The figures cited, however, show something of the movement to and from the Western Islands at this, perhaps the chief port of entry.

The Portuguese who enter at this port or elsewhere, and who remain in Massachusetts, have in many cases engaged in agriculture in the vicinity of New Bedford, and have been distributed upon the Cape as has been shown. They are generally law-abiding, industrious, and thrifty. Incidental statements respecting their habits have been given in the reports relating to the Cape towns. They do not recruit the army of tramps.

They are here for work, and to improve their condition. In taking testimony relative to the state of farm labor in Massachusetts, the Commission on the Unemployed had before them a witness from New Bedford, whose testimony is especially pertinent here. Upon the subject of unskilled labor in that vicinity the questions and replies were as follows :

Q. Is this unskilled labor mostly made up of foreigners? A. It is very noticeable in all the country round here ; almost every farmer you see is a Portuguese.*

Q. How far from New Bedford should you say the Portuguese had gone on to farms? A. I really could not say. I have found them out five or 10 miles. *They get to owning their own farms. They are very thrifty.*

Q. When did they begin to go on farms here? A. I could not say, — for some time ; they have a regular ticket line here ; I should say for fully 10 years.

Q. Do you know whether any more men would have been put on farms if such labor could be found? There is frequent complaint that farmers cannot get enough men to work for them. A. It is pretty hard work and very poor pay, and that is the reason these new comers are taken.†

Again, Rev. I. H. Coe, Probation Officer at New Bedford, testifying relative to the nationalities of the tramps in that vicinity, stated that “The Portuguese were about as free from tramping as any nationality. *They are generally very prudent, and good citizens.*”‡

It has been stated that there is a disposition on the part of emigrants who leave the Azores to return to their former homes. The Islanders who return from Brazil are known as “Brazil-eiros ;” those from the United States, as “Americanos.” Of the influence upon Azorean life of these two types, a Lisbon paper, the *Commercio de Portugal*, speaks as follows :

The “Americano” is a man strengthened in frame, with a mind braced by the grand intuitive feelings of goodness and sympathy. He possesses extreme application for work ; his modest capital is consecrated to the honest transactions of industry and commerce. He understands the word family, educates his sons, is sober, intelligent, and extremely liberal. His house is elegant, bathed by fresh air and light ; it possesses that solid yet economical furniture which is characteristic of American habitations. Within resides a family, the members of which are beloved of one another,

* This is probably an exaggeration.

† *Report on the Unemployed ;* Part V, page 95.

‡ *Ibid.* ; Part II, page 44.

and who work. The "Americano" in the Azores is a patriot. He is proud of having lived in the United States, and he nourishes the hope that those good and generous lands will one day be as free as those of the Great Republic. There are many people who regard the emancipation of the Azores as an Utopian idea, or at most as a threat to the metropolis. They are mistaken. Emancipation is a fact which is being prepared for by education in social institutions and by a certain culture many possess from long residence in the United States.

The "Brazileiro" in general is, *um anemico*, utterly devoid of good instincts, and without social education. He does not at first sight inspire great sympathies. He is the embodiment of laziness. No sooner has he arrived than his capital is employed in impudent stockjobbing. His idea is enjoyment—the enjoyment tainted by the brutality of an evil instinct. For him family has no charms nor sacred ties. Libertinism to him is not a thing repugnant and vile. Without any idea of religion, of country, or of family, the "Brazileiro" is an impious being. He speaks evil of all principles of truth and justice, "to give himself the airs" of a freethinker. From time to time he has the pretension to display greatness; he indulges in charity for vanity's sake, and bestows public alms upon the poor with great noise and ostentation. In the poor villages the "Brazileiro" is appreciated and judged by the amount of alms he bestows on the day of his "festa." Contrasted with the "Americano" the "Brazileiro" has only one preoccupying thought—the usurious and profitable employment of his capital.

The "Americano" is ever employed in the great initiatives of work; he introduces new machines, he seeks to make American products known, and, so to speak, to naturalize them. Not so the "Brazileiro;" he is all routine. He arrives, and the small glebe of land which belonged to him by patrimony continues to be scratched by the old useless plough; the agricultural processes continue to be the ones followed by the old forefathers. Nothing of innovations, nothing of studies, and nothing of work. We positively affirm that morally the influence of the "Brazileiro" has been as unfortunate to Azorean civilization as the moral and material influence of the "Americano" has been useful and profitable.

Making due allowance for a certain exuberance of rhetoric in this article, it is probably true that the superior influence of the North American environment, plainly shown in the character and conduct of the returned Azorean, has its effect in stimulating emigration to the United States, or is, at least, a determining factor in the choice of routes which the prospective emigrant must make.

No doubt the growing popularity of the Azores as a health resort, easily accessible from the northeastern states during the winter, has its influence in drawing attention to this country.

The writer, already quoted,* throws some light upon the primitive habits of the Azorean at home, and these to a certain extent indicate what may be expected of him under such conditions as he must meet upon Cape Cod :

The economical propensities of these people are carried to an absurd extent ; all natives of these islands of both sexes, of the working orders, go about barefooted, except on Sundays and high days, when the better-to-do amongst them don boots and shoes. On such occasions as these, or when attending a distant procession or market, the people of Agua de Pao would put on one boot or shoe, carrying the other under their arm. A new coat, also, they would turn inside out, so wearing it until almost threadbare ; if asked why they did so, the reply would be, "to save and preserve the article."

Like the peasantry of France, these islanders are industrious and thrifty ; in the ordinary way, laborers earn 10d. a day, and, during harvest-time, as much as 1s. 8d. to 2s. 2d. ; women and strong lads earning 5d. per day. In some country places wages are still paid in kind—generally about a gallon of maize per man per day. Contracts for labor in kind are also not infrequent ; for instance, separating the maize from the cob, for the sake of the latter, for purposes of fuel, &c. ; beating out the lupin seed for the straw ; making a wicker basket or hamper for the quantity of maize it will hold. This last expression recalling the old Arabic law, which condemned the slayer of a camel to pay a fine amounting to the quantity of wheat necessary to cover the carcass.

The women of these islands are extremely clever at all kinds of ornamental needlework, and excel in beautiful embroidery and lace in all conceivable designs, which their poverty compels them to sell at what appear to be absurdly low prices, thus enabling people to indulge in the most princely pillow-cases, toilet covers, and even towels, bordered in deep, elegant work.

The Azorean lavadeira, or laundress, is the cleverest of all her troublesome kind, and has achieved the secret of sending linen home as white as it is possible to get it ; in this she is greatly assisted by a usually bright, hot sun, but chiefly by the "barella" process.

Linen to be washed is put into the large open wicker basket of the country, and a thick wood-ash lye spread over it, then boiling water is every now and then poured over this, and allowed to percolate slowly through ; after a sufficient soaking, the things are taken out and thoroughly washed in running water, and although violently beaten and rolled against the abraded surface of large stones, the destruction is less than the boiling process of our laundress tribe at home, and the alkaloid properties of the barella lye, infinitely more effectual.

The disadvantage of long residence in isolated islands like these, is the

* W. F. Walker, *The Azores*; pp. 275, 287, 290, and 291.

mental atrophy into which the people are liable to lapse, in the absence of some deterrent stimulus. This we ourselves observe nearer home in the Channel Islands. Here, however, if only to judge from the perpetual warfare carried on in the newspapers, which the frequent changes of Government and elections assist, wits appear sharp enough; indeed, it would be difficult to find in a limited community like this, the young generation of both sexes so well educated and talented.

THE PROVINCE LANDS.

The memorial upon which the present investigation is based, refers to the lands held by the Commonwealth in Provincetown. This extensive tract, called "Province Lands," was purchased from the Indians in 1654, "or sometime before that date," in behalf of the Government and Colony of New Plymouth, "for the said Coloneys use," the consideration being "2 brasse kettles six coates twelve houes 12 axes 12 knives and a box." Said lands were "assigned for the Collonies use for ffishing Improvements." In 1893, the Legislature provided that the Board of Harbor and Land Commissioners should have general care and jurisdiction of so much of these lands as lie north and west of a line described in the act. The Commissioners were also directed to fix and mark the bounds of the lands within their jurisdiction, to establish regulations for the care thereof, to appoint a superintendent, and with the approval of the governor and council, fix the amount of his salary, and also the amount to be expended in the protection and improvement of the land.

In their report for 1893, issued January, 1894, the Commissioners say: *

Further provisions of the act release that portion of the Province Lands lying east and south of the line fixed thereunder from the claims hitherto asserted by the Province and the Commonwealth to ownership of the said lands in fee, and, as to said released portion of said lands, repeal the clause excepting the Province Lands from the provisions of the Public Statutes permitting a title to lands to be acquired against the Commonwealth by 20 years' adverse possession.

The effect of the statute is that private ownership remains impossible in the reserved portion of the Province Lands lying north and west of the line established and that all of the lands in this portion belong in fee to the Commonwealth and can be used and occupied only by its permission, and subject to such regulations as this Board shall from time to time establish. Said reserved portion, although belonging to the Commonwealth, forms a

* *Report of the Harbor and Land Commissioners, 1893; page 33.*

part of the township of Provincetown, as incorporated by Chapter 11 of the Province Laws of 1727, and is subject to its jurisdiction. The released portion of the said lands is about 955 acres and includes the whole inhabited part of the town of Provincetown, there being about 5,000 inhabitants.

The Commissioners in this report present a map showing the Province Lands, give a brief account of the history of their acquisition by the Commonwealth, and allude to the scenery and suggested uses of the lands as follows : *

The scenery of the Province Lands is exceedingly unique and interesting, consisting of irregular hills, ridges, dunes and beaches of sand, with a number of shallow ponds and thickets of scrub growth, containing many trees of fair size, among them pines, oaks, and maples. The whole tract is a wilderness of about 3,290 acres, bounded by the Atlantic ocean on the north and west.

Some persons have had the idea that the Province Lands could be made into a species of park for the people of the Commonwealth, and no doubt, if enough money were spent, it could be made a very beautiful place for summer recreation, differing in character from any park in the world, the color effects of the sand, water and foliage being most picturesque and attractive. It is, however, distant from any centre of population, and the expenditure of money by the Commonwealth for the purpose of turning the Province Lands into a pleasure ground would be a departure from precedent which this Board would not take the responsibility of recommending until practically assured of the success of the experiment. At present it is unnecessary to determine what the ultimate use of the Province Lands shall be, the efforts of the Commissioners being directed simply to preventing the shifting sands from doing injury and to making the Province Lands in their present state reasonably accessible from the town of Provincetown.

Appropriations were made by the legislature under the recommendation of the Commissioners, for the improvement of the lands, and in 1895 the Commissioners again report their action as follows : †

The history of the reclamation of sand barrens by the sea in other parts of the world shows that the loose sands may be not only fixed but in time made productive; notably the Landes or heaths of Gascony, containing about 1,700,000 acres; the Campine in Belgium and Holland, containing about 350,000 acres; the lands in Denmark, in Western Jutland, where in 1854 there were 3,614,720 acres, mainly of turf and sand dunes, and where the experiments of the past 27 years have so covered this sand area with vegetation that there remains today only about 1,581,653 acres unreclaimed. There the system of nurseries has proved a great success, their

* *Report of the Harbor and Land Commissioners*, 1893; page 38.

† *Report of the Commissioners*, 1895; pp. 18 and 19.

great value being that the plants are started in the same kind of soil into which they are to be transplanted, and exposures incidental to long transportation are avoided.

As conditions of climate and exposures vary, so also must the selection and treatment of the grasses, shrubs and trees, by means of which the sand dunes of Cape Cod are to be reclaimed; and experience alone will ultimately determine what will thrive best in that particular locality. The severity of last winter was very destructive to the plantings of the previous season, and the Scotch broom, poplars and willows planted in exposed places suffered greatly. In the light of that experience and further study, during this past year we have been planting beach grass along the sands under the lee of existing vegetation and on the northern range of sand hills, until an area of about 13 acres has been covered. This has taken root readily, and already gives promise of its ability to resist the sand storms. There were also set out at the foot of the slope about 2,300 willows of various kinds, a thousand or more silver poplars and some 2,500 pines (*Pinus rigida*). In addition to the foregoing, about 20,000 willow slips have been set down among the beach grass.

They also state that in connection with their work it was found desirable to establish a nursery for seedlings to be used in planting, and in connection with the assumed acts of ownership over certain portions of the lands by private occupiers, they remark :

A careful investigation discloses the fact that no less than 100 persons or estates have been in the habit of exercising acts of ownership over as many or more isolated parcels in different parts of the Province Lands. These have now been located, and the users or occupiers (of whom we have a perfect list) identified. Early in the spring a notice was given to all then known to use or occupy these parcels that the Commonwealth was asserting its ownership over the district, and that in disregarding the notice they were liable to be treated as trespassers. It was at first thought that these occupiers might continue under a license or lease from the Commonwealth; but it is now certain that, the less cultivated and wilder the growth on the oases of the sand barrens, the more rapid will be the growth of the wind breaks and sand barriers.*

In the report for 1896, issued January, 1897, they state that the experience of another year with the Province Lands shows most satisfactory results; and that :

While many of the shrubs and young trees perished, many again survived, and the beach grass planting demonstrates that it can be relied on to hold down the sand and prevent the movement that has endangered

* Report of the Commissioners, 1895; page 19.

the forest growth, and which without restraint might ultimately threaten the town.

It is obvious that the work of planting with beach grass must be first, and then that must be followed up by planting shrubs and trees of rapid growth, interspersed with those of slow growth, before the labor of planting shall be completed. Experiments are making in the nursery and in the open for the purpose of ascertaining what kinds of shrubs and trees are best adapted for growth and development under the exposed conditions inseparable from this locality. It is hoped that some species of the willow may find here congenial soil, or that some pine, by a yield of pitch, may in a measure help bear the cost of maintenance. That, however, is not a question of the immediate future, and can be brought forward and discussed after we have succeeded in finding the growth best adapted to the prevailing conditions.*

The reports for 1895 and 1896 both contain statements by the superintendent of the Province Lands, explaining in detail the nature of his work, and also letters from experts whose advice had been solicited by the Board. These letters may be consulted by anyone interested in the subject, and will not be reproduced here. They are devoted mainly to methods of planting to prevent the shifting of the sands, this being a necessary precedent to other improvements over a large portion of the territory.

As to the prospective uses of the lands, Mr. Leonard W. Ross, the Landscape Engineer to the Board, makes certain suggestions which are especially pertinent to the present inquiry, and are therefore inserted. He says: †

With all the existing conditions and facilities at your command, it becomes only a question of time when these lands can be completely reforested, thus not only removing all danger to the town and harbor from the drifting of the sand, but you will also have added materially to the value of this possession of the Commonwealth. It may then be maintained and treated as a forest reservation, which by judicious management, will become a source of revenue to the State by the sale of its products. In this same connection, it might be stocked with game, which may be easily protected, owing to the fact that it is principally surrounded by water, and a considerable revenue would follow a sale of shooting licenses. The value of this feature might be materially enhanced by planting game cover and food-producing plants; the cost of such plants would probably not be more than of those with which you would naturally bind the sand. I would

* *Report of the Commissioners, 1896; page 24.*

† *Ibid.*; pp. 30, 31, and 32.

recommend the immediate planting of the shores and shallow borders of fresh-water ponds with wild rice, and think it would soon be followed by an influx of mallard, black and wood duck, as well as other water fowl.

These lands might also be made into a park, as has often been suggested by others, but the conditions which here exist for its development into a most unique, beautiful and available park, for the enjoyment of all, are so favorable and the scope of this question is so great, that I do not deem it advisable to here discuss this feature. But whether or not these lands are to be devoted to either of the uses mentioned, the same method of operation which now obtains should be followed for at least a number of years; for any purpose, practically all of the "outside area" should be returned to forest growth. It would, however, be advisable to prepare specific planting plans, in order that any possible errors may be avoided. In order to prosecute this intelligently, a close topographical survey of the area to be treated should first be made, and herein your department is well equipped for this work, as you already have an organized party of engineers, with every facility at hand in your office.

I would urgently recommend that measures be taken at once to exclude the tide water from the "Race Run," which might be accomplished at small expense. If this is done, several hundred acres which are now intermittently covered by salt water would soon become a broad and beautiful fresh meadow, which would readily yield to the process of reclamation, and might in a few years be covered with a desirable growth. This area, which would thus become especially adapted for the purpose, might be planted with asparagus, and ought to result in large profit to the State.

Again, it would be well adapted, I believe, to the growing of the basket osier (*Salix viminalis*), which is imported from foreign countries to the extent of thousands of dollars' worth every year. I have been informed by our basket and furniture manufacturers that they prefer the best quality of native grown to the imported stock. To reach the highest degree in quality, it should be grown on "sandy bottom land," which we have here in abundance. By doing this, we not only utilize this waste and unproductive land, but the growing, cutting, and preparing of this product would furnish labor to many of our people. It should be grown for three years before cutting; after this period it produces an annual gross income of from \$150 to \$200 per acre, according to the experience of those commercially engaged in growing it elsewhere.

In addition to these facts mention should be made of the very favorable sanitary and climatic conditions which here exist, and which make this locality an ideal one in which to reside for at least a portion of the year; and I am inclined to the belief that at no very distant day we shall see a most prosperous community occupying the now naked shores of Cape Cod, which will naturally require that this area be given more thought, and, in fact, result in its being devoted to public park purposes.

The investigations of this Bureau in connection with the Agricultural Census of the Commonwealth show that the Prov-

ince Lands consist of 3,290 acres, valued at \$26,638. The tract is outside the town limits of Provincetown and owned by the State, although Provincetown holds jurisdiction over it, without, of course, exercising any rights of taxation. The land may be classified as follows: Salt marsh, 534 acres, value \$5,340; nurseries, one acre, value \$200; orchards, two acres, value \$400; cranberry bogs, 147 acres, value \$14,700; other cultivated land, 22 acres, value \$300; permanent pasture land, 20 acres, value \$600; other unimproved land, 1,328 acres, value \$1,328; unimprovable land, including also area devoted to roads, ponds, etc., 1,000 acres, value \$250; woodland of over 30 years' natural growth, 116 acres, value \$2,320; of 30 years' natural growth, or less, 20 acres, value \$200; other woodland, 100 acres, value \$1,000.

The value of the products taken from this territory in the year 1895 may be classed as follows: Blueberries, \$640; cranberries, \$900; huckleberries, \$80; strawberries, \$10; total for fruits and berries, \$1,630; meadow hay, \$740; salt hay, \$10,440; other hay, \$450; total hay product, \$11,630. There are about 85 cranberry bogs upon the lands, including large and small bogs. The year 1895 was a very poor year as to product, and the orchards mentioned were just coming into bearing condition and no fruit was gathered during the year. The values for the product of blueberries and strawberries were estimates made by the superintendent of the lands in conjunction with the agent of the Bureau, and are smaller rather than larger than the actual amounts.

The legislature has made the following appropriations for the use of the Harbor and Land Commissioners in connection with the reclamation of the Province Lands at Provincetown: In 1893, \$2,000; 1894, \$3,000; 1895, \$3,500; 1896, \$3,500. At the session of 1897, however, an appropriation was made only sufficient to pay the expenses of supervision, without providing for the continuation or extension of the work of reclamation.

STATEMENT OF EDWARD H. ROGERS.

Mr. Edward H. Rogers, upon whose memorial the legislature authorized the present investigation, has by request furnished the Bureau with a statement, embodying his experi-

ence of the changes that have taken place upon the Cape, and his views as to the general policy which the State, possibly aided by organized private interests, ought to pursue toward improving the conditions which now exist there. This statement which contains interesting reminiscences of the past, as well as suggestions for the future, follows :

I am requested to make such a statement concerning my personal relation to the inquiry which you have in hand, relative to the immigration of Western Islanders into the southeastern part of our State, as may seem appropriate.

I have been acquainted in various ways, ever since I was a child, with Cape Cod. My father was engaged at City Point, South Boston, in the construction of schooners for the mackerel fishery from Wellfleet; and, in the year 1838, when I was 14 years old, I went with him on one of these vessels to the Gulf of St. Lawrence. On this voyage, I became familiar with the successful practice of co-operation in this department of the fisheries, with results which have permanently affected my life. I afterward learned the trade of a shipjoiner, and, in the year 1849, I accompanied my father and several brothers to the town of Wellfleet with the intention of constructing vessels suited to the purposes of fishing and oystering. They had been engaged in the business for two years previously; one of these years was spent in Truro, the adjoining town. After I joined them, we continued at Wellfleet until the close of the year 1852, employing workmen from the upper part of the Cape in considerable numbers, and I was myself afterwards engaged at my calling in Provincetown, and in Centreville, a village of Barnstable. I thus became measurably identified with the Cape, and, being of an inquisitive turn of mind, my attention was attracted to those aspects of its life which have become obsolete, but which I will now suggestively attempt to revive.

I recollect as one of the most valuable lessons of the early years of my life, that I saw at one time 80 sail of the most perfectly constructed vessels of their kind in the world, riding at anchor in the port of Wellfleet, Mass., a town deeply imbued with the Pilgrim spirit and character. These vessels could not have been worth less than \$200,000; and they were owned almost exclusively by their crews, numbering about a thousand men. They were navigated on shares; and the whole business as it was conducted at that time (1850), furnished conclusive evidence that the religious spirit may work in harmony with the State in the application of equitable economic law.

When I left Wellfleet at the close of 1852, I did not visit it again until after an absence of 43 years. I had continued my interest in the place, but I found a surprising change. That great fleet of prosperous fishermen had disappeared. From Indian Hill, overlooking the harbor, I saw its wide expanse shining in the sunlight, bare of all signs of commercial activity; as much so as on the day that the Mayflower's shallop passed the point where Billingsgate Lighthouse is now located, in her search around the shores of Barnstable Bay for a safe harbor. Three well-appointed and

large fishing wharves lay in my sight unoccupied, and fast falling into decay; a fourth wharf had entirely disappeared. Two abandoned homes of fishermen were in sight, whose roofs had fallen in and whose windows and doors were shattered or unhung; and these ruins told the story of many others which had disappeared through decay, or by removal to the centre village. As I looked in that direction, or walked afterward through its streets, I found instead of the Cape cottages which had been so familiar to me in my former residence, all the signs of leisure, and wealth, but none at all of industry, and the possession of property and income by the common people. In their stead, there were Italian villas or cottages in English style, with other indications that the locality had changed entirely in its character.

It is desirable here to trace some of the steps by which this change was brought about. When I went to the town in 1849, I found considerable numbers of salt-making plants located upon the shores of the bay and in the creeks emptying into it. These were composed of water-tight wooden pans or vats about six inches deep and 12 or 15 feet square, into which salt water was pumped by small windmills; these pans were covered by a roof supposed to be tight enough to shed the rain; these roofs moved upon slides. When the sun was out they were pushed by hand away from the pan, and when rain was imminent the covers were drawn back into place. The evaporation of the water proceeded rapidly in hot weather, leaving the pans coated with pure salt; it was very clean, and every way desirable for use in the business of the place. It gave partial employment to old men or invalids, and perhaps to other members of a family, as the pans were usually near a residence. This industry was already in decay at the time to which I allude, a half-century ago. No new plants were in process of construction, and as fast as the old ones fell out of repair they were abandoned. The cause, I presume, lay in the cheapness of rock salt.

The next industry which the town has lost is that of the mackerel fishery; the great fleet of which I have spoken has dwindled to two vessels. The main cause is to be found in the desertion of our coast by this shy fish; and, besides this, with the introduction of seines, the opportunity for the employment of boys in mackerel catching ceased. The spreading and management of nets in the waters of the ocean, require the skill and strength of men; boys are useless in such circumstances, and this fact has contributed powerfully to the exodus of youths from the Cape to the mainland, and to their change of base from the sea to the land for the development of their life work.

Subjective causes have been operative in the decay of the fisheries. When I was first upon the Cape, a prominent proprietor of one of the fish-packing wharves told me that he did not get all the vessels that he should, on account of the lack of public spirit, coupled on the part of some of the sharesmen, with a narrow-minded personal jealousy lest he should grow rich. He did not, however, prosper; partly perhaps for the reason above given, and partly on account of the precarious nature of the business. He left Wellfleet shortly after the time I have named. It should be stated that many of the vessels were packing at East Boston, and this was in spite

of the fact that the men were thus deprived of the privilege of being frequently with their families, as they could have been if they had packed at home. Another means of support of the Wellfleet people at the time of which I am writing, was derived from the winter transportation of oysters in their shells from Norfolk, Va., or its vicinity. Quite a large fleet of mackerel catchers were engaged in this work, and as they employed for the most part their own townsmen, a considerable amount of money came into the place in a very acceptable way. This industry has also for many years been of the past, as it has been found cheaper to open the oysters in the South, and to transport them by rail to northern markets. While the mackerel fishery was decaying, some of the most enterprising captains had large schooners built, and they engaged in the freighting of coal from Pennsylvania to northern ports; this, however, has not proved profitable on account of the competition of the railroads and coal hulks or barges. Lastly, bounty catching, not the least of the economic factors in the former life of the Cape, has disappeared. It was, I believe, in decadence when, some time in the fifties, the national law relating to the subject was repealed.

Passing now to the consideration of some of the more general aspects of the situation at the Cape, I recall a fact which was very evident to me at the period of which I am writing. That is, that there was much unemployed time during the winter and early spring. The sail lofts and the groceries were the centres of groups of idlers, mostly young men of character and social standing among their fellow citizens. The leading influences of the place were strongly prohibitory of the sale of liquor; so much so that whatever there was of an injurious character in the enforced idleness of so many men in the prime of life was confined to its pecuniary loss.

It is appropriate here to allude to the religious status of the Cape, so far as it affected the conduct of the fisheries. The influence of the churches was used against Sabbath fishing; the weight of opinion favored going into port on that day, or of remaining over the Sabbath in one to which the fishermen had been driven by stress of weather. The leisure of which I speak was not due to laziness, or thriftlessness; its subjects were high-spirited, well-dressed, and to a large extent educated and ambitious men; they chafed at the trying limitations of their lot. It was easy to foresee that they would not be contented to remain on the Cape if an opening was made for escape. The years that have elapsed have given them employment upon the mainland, with such effectiveness as to draw them permanently from their homes, thus giving place to the incomers of another race, and leaving the future of the Cape to an entirely different people.

This abandonment of the Cape by its operative population cannot be fully accounted for without some reference to the circumstances and influence of its women. Hayward's Gazetteer of Massachusetts, for 1840, states, "In 1837, there were in Barnstable County 914 widows living who had lost their husbands by the dangers of the sea. In two towns (Harwich and Wellfleet), there were 223 widows who had lost their companions." In the account of Truro, the same authority states, "In common with other towns on the Cape its people are greatly exposed to the dangers of the sea which surrounds them. The awful gale of October, 1841, brought

the keenest of anguish to the bosoms of thousands, particularly to the inhabitants of Truro. In one night of terror 60 of its manly youth and active men of middle age found watery graves, leaving 27 widows and 51 children, besides a numerous train of other relatives and friends to mourn their melancholy fate."

A part of this mortality has been abated by changes in the style of small vessels, giving them more stability, and in greater care in the use of ballast. But the loss at Truro was by the act of the Supreme Being, or by His permission; no human foresight, nor skill in seamanship could have availed to prevent it. I am familiar enough with the inner history of some of the marriages which took place afterward, to affirm that its effect in connection with other similar influences was very marked. The favor of young women, and, indeed, of their parents, in respect to marriage, was extended much more freely to landsmen than to fishermen or sailors. The influence from this source pervaded all the lower towns of the Cape. It had become evident that the dangers of the coast fishery far outweighed the precarious advantages of the calling, and the eyes of the young women, as well as the young men, were sharply directed toward every avenue which opened a way of escape from its awful exposures.

I became familiar, while resident in Wellfleet, with her large ponds of pure water, and as I roamed over her territory, I suspected, rather than saw, the rich deposits of mud and loam and clay which lie waiting for deposit upon her meadows, or upon her terraced hillsides. Really, there is no good reason why the examples of Holland and Palestine should not be emulated, and in a sense repeated. Recently I have learned of the vast regions lying between our Central States and the Pacific Coast, which are now practically deprived of water at the season when it is most needed. I have been astonished to find that irrigation must occupy a conspicuous place in the future action of the general government; that at least one half of our national domain must be provided with water by organized and costly expedients in the form of reservoirs, canals, etc., if we would avoid the poverty and occasional famines of the agriculturists upon the arid lands of the West.

It has become evident that there is a need for irrigation on the Cape, and that there is no lack of water either from the ponds or from artesian wells.* To be really effective, however, there must be organized effort. With this, there seems to be no insuperable obstacle to the fertilization and culture of considerable territory, even amid the arid hills of the lower towns of the Cape, and of the partial support in this way of a population which shall blend fishing and gardening. The tendency of the women of the Western Islanders to out-of-door avocations of this sort, is a characteristic of great value. Our Commonwealth engaged very successfully in the reclamation of land on the Back Bay; ought it not to exercise the same right of eminent domain over its lands at Provincetown, for the benefit of the poor, that it did in Boston for the rich? From motives of large self-interest it is now spending \$50,000 a year to give the sons of our well-to-do people a nautical education. The question presents itself: Why stop here?

* Upon this point, see the letter from Mr. Walcott, page 87 *post*.

Are not seamen as necessary as officers? And is not the Cape the proper place to raise them?

Passing from what may possibly be done by the State in the way of developing the natural resources of the Cape, I note that the churches were originally a leading factor in developing the share system of fishing. The fleet of market fishermen which still survives at Provincetown, in an unbroken succession from its first development at Plymouth, had its origin in the following customs, which were inaugurated early in the second season of the settlement of the Pilgrims:

"Each family to have a certain parcel of land, in proportion to its numbers, on the condition only of a certain portion of the corn (to be) set apart at the harvest for those who were engaged in public business, and for the fishermen." It is apparent from this that fishermen were considered to have a claim upon the community, owing to the precarious nature of their calling. In after years this brotherly impulse found expression in the enactment of a national bounty to cod fishermen. The repeal of this gratuity, which took place about the middle of the present century, was undoubtedly due to the growth of individualism, and to its influence upon public men and measures. The abolition of the cod-fishing bounty was an expression part and parcel of the political views which were in ascendancy at the time. They found further expression soon afterward in the denial that the Nation had any moral responsibility for slavery, with consequences stupendously disastrous to the whole people; and they are still in injurious operation in respect to many public questions. In some form, appropriate to our times and circumstances, the "let alone" policy in regard to the Cape and the interesting people who are finding a home upon its bleak shores, must be abandoned. The failure of the fisheries has starved out a most industrious and energetic race, and there is no probability that those who are succeeding them can make a success under the present competitive conditions. The great churches of our land are under obligations to render them moral aid, in bettering their material condition. In a recent public statement of the charges against one of the Provincetown schooners engaged in share fishing, certain "general" items, which are always deducted before allotting the shares among the crew were given: among them were the items of "Church and Charity." It is to be understood by this that the tendency of the business is setting toward a theocratic connection, reviving in this respect the revered memory of the Pilgrim Fathers, though under different religious auspices.

There are other things that have contributed to the changes that have been followed by the immigration of the Western Islanders, of a more general character than those already named. They possibly admit of a combination of the influences already given. Of the original rights, both corporate and individual, of the first settlers to natural wealth, nothing remains except the alewife fishery, as it is still annually in operation in Herring Creek, at Wellfleet. If the social forces of the State can be quickened to a sense of the importance of a revival and re-establishment of this function, there seems to be no obstacle in the way of the development and culture, on an extensive scale, of the cranberry, and of oysters, clams, and other shell fish; the people in their individual capacity having

certain recognized rights of appropriation, as in the case of alewives, having in view the number of children dependent upon them for support.

A most valuable illustration of future possibilities is offered in connection with the fresh-water pond which has developed on the neck in Truro, within the limits of Provincetown.* Much solicitude has been expressed on account of the narrow outer range of sand cliffs, which have been, until recently, the only protection of Provincetown Harbor; but I submit that the construction of the inner barrier, composed as it is of a common road, and the embankment for the railroad, nearly side by side, has changed the whole situation. It admits of the filling up of the fresh-water pond, which now lies between the outer and the inner coast lines. This would give a solid sea wall, half a mile wide, admitting of ready repair if the ocean or the bay should at any time break in upon either limit. The Highlands of Truro are near at hand as sources of material for the filling. The tract of land thus redeemed from the ocean would admit of irrigation by artesian wells, and of culture; and the labor of its construction should be rewarded, in addition to ordinary wages, by the right of occupancy for gardens, subject only to nominal rent. The failure to improve the land should extinguish the title to occupancy. The success of this enterprise would tell upon the construction of the canal at Sandwich. There does not seem in the nature of things any inherent obstacle to the organization of the needy work-people of the State in a peaceful and beneficial enterprise of this sort. We may remember that we are only one generation removed from the surprising event of a million men leaving home and everything dear to them, and enduring for years labors and exposures far exceeding any that their children will find it necessary to do in redeeming our land from ignorance and poverty.

POSSIBILITIES OF IRRIGATION.

The possibility of improving the facilities for gardening, and perhaps of considerably extending the agricultural development of the Cape towns by the introduction of a system of irrigation, is an important element in Mr. Rogers' statement, and is also alluded to in the detailed information collected by the agents of the Bureau.

It is not necessary to go very fully into this matter, as, if anything of the kind were undertaken, the work should be preceded by a careful and comprehensive survey and the plan developed under expert advice. We may, however, point out that enterprises of a similar nature have proved very successful in localities much less promising than Barnstable County.

The experience gained in Egypt and Italy, where, as a student of the subject has recently well said, "The use of water

* See facts relating to this, page 60 *ante*.

in cultivation has been gleaned for centuries, and seems almost to have been taught in the beginning by Nature herself," has, in modern times, been utilized and extended in France, Spain, Australia, and in the Western United States. In Egypt, there are 6,000,000 acres under cultivation by means of irrigation, and where there is no irrigation there is a desert.* In Upper Egypt great basins are formed by means of embankments, which are annually flooded by the rise of the Nile, and in Lower Egypt this primitive plan has been supplemented by modern methods, including a regular system of weirs, reservoirs, and permanently flowing canals.† In France, it has been estimated, there are 7,500,000 acres to which irrigation may be profitably and advantageously applied, although a very much smaller territory, possibly 400,000 acres, is now actually irrigated. In Spain, about 500,000 acres are under irrigation. In Italy, however, the system is fundamental. The total area artificially watered is placed at 3,750,000 acres,* and the results have by no means reached their limit. Many of the irrigating canals are of ancient date, but the outlay in modern times has been large. "What proportion of the outlay has been made by the State is not readily determinable. It has purchased many canals and improved them, and has constructed others. What is certain is, that its expenditure upon their maintenance still amounts to £20,000 per annum, and its revenue from them to £120,000 per annum. Projects for the construction of new works, and the addition of larger irrigated areas, are still before the Italian Parliament. Its ministers announce a steadily progressive irrigation policy, and determinedly subordinate other great interests to it."*

What irrigation has accomplished for Italy is most effectively summarized in two paragraphs by Monsieur Albert Hérissou :

In Italy, every city has dignity and character, and this is its great charm for the traveller. Rome, Florence, Genoa, Venice, and Naples have become incomparable cities, either by their inheritance from the past, or from their admirable situation. Milan has no history; she is laid out artlessly in the midst of a monotonous plain, without being enlivened even by the proximity

* *Irrigation in Egypt and Italy*; Report to the Royal Commission: Hon. Alfred Deakin, M. P. New South Wales, 1887.

† *Notes on the Irrigation Works of Egypt*; Sir Scott Moncrieff, C. S. I., etc., 1884.

of a river, and yet of all those illustrious cities Milan is at the present day the most powerful. Nowadays the importance of a city is most often shown on the map; it is enough to count the railways that radiate from it — there are three for Rome and eight for Milan. Rome is the political, Milan the economical capital of Italy. Such great prosperity has, however, only one single source — the prosperity of agriculture brought about by irrigation.

The system of irrigation has nowhere else been carried out to such an extent. As we pass through the Milanese lowlands, we can perceive the power of this organization and its effects. Almost every hundred yards we come upon either a canal or a drain; there is not a field but is bathed at least along two sides by clear and running water, brought sometimes from a distance of more than 100 miles; fertilizing streams intermingle with blocks of cultivated land, which are always beautiful, and even in the dead of winter we may see the mowers cutting down splendid crops of grass. This water, which gives to the summer the freshness of the rainy season, can also give to winter the warmth of spring. The mind is overcome with wonder at what the intelligence and energy of a people have accomplished, especially when we consider that Lombardy has always been the battlefield of all Europe, and that it has been in the midst of the incessant ravages of war and the continual changes of governments that these prodigious works have been constructed.*

Of course wherever the supply of water has really become a supreme factor in the development of a country it cannot be permitted to pass out of the control of the State. The system of irrigation, therefore, generally proceeds under State control, although this is usually united with private initiative. Thus, speaking of the administrative system applied to irrigation in Italy, Mr. Deakin remarks that “The eulogies passed by critics upon the Italian system are bestowed not so much upon direct State action, as upon the co-operation of the irrigators, which has been for centuries its mainstay and practical means of management. Although the State has absolute control of most of the canals, it deals by preference with syndicates or associations, which purchase the water from it and then arrange for its distribution among its constituents. ‘There is scarcely a landowner,’ says Hérissou, ‘who does not belong to one or more associations for receiving or disposing of water.’ ‘I believe,’ writes Colonel Baird Smith, ‘that the administration is always best when the proprietors themselves can be made its agents.’”

In Victoria, Australia, where methods of irrigation have

* *Rapport sur les Irrigations du Vallée de la Po*; M. Albert Hérissou, Paris, 1881.

been under investigation in recent years, with the result that favorable legislation has been adopted and the construction of irrigating systems begun, the control of the works and the adjustment of costs of maintenance, etc., are vested in a local body called an "Irrigation Trust," the members being elected by the proprietors. These trusts are under State supervision and direction, and are obliged to submit their plans for authorization. Similar bodies, having members elected by the proprietors, or, in other cases, by the municipality, are operating in Italy, France, and Spain. The French Government, like that of Australia, aids approved enterprises with concessions or subsidies, the works, however, remaining under local control. Upon the position which the State should assume toward such enterprises, and of respective relations of the State and local authorities to methods of administration, Mr. Deakin* summarizes as follows :

Italian experience, French experience, and Spanish experience, all go to show that the interests to be studied in relation to irrigation schemes are so many and so various, and so intimately bound up with the public welfare, that State control is imperatively necessary, and that for the protection of its citizens no monopoly can be permitted which would separate property in water from property in the land to which it is to be applied. But at the same time it is established that while a general central control by the State is essential, the business management and distribution of the water are much better placed under local authority, as this is more efficient in its supervision, more economical in its administration, and is educational also in a political sense to the highest degree. The establishment of a comprehensive system of irrigation by private enterprise is possible only under unusual conditions. If it embrace many sources of supply, large areas, or conflicting interests, it is impossible. The capital required is large ; the returns are not rapid, and the full benefits secured by the close occupation and complete utilization of considerable areas are so diffused that the State, which reaps those benefits in unnumbered ways, is certainly justified in assuming large responsibilities in their initiation. This becomes palpable when it is perceived that, as in Egypt and Italy, carefully-matured schemes ensure an enormous agricultural production and the staple prosperity of a large number of producers. It may safely be asserted, from foreign experience of many generations, that irrigation is one of the soundest national investments, where engineering ability executes works which are afterwards taken over under local control, guided by a carefully-compiled code of water laws and regulations, while the land, whose production is enhanced, is charged with the interest upon the capital expended in supplying it.

* *Report to the Royal Commission on Water Supply ; New South Wales, 1887.*

In Egypt the village commune, in France and Spain the association, and in Italy the syndicate, intervene between the State which owns the water and the individual who purchases it; while in the first directly, and in the last indirectly, the State has its advances secured upon the land which is watered. This system is unknown in America, for though State ownership of the water is secured under the constitution of Colorado, and there are colonies in California which partake of the communal principle, the two are not conjoined. There are no State works, but virtually those private persons who construct them do so upon the security of the land benefited. The best American opinion, however, is in favor of such a system of divided responsibility between the central and the local government, and it has been envied and admired by eminent Indian authorities as well.*

We need not pursue this subject farther. Cape Cod is neither Egypt nor Italy, nor are systems which are entirely successful in one locality suitable to be adopted in others, under conditions widely different. In view, however, of the feasibility of improving the fertility of the Cape lands by irrigation, which appears to be connected with this inquiry, it seemed proper to show, in such concise statements as have been presented, exactly what has been accomplished elsewhere, and, especially, the relation of the State to such enterprises in places where it is by no means unusual for the State to assist actively in the work. If anything of this kind is ever done on the Cape, it is probable that the assistance of the Commonwealth would be required, to the extent at least of pledging its credit, as private capital is not available in the hands of those who would be directly benefited by the results. The indirect benefits, of course, would inure to the State as a whole.

The following letter from Charles D. Walcott, Esq., Director of the United States Geological Survey, at Washington, relates particularly to irrigation upon the Cape :

I beg to state that within the past year or two there has been great development of irrigation through the utilization of small amounts of water which in the past were regarded as almost insignificant. This has been brought about by the adaptation of windmills and of pumping machinery to the peculiar needs of the irrigators. For farming, the requirements are that considerable quantities of water shall be raised through a small elevator at low cost. It is not practicable, as in the case of city supply, to erect elaborate pumping machinery, and on the other hand, the quantities handled are far greater than those for ordinary municipal supply, although small as compared with the amount which can be diverted from a creek or small river.

* *Irrigation in Egypt and Italy*; Deakin, pp. 39 and 97.

The conditions on the Cape are, as I understand, quite favorable for the development of irrigation, following the lines worked out in Western Kansas. Water is usually to be had in considerable quantities at a short distance below the surface, and the winds are sufficiently persistent to operate a windmill for about a third of each day. If suitable small ponds 100 feet square are constructed at each mill and thoroughly lined or puddled with clay, and the mill allowed to pump into this whenever there is sufficient wind, there can without doubt be a sufficient supply obtained for the irrigation of from five to ten acres, according to the capacity of the pumping machinery. The soil of the Cape, although so light and sandy, is in many places adapted for the production of a wide range of vegetables and produce, finding a ready market at good prices; and a larger outlay for providing irrigating machinery would be more justifiable than in the case of our western plains where the distance from centres of population is enormously great.

The municipal water works at Provincetown have demonstrated the practicability of supplying considerable quantities of water from wells in that locality. The works were constructed in 1893, costing \$70,000; and consist of the usual pumping plant, standpipe reservoir, and distributing system. The source of supply is ground water, obtained at a point about three quarters of a mile from the inhabited part of Provincetown, in the broadened end of the Cape. The water is pumped from a system of six pipe wells, each five inches in diameter, and provided with strainers. At a preliminary trial, water was pumped from a single well at the rate of over 200 gallons per minute, the sand in which the strainers are placed being quite open.

Some 45 preliminary test borings in different locations were necessary in determining the greatest area of good water, a peculiarity in the formation of this part of the Cape having caused the water in places to become impregnated with marsh gas, attributed to the slow decay of marine growths, apparently located with no system of uniformity, but just as nature had deposited them. In order to avoid the possibility of annoyance from this cause, if some of that water should be drawn in when a very large quantity is pumped, the water is first pumped into the reservoir and aerated by a simple device before it is delivered to consumers. This method does all that was expected of it, and users express much satisfaction with the water.*

* Lewis Hawes, Esq., Civil Engineer.

STATE AID TO LAND OCCUPANTS.

Allusion has been made to the possibility of aiding the unemployed or needy work-people in the State to take up unoccupied land on the Cape, or land that has been abandoned as to cultivation, on account of the death or removal of former residents.

Mr. Rogers in his statement suggests the improvement by filling and irrigation of certain tracts, and the formulation of a plan by which such land can be acquired by persons who desire to improve their circumstances. The memorial on which this report is based asks the Bureau "to ascertain how far the functions of the State can be exercised in the aid of the people in the reclamation and adaptation of land for the ends herein set forth."

If any such plan is contemplated experience is not lacking which may serve as precedent and guide. Considerable testimony upon this point was taken by the Commission on the Unemployed.* An instance of State aid, devoted to fostering immigration for the purpose of taking up land, appears in the well-known Swedish colonization in Aroostook County, Maine. Of this, Charles E. Oak, Land Agent, of Maine, remarks:

No attempt at colonization has been made in the State since 1870, when, through the influence of Hon. W. W. Thomas, then minister to Sweden, a small colony of Swedes was given a township of land in northern Maine, and was also further assisted in making its first clearings, building a log house and harvesting its first crop.

No further assistance was ever rendered them, but the colony has flourished beyond the expectation of anybody, until to-day it numbers more than 1,000 and all that prevents it from numbering many more is lack of territory on which to settle.

The adjoining townships are owned by private individuals, who, on account of more important business for themselves, refuse to divide them into lots and sell to settlers, but would sell the whole township to companies or colonies, to divide among themselves or sell as they saw fit.

It would require an outlay of about \$30,000 to place one of these townships on the market, but in the judgment of those best informed it would be a good business venture for any private individual who would give it his attention.

The State having disposed of all its desirable lands for settling, it can only be by some such scheme that such lands can be opened for settlers.

* *Report on the Unemployed*; Part V, pp. 102 and 103.

No doubt the new railroad company just completing its line into Aroostook County would be more than willing to assist in colonizing any township along its line, and we hope some plan will be devised to accomplish this most desirable end.

Inquiries, representing from one to fifteen families, are being received very frequently from manufacturing towns, asking where they can purchase just such lands, from which fact I infer that a whole township could be settled in two years by a thrifty, industrious, well-to-do people.

The last paragraph, italicised by us, apparently shows a demand from those in industrial centres who wish to go upon the land. Hon. W. W. Thomas of Portland, Maine, Ex-Minister to Sweden, was closely connected with the original Swedish colonization of Aroostook. As to the methods employed and their success, his statement is as follows :

About 20 years ago the State of Maine wanted persons to take up the vacant lands, and I undertook to bring over here from Sweden a colony to occupy land in Aroostook County. I felt it desirable to pick men who were as far as possible accustomed to the condition which they would encounter in northern Maine. For this reason I took my men from the districts of Sweden which corresponded most closely both in nature and climate to the part of Maine to which these colonists were to go. Only two came from the cities. The men came from a country where they were accustomed to clear land and till it, either devoting themselves wholly to farm work, or alternating their farm work with lumbering and fishing. They were, therefore, not without farming experience. Moreover, they were picked for moral integrity, physical and moral strength. None were taken who were not able to pay their own travelling expenses to America, and most of them had some money laid by, some of them having as much as \$1,000 or \$2,000. Among the number were some who had trades. Those with practically no experience in farming sooner or later left the colony. Some took to basket making and mechanical trades, and either moved to a place previously settled to carry on their trade, or else emigrated to other parts of New England. There is a considerable number now in Rhode Island, who originally came from this colony in northern Maine. The two men who came from the city created a great deal of trouble, and very soon left. Effort was made to supply the element of sociability in this new colony by placing the houses in such a way that four came together at adjoining corners of four farm lots. Then at the next joining place of another four farms four houses were built. In this way there was a number of very small settlements, and so far as possible men who came from the same sections of Sweden were placed in these neighborhoods. The State of Maine furnished many of the necessities for getting the undertaking well started. A part of the land was already cleared. The State furnished the seed and horses for the original ploughing and harrowing, and enough supplies to keep the people until

the crops came in. But even with these encouragements I have every reason for thinking that unless an immense amount of personal interest and influence was brought to bear upon the men to keep up their courage and to assure them that they had a very good thing, the colony would have been broken up before it was put upon a sound basis. It took three or four years of this personal endeavor and personal encouragement to assure a permanent success.

It seems to me that the only possibility of making a colony a success is that everything shall be as closely individualized as possible, and that there shall be no communal element, but every man shall have his own home, his own piece of land, his own individual responsibilities, and the element of sociability must be trusted to come voluntarily, and not to be in any way thrust on the men. Any system by which a lot of men are to be put in a common building is going to degenerate in time to a sort of country poor-house; but, nevertheless, the only way to keep the men upon the farms is to introduce the element of sociability in some fashion. The plan of having the houses come together at every four corners seems to be the only method of supplying that need.*

The English Small Holdings Act, 1892, 55 and 56 Victoria, Chapter 31, enables county councils to aid individual ownership of small holdings by the purchase, lease, and improvement of estates, to be afterward sold or let in small lots.

The term "small holdings" in the Act means lands acquired for the purposes of the Act, such land to exceed one acre, and not to exceed 50 acres in area, or, if exceeding 50 acres, to be of an annual value for purposes of the income tax of not exceeding 50 pounds. Councils may assist tenants in the purchase of holdings by lending a part, not exceeding four-fifths of the purchase money. Any council acquiring or renting land for the purposes of the Act is to fix the purchase money or rent at an amount which will guard it against loss.

The Act for facilitating the creation of small agricultural holdings, which came into operation on the 12th of October, 1892, empowers the Council of any county where it appears that there is a demand for small holdings sufficient to justify its doing so, to put the Act into operation and take steps for acquiring suitable land for the purpose of providing small holdings for persons who may desire to obtain and cultivate the same.

Since the appointment of the Committee by the Council in March, 1893, to carry out the provisions of the Act in the county of London, about 30 acres of surplus land belonging to the Council adjacent to the main drainage pumping-station at Abbey-mills, in the borough of West Ham, and known as Millmeads, have been laid out in allotments. The land has been divided into upwards of 100 plots, each consisting of about one-tenth of an acre, the rental being fixed at 8s. per plot per annum, and they are all let to

* *Report on the Unemployed*; Part V, pp. 103 and 104.

tenants who are cultivating them under the regulations made by the Committee.

During the last winter the co-operation was made with the Mansion House Conference to give work to the unemployed in the development of land at this place.

The Committee has also taken under its administration other land belonging to the Council known as the East Ham allotments. This is about two acres in extent and laid out in 21 allotments for hire by men residing in the vicinity, and all the plots are now occupied by desirable tenants and excellently cultivated.

The Council has also taken a three years' tenancy of two acres of land in Anchor and Hope-Lane, for the benefit of working-men at Charlton. This land is divided into 16 plots, though held as one holding, and the several plots have been sublet and are under cultivation on the co-operative principle. The results thus far are satisfactory.

It has also entered upon the tenancy of 10 acres of land between Woolwich and Charlton, but this plan has not yet been developed.

The committee expresses regret that it is difficult to secure land because of the high price charged by private land owners, and the Council is obliged to comply with the section of the Act that all expenses incurred by the Council should be recouped by the rents received.

Up to the date of this report petitions for small holdings have been received from about 680 persons, principally the laboring class residing at Charlton and other parts of the county of London.*

The most extensive, and, on the whole, most interesting experiments in the direction of governmental aid in the utilization of land by the unemployed or insufficiently employed, are found in Australia. As to the methods adopted in Victoria under the Settlement of Lands Act, of 1893, the following report, cited by the Commission on the Unemployed,† is reproduced, in order that matter pertinent to the present inquiry may be before the reader :

Report (July 30, 1894) of Proceedings taken under the Provisions of the Settlement of Lands Act 1893, Victoria.

The above-mentioned Act came into operation on the first day of September, 1893. The regulations thereunder were approved by the Governor and Council on the 4th of that month.

An office was at once opened, which was placed under the charge of a special officer.

The popularity of the Act was demonstrated immediately upon its becoming law by the large numbers of persons who daily thronged the office, eager to take advantage of its provisions; and that popularity has been

* *Report of the London County Council, 1893-94*; Small Holdings Committee.

† *Report on the Unemployed*; Part V, pp. 106, 107, and 108.

well maintained, as will be seen from the fact that during the past two months no fewer than 453 applications have been received and registered. The total number of applicants since the Act came into operation is 4,080, of which 2,122 have been approved, 993 refused and withdrawn, leaving a balance of 965 in course of being dealt with, not including applicants under Part III.

Owing to the large number of unemployed who were at the date of the passing of the Act residing in the city and suburbs, land was made available with all possible speed for settlement under the Act; and it was determined to allow applicants to go into immediate occupation of such lands, and not compel them to wait until surveys of the allotments had been effected. By this means the immediate necessities of a large number of persons were met and considerable relief afforded, although in some few instances little difficulties arose, owing to two or more applicants claiming the same allotment. In every case these difficulties have been satisfactorily adjusted.

The Act is divided into three parts, viz.:

Part I., Village Communities.

Part II., Homestead Associations.

Part III., Labor Colonies.

Under Part I., any person not under the age of 18 years who is not the owner in fee simple of two acres or upwards, nor the lessee of a pastoral allotment or grazing area, nor the holder of a license under section 42 or section 49 of the Land Act, 1890, nor a lessee under Part II. of this Act, is entitled to obtain an area from one to 20 acres. Under this Part of the Act 2,726 persons have made application.

Part II. provides for associations or combinations of persons of not less than six, requiring acres from one to 50 for each settler. Any person over the age of 18 years, not being a married woman, not holding 10 acres of land or upwards in fee simple, and with the other restrictions named in regard to Part I. of the Act, can become settlers under this Part. Under Part II. of the Act, two societies, representing 71 members, and 152 associations, representing 1,283 members, have made application; the total number of applicants under this Part being 1,354.

The reports upon settlements under this Part of the Act are, notwithstanding the many initiatory difficulties, fairly encouraging; and when these are overcome, there can be no doubt but that the community at large will be considerably benefited by the establishment of a self-reliant yeomanry class in connection with these associations.

It is to be regretted, however, that in some instances the success of the associations so far has been somewhat retarded by disputes and disagreements amongst the members, resulting in some cases, where circumstances permitted, in transfer of the settlers to the provisions of Part I. of the Act. The principle of each settler holding his own allotment appears to give the greatest satisfaction, and in most settlements they help each other, although not working as associations.

The number of settlers that have availed themselves of monetary assistance under section 32 of the Act is 985, and the total amount advanced is £8,873, being less than half the amount voted by Parliament, and 42 1-2

per cent of the value of improvements effected, and in no case has it exceeded the value, after inspection, of such improvements. This aid has generally been given in monthly instalments, at the rate of 10s. per week. It was deemed desirable to make the instalments small, in order to spread the aid over such a period as would enable the participants, by the time they had obtained the maximum amount, to have effected such cultivation as would insure them a supply of vegetables sufficient for the use of their own families, with probably a surplus for market supply. It is gratifying to note that so many have been able to do without monetary aid, all of whom it may be fairly assumed will prove permanent settlers.

Careful inspection of the various settlements was made by experienced officers during the months of May and June ult., with the view of ascertaining information on the following points:—

1. The number of settlers actually residing upon their blocks.
2. The number married and single respectively.
3. The number, including wives and families.
4. The total value of improvements effected.
5. The number likely to become permanent settlers.

The land set apart and appropriated for labor colonies is situated at Leongatha, and consists of 800 acres of excellent but heavily-timbered land. This colony was managed under the provisions of the Act by trustees (to whom I am much indebted) up till Feb. 2, 1894, but, in consequence of their inability to comply with the requirements of the Act as regards obtaining the necessary subscriptions to enable them to claim the government aid, I was constrained to take the supervision of the colony into my own hands. This arrangement, it is hoped, will be only temporary, and that the trustees will, in course of time, be in a position to resume the management.

The Special Report on the Richardson Settlement at Lyonville, hereto attached, will be read with interest. This settlement was first started to give work to the unemployed,—cutting firewood and mining timber. Immediately the Land Settlements Act came into operation, the land on which they were working was made available, and the people so employed placed upon their own allotments. It will be seen that the total expenditure during the year amounted to £2,650 3s. 10d., and that the receipts from the sale of the timber and the value of stock on hand are £2,832 19s. 7d. There are 341 souls on the area set apart, and the value of the improvements for building, fencing, clearing, water storage, and cultivation is £2,589 11s., whilst the amount advanced under the Act is only £272. This fact shows that the workers must have been saving, and fairly remunerated for their labor.

A careful perusal of the inspection reports herewith, Table A and Table B, will show that the results of the Village Settlements scheme have proved, in the main, as satisfactory as could possibly be expected for the time the Act has been in operation; and there is every reason to hope that most of the settlers will find on their allotments homes free from strains that surrounded them in their city life, and that in a few years they will be relieved from the privations that necessarily attach to their present position.

Table A.

	Area Made Available	Number of Approved Applicants	Total Area Allotted (Acres)	Average Area to Each Settler (Acres)
Total,	156,020	2,122	48,367	23

Table B.

	Number of Settlers Actually Re-siding	Married	Single	Total including Families	Value of Improvements Effected	Number probably Permanent
Village Communities, Part I.,	928	666	262	4,313	£11,384	848
Homestead Association and Societies, Part II., . . .	720	506	214	2,612	9,554	557
	1,648	1,172	476	6,925	£20,938	1,405

Later reports from Victoria are not available to this Bureau, but information is at hand as to the experience in maintaining State farms in New Zealand, up to the year ending March 31, 1896. In New Zealand, as stated in the report of this Bureau, for 1893, pages 52 and 53, the leading idea is to provide places of refuge and instruction for those persons who, not being able to succeed in getting employment in their own trades and towns, may be encouraged to go upon the land and be prepared for agricultural labor.

The state farm is to comprise about 1,000 acres of land fit for agricultural purposes, and to this farm will be drafted the surplus workmen of the towns. The report states that many of the unemployed in New Zealand are "clerks, stewards, firemen, tailors, printers, etc., who, crowded out of their regular employments, are in a state of destitution; these being in addition to a large body of general laborers who though used to the pick and shovel have no knowledge of work upon a farm." It is thought that these could "assist in the general work of a farm and make its cultivation pay expenses, while, in the meantime, the workmen themselves were being trained to habits and duties fitting them for the general labor market." The programme involves a system of co-operative work, including the erection of cottages intended to accommodate colonists with their families, the idea being that the farms should serve as transit stations through which a steady current of labor, changed from non-effective to effective, should pass.

In 1893 the scheme had not been reduced to a practical demonstration, although land had been secured as an initial step. One year later it is reported that:

52 men, eight women, and 25 children are on the ground, the men doing the preparatory work, cutting roads through the forest, felling bush for burning, planting orchards, &c., getting ready for the permanent homestead to be laid out. Another farm, to the south of Dunedin, has been selected and marked off, but it is as yet in its infancy. The men employed on the State Farm (and to be employed) are engaged on the co-operative system, and are not paid wages except in rare cases, where contract is inadmissible. The workers generally are elderly men, drafted off as to a depot, where their services can be utilised until suitable work for them can be found, if desirable. The manner in which the work is contracted for is as follows: The Manager names a price per chain for some fencing, and some half-dozen men group themselves and take it by contract at that price. Again, if the Manager requires an acre of land dug over with the spade, or firewood cut and stacked, or drains dug, for any of these things he names his price, and the workers accept it if content. As the Manager learns by experience the working abilities of the men, and is instructed to offer them a price which will insure an equivalent to a fair wage if worked at steadily, the men generally accept. Of course, continual refusal to accept work at a fair price would necessitate the removal of the discontented person from the farm. The families on the farm, if arriving destitute, are provided with tents, &c., by the Government. They will not have to pay any rent, but have to erect cottages for themselves with some small State concessions as to timber obtained on the spot. Each family has a half-acre allotted to its occupation for garden and domestic purposes. On a family leaving the farm an allowance will be made for improvements made under the approval of the Manager. This institution is by no means at present a self-governing experiment in any way. Those who wish to form such societies must do so in their own manner by means of special settlements, &c.: but the State Farm is directed by an able agriculturist as Manager, who is appointed by the Government, and who has all the powers of an ordinary employer in arranging the details of his work, subject to his responsibility to the Department of Labor, and in consonance with the co-operative system. It is the intention of the Government, when, after some years, the farm has been cleared of bush and brought under skilled cultivation, to make its working purely co-operative. By that time sufficient knowledge will have been gained as to the character of the men and their families to act as a guide in determining who are to be the permanent residents. The idle and incapable will have been weeded out, and it will be possible, doubtless, to allow the farm to be worked for their own profit by a committee or council of those who have been employed for a long period. In the meantime, it is to be hoped that other farms in the rough state can be acquired and brought into good order on the same system. They would prove of service not only as outlets for the relief of the temporary congestion of the labor market, but for the permanent settlement of families to whom town life offers neither livelihood nor inducement.

There is every probability that the State farm will become a paying investment on the capital expended, as well as an outlet for a description of labor — viz., that of elderly men — which cannot find occupation else-

where in times of pressure, which has deserved well of the colony by previous long and hard service.

After another year, the Secretary of the Department of Labor, says :

The experiment has hitherto been confined to a single example, for two reasons : firstly, to test the capability of the Labor Department in Welling-ton to manage an agricultural community at a distance, and, secondly, to make trial of the quality of the laborers sent, and the utility of their efforts.

I am glad to say that both branches of the inquiry have, in my opinion, borne the test satisfactorily. Little difficulty has been found either in governing the operation from headquarters or in proving that such establishments may be set up in other places to national advantage. The families and single men sent to the farm have behaved exceptionally well, and have been welcomed in the district. The work done has not only been thoroughly good of its kind, but has been performed at very reasonable rates. The resident families sent a year ago to Levin have tided over in a comfortable manner a time of considerable depression in the labor world, and have been securely isolated from that which to many of them would doubtless have been a period of hardship and dire struggle.

Finally, in 1896, after describing fully the details of management, production and expenditure, he says :

I have on many occasions pleaded for more of these farms to be established, and now that the Levin one is past the experimental stage I am sure that others, established on the same lines, would be of great benefit to the Government as one means of reducing the charitable-aid expenditure. There are men on the Levin farm who, if not there, would be living at the expense of the taxpayer. As it is, they are paid a small sum per day for their labor, and are therefore free from that degrading feeling which is inseparable from charity when no equivalent is given in return. We shall be enabled, now that most of the heavy work is done, to employ more of this class of labor. There is also another class that State farms are peculiarly suited for — viz., young able-bodied men who have been brought up as clerks, shop-assistants, &c., but who, from the intense competition that exists in these occupations, have been thrown out of employment. They are willing to tackle manual labor, but have no knowledge, therefore contractors and others are chary of employing them. We can put them on the farm, paying them what they are worth. In a few months' time they will have gained sufficient knowledge to go out and undertake any work for private employers. This would have the effect of taking off the streets of our cities hundreds of men who at present we do not know what to do with.

I may say, in conclusion, that a short time ago a well-known land expert, who occupies a high position, paid a visit to the farm, and said, if the Government were to cut it up and sell in small areas, the price paid would recoup the Government for all its outlay.

The instances we have cited all illustrate ways, in which, to use the language of the memorial, "the functions of the State can be exercised in the aid of the people in the reclamation and adaptation of land." All of them exhibit a partial measure of success. With the exception of the Aroostook colony, which was of a somewhat different character from the others, and which, however successful, presents an example that has not been followed in Maine, none has been tried long enough to pass beyond the experimental stage. The work involved in each of them, except in England, and the incidental hardships, are of course much greater than would be incurred in Massachusetts, where the social advantages that come from organized communities, long established, are at every man's door, and where the question is not one of improving hitherto uncultivated land, but rather one of bringing back land which for many years has supported a vigorous social life.

Several attempts have been made, under private initiative, to promote agricultural occupancy, some of which, in a small way, have been helpful. The farm colony established at Alliance, New Jersey, by the Hebrew Aid Society of New York;* the work of the Committee for the Promotion of Agriculture, of the Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor,† New York; the cultivation of unoccupied city lots in Detroit and elsewhere; are examples.

On general principles, it may be affirmed that, however necessary State aid, or other organized assistance, may be in the initial stage of such movements, a plan which has in view the stimulation of individual effort, and the withdrawal of outside aid at the moment self-support becomes possible, will be likeliest to succeed. Of course, a scheme which involves temporary occupancy of small holdings of State land, or of land improved and fitted for occupancy by the State, under such conditions that reversion of the land to the State shall occur, if there is failure to show adequate improvement; and even such temporary assistance, as may be required, in the form of seeds, tools, or necessary appliances, the sums advanced therefor forming a lien upon the land to be eventually discharged by

* Described at length in the *Report of the Commission on the Unemployed*; Part V, page xxi.

† Hon. Abram S. Hewitt, Chairman.

the occupant, is widely different from elaborate schemes of colonization, or from the maintenance or operation of large farms directly by the State. As we have elsewhere said an experiment of this nature "might possibly settle the question whether any considerable number of persons in the cities of Massachusetts are willing to go upon the land and accept such conditions as are attached to agricultural labor; whether if such persons exist in numbers they are competent to undertake the work, either physically or industrially, or, if not competent, whether they are ready to undertake the training necessary to make them so; these questions can probably never be definitely settled until an opportunity is provided for placing such persons, if they exist. Inquiry as to their existence and theories about them will never be conclusive, until the question is brought to the basis of available opportunity, and settled by a practical working experiment."*

That an experiment is involved is true. The actual expenditure required to make it need not be large, however. The results, whether directly successful or not, or even if only partly successful, would be educative, and might correct some unprofitable theorizing. Money has before been spent in Massachusetts, in sums by no means small, for objects less worthy and not more promising.

CONCLUSION.

The reasons which have led to the changed social and industrial conditions upon the Cape are perfectly plain. The changes are part of the movement, witnessed in all progressive countries, leading away from the rural and remote districts towards the centres of industrial activity.

The Bureau has elsewhere discussed this movement, as it is manifested in Massachusetts.† It is closely connected with all that we call progress, and its causes are the factors which have transformed society during the present century, and which, on the whole, make for wider opportunity, the abolition of caste, increased material comforts, a higher standard of education, — the evidences, indeed, of a broader civilization. The old life cannot be brought back.

* *Report of the Bureau, 1893*; pp. 263 and 264.

† *Abandoned Farms in Massachusetts. Report for 1890.*

The exodus from the Cape towns of the young and enterprising descendants of the native stock is perfectly natural, and nothing else could have been expected under the changed conditions of modern life. There remains in that locality but little continuous employment during the entire year. In the mechanical trades, for example, men, in order to live, must, at certain seasons, engage in cranberrying, scallop fishing, teaming, — any outside employment they can pick up. There is hardly a factory in the whole county, certainly not one of importance.

An active cranberry picker can earn good wages during the season, which averages five weeks. Fishing in favorable seasons is attended with good results when the fisherman is versatile, energetic, and possessed of a variety of gear. In farming, so far as relates to small fruits and garden truck, a fair living can be obtained; but the distance from a good market, the home demand being slight, is the fruitful cause of the abandonment of much good agricultural land.

To put it concisely and plainly, wider opportunities elsewhere, draw the young away. The movement is therefore an economic one. Fight it as we may, object to it as many do, criticise it upon theoretical grounds if you will, the fact remains that this is no incidental or local thing, — it is interwoven with the structure of modern life, and is to be so studied and understood.

There are, it is true, special difficulties encountered in the fishing industry, so long the main reliance of the Cape towns, which have accelerated the movement. Not only hardship and danger dissuade the young from entering or remaining in this industry, but changed methods and customs have apparently diminished the prospect of profit.

Now, everywhere, the larger towns and cities are constantly striving to gain population by the introduction of new industries, by increasing the efficiency of their public schools, by developing in every way the civic advantages which render life within them attractive, — that is, by making it possible to improve one's social and pecuniary position through the opportunity afforded for regular and remunerative employment, not like the fisheries, subject to unforeseen contingencies, hardships, and comparative isolation; nor like agriculture, dependent upon

the seasons, and necessarily conducted away from the centres of social life.

There is, however, another side to the picture. As we have elsewhere said, while it is possible to accept the features of modern civilization as upon the whole good, no one, unless ultra-conservative, can accept them as final, or refuse to recognize the evils peculiar to them. The intense competition involved in the concentration of population in certain centres, re-acts upon those who find the opportunities open to them constantly growing less. There are those in the cities working for low wages, liable to be thrown out of employment in periods of business depression, or who have been attracted to a life for whose struggles they are entirely unfitted, to whom present conditions in the quiet towns upon the Cape would offer an agreeable change.* Before they will make this change however, two things are necessary. They must be convinced that the change is desirable, and, in most cases, aid must be given them to make it.

A stream moves freest along its natural channels. To the Western Islander, the Cape still offers attractions superior to those at home. Therefore he comes there. So far, apparently, he has done well. His characteristics, as they appear in the description of his life at the Azores, reproduced herein, are such as seem to fit him for life upon the Cape. He takes to the sea, he is accustomed to an insular and therefore isolated home. He develops easily under the freer environment here, and this is manifested in marked improvement when, after long residence in America, he returns to his native land. He is frugal, industrious, takes readily to gardening, and the women are efficient aids in the maintenance of the domestic establishment. The second generation of the Portuguese are commended by the older residents, and are considered desirable accessions in communities which are losing the young people of native birth. But, after all, the Western Islanders are in such small numbers that they are hardly noticed, except in certain sections.

Unless this element of growth is fostered, or others equally desirable are drawn to the Cape, no material increase in the agriculture of the county is likely to take place. Much of the

* Cf. *Abandoned Farms in Massachusetts*. Report of the Bureau, 1890.

land is not ill-adapted to certain crops, and with care and the use of fertilizers would yield good returns; witness the success of the cultivation of asparagus in Eastham. Irrigation would help, indeed is probably necessary, in some districts. The light soil, if irrigated and properly cared for, will yield fine strawberries. Many salt marshes on the Cape have been dyked, and having been ploughed and seeded, produce large crops of hay; but the sub-soil being porous, the land needs, after two or three years, to be heavily dressed. Turnips, asparagus, and small fruits can be grown everywhere in the county with success.

It is, however, the settled opinion upon the Cape, that farming, or that branch of it which includes market gardening, cannot be made profitable there until there are more favorable freight rates and better facilities for reaching city markets.

In but few instances is profitable employment available for women in these towns. During the cranberry season they find work as pickers, and a few are employed in opening scollops or in other light work. The development of the cranberry culture has been considerable in certain towns, and much more might be done in this direction. The local labor market is not sufficient at the time of picking to supply the demand, and, among others, many Portuguese come in from New Bedford or elsewhere, returning at the close of the season.

The general direction which the agriculture of the Cape has taken may be seen from a comparison of the leading crops in the different towns. The total product has already been presented.* In Barnstable, fruits and berries constitute 28.41 per cent and dairy products 18.32 per cent. In Bourne, fruits and berries, 36.79 per cent, and dairy products, 18.23 per cent. In Brewster, fruits and berries, 52.08 per cent, and dairy products 13.13 per cent. In Chatham, fruits and berries 23.24 per cent, and dairy products, 21.63 per cent. In Dennis, fruits and berries, 41.52 per cent, and dairy products, 14.91 per cent. In Eastham, vegetables 38.01 per cent; poultry products, 22.59 per cent; and dairy products, 20.56 per cent. In Falmouth, fruits and berries, 31.16 per cent, and dairy products, 18.07 per cent. In Mashpee, fruits and

* Page 46 *ante*.

berries, 74.56 per cent. In Orleans, poultry products, 33.79 per cent, and dairy products 26.55 per cent. In Provincetown, hay, straw, and fodder 37.97 per cent, and poultry products, 18.38 per cent. In Sandwich, fruits and berries, 28.96 per cent; hay, straw, and fodder, 19.49 per cent; and dairy products, 17.82 per cent. In Truro, dairy products, 32.80 per cent; poultry products, 18.63 per cent; and vegetables, 18.11 per cent. In Wellfleet, dairy products, 26.74 per cent, and poultry products, 25.41 per cent. In Yarmouth, fruits and berries, 50.19 per cent, and dairy products, 16.91 per cent. These comparisons show the leading crops, cranberries being classed under fruits and berries. Following the line of least resistance, improvement could probably be easiest secured by expanding the specialties named; that is, by stimulating the cultivation of small fruits, the cranberry, vegetables (including asparagus, as at Eastham), and dairy and poultry products.

This report is merely one of inquiry. The presentation of facts called for has been made. Present conditions upon the Cape, and the change from past conditions have been sufficiently portrayed. The possibility of carrying gardening to a still higher point, and thereby aiding those who are engaged in the precarious industry of fishing, to enlarge their yearly income; of helping the Western Islanders who are already here to maintain their foothold and become permanent citizens; of aiding those to whom city life offers no hope of advancement to better their condition by going upon the unoccupied land; of improving the land owned by the State and providing for its acquisition in small lots on favorable terms by those who would cultivate it,—all these things have been indicated. If any plan of State aid in either of these directions is proposed, it must of course be preceded by legislation, and those who propose it would be charged with the duty of formulating their plan definitely. That is not the province of this Bureau under the present inquiry. Any plan would require careful thought, and to execute it, however well considered, would require the highest administrative ability, united with a sympathetic interest in the objects to be attained. These remarks are equally applicable to organized aid through private initiative. The rehabilitation of the Cape towns, in any degree, cannot be brought

about by sentiment alone; hard, practical common sense is needed. This, however, does not mean that sentiment is to be disregarded, or that it does not have its place, even here.

Mr. Brice, speaking of rural New England, has said, "It is impossible not to regret the disappearance of a picturesquely primitive society which novelists and essayists have made familiar to us, with its delightful mixture of homely simplicity and keen intelligence. Of all the types of rustic life which imagination has since the days of Theocritus embellished for the envy or refreshment of the dwellers in cities, this latest type has been to modern Europe the most real and not the least attractive. It will soon have passed away. * * * * * But the Irish squatters on the forsaken farms rear their children under better conditions than those either of the American cities or of the island of their birth, and they are replenishing New England with a vigorous stock." This is measurably applicable to the Cape, and to the influence of immigration there. It is exceedingly difficult to divert the current of population by any artificial means into directions different from those taken under the pressure of social conditions which generally prevail. That organized effort may do something to relieve congestion or draw into other channels those to whom such a change would be beneficial, and thus effectively aid the results indicated by Mr. Brice, is possibly true.

PART II.

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES:

MASSACHUSETTS, OTHER UNITED STATES,
AND FOREIGN COUNTRIES.

1810-1891.

PART II.

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES.

In the Bureau report for 1895, an extended tabular presentation of Graded Weekly Wages was given, covering returns for branches of occupations alphabetically arranged under the letters A, B, and C. It was announced that this form of presentation would be continued throughout the entire alphabet, and would be followed by statistics of Graded Prices of the United States and Foreign Countries.

The tabular presentation was preceded by several pages of explanatory material, and it has been deemed necessary for the proper understanding of the tables presented in this Part to reproduce these explanations. We quote, as follows, from pages 419-421 of the report for 1895 :

The subject of wages, earnings, and cost of living has received continued and exhaustive consideration in the reports of this Bureau. Inasmuch as the terms "wages" and "earnings" are frequently used as synonymous, and as the term "salary" is always used to designate the compensation of certain classes of workers, we shall, at the outset, define exactly what is usually meant by these terms in the Bureau reports, including the present volume.

By "wages" is meant nominal or money wages, i. e., the sum paid in employments, mainly manual and mechanical, for a specified and comparatively short term of service, usually an hour, day, or week, and never exceeding, although sometimes covering, a month ; or, in the case of piece workers, the sum paid for a specified amount of work ; usually, however, reduced to a sum per day or week, based on the amount which would be paid to an average worker constantly employed, within the specified time, at the common piece rate.

By "salary" is meant, the sum paid in employments mainly mental, for services rendered within a specified period of time, longer than that for which the term "wages" is used, generally a year, although sometimes restricted to the quarter or the month, but usually implying permanence of employment.

As a general rule, when wages are paid as above defined, deductions of pay are made for short time, lost time, vacations, etc. When salaries are paid, however, such deductions are not usually made. The general prin-

ciple covering this apparent discrimination, in manufacturing industries at least, is undoubtedly founded upon the fact that when a wage worker is absent from his post, production ceases as far as he is concerned, and the employer pays only for actual production; on the other hand, the duties of salaried workers are usually of such a nature that temporary absences do not curtail production. If the wage worker could "make up" for lost time, and thus keep up his average production, the same principle would undoubtedly govern his wages as governs the salary of the salaried worker.

The subject of earnings has not received quite as full consideration in past reports of the Bureau as that of wages, but the presentations are nevertheless numerous and copious. By "earnings" is usually meant the amount actually received for work within a given period, usually a year. Of course short time, and lost time from various causes (including time taken for personal uses, on account of sickness, stoppages, fires, accidents, unemployment from dull trade, etc.) all operate to reduce the workingman's *earnings* although his *wages* as above defined remain the same. For instance, if a workingman's weekly wages are \$10 his *yearly wages* are \$520. If he loses, from various causes, ten weeks' time, his *yearly earnings* are but \$420.

From this explanation it will appear that the terms "wages" and "salary," as used in the reports, are generally synonymous with *rates paid* per unit of time, this unit being either the hour, day, week, month, or year, while the term "earnings" is synonymous with *actual income* received for services performed at such rates. It may therefore happen in times of industrial depression that wages may remain stationary, or even advance, and yet earnings may show a marked reduction.

The closely related subject of prices, or cost of living, has also engaged the attention of the Bureau, and its past reports contain large contributions to the statistical side of the question. It is evident that the real measure of value of a workingman's earnings, or his *real wages*, as distinguished from his nominal or money wages, are the commodities that his earnings will buy. His ideal condition would apparently be found wherever high wages and low prices rule. But there are various factors which affect wages and prices, and these must be so adjusted that low prices for certain products will not necessarily mean low wages for the workingman engaged in their production. For obvious reasons, earnings are higher in certain industries than in others, but it is essential to general industrial prosperity that the earnings in no industry or occupation should be forced below the amount necessary for the comfortable maintenance of the worker and the family dependent upon him.

Closely allied to prices or cost of living is the subject of the purchase-power of money, or the quantity which a given sum, usually, so far as the Bureau reports are concerned, one dollar, will buy of the same article, in different localities. The dollar which is used in such comparisons, in the Bureau reports, is the standard gold dollar of the United States, in order that fluctuations due to currency values, which may differ at different periods, may be eliminated as far as possible.

Having briefly defined the Bureau interpretation of wages, salary, earnings, prices or cost of living, and purchase-power

of money, the report for 1895 contained in condensed form a summary of the past reports of the Bureau relating to these subjects. These reports are out of print and cannot now be supplied by this Bureau. This summary showed the inception and growth of the Bureau's method of treating these subjects. It has not been deemed advisable to reprint these quotations from the reports, and the reader is therefore referred to pages 421 to 434 of the Bureau report for 1895.

EXPLANATION OF GRADED WEEKLY WAGE TABLE.

The total number of quotations used in the statistics of wages and prices is, in round numbers, 656,000. Of these, the wage quotations number 489,600 and the price quotations 166,400.

We quote from the Report for 1895, pages 434-436, the following explanation of the Graded Weekly Wage table, the information there contained being equally applicable to the presentation in this volume :

The distribution by states and countries, and by sex, for the wage quotations, is shown in the following table :

Number of Wage Quotations.

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	NUMBER OF WAGE QUOTATIONS FOR		
	Males	Females	Both Sexes
Massachusetts,	251,500	36,200	287,700
Other United States,	121,400	6,300	127,700
Foreign Countries,	58,000	16,200	74,200
TOTALS,	430,900	58,700	489,600

The distribution by states and countries as regards price quotations is shown in tabular form as follows :

Number of Price Quotations.

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	Number of Price Quotations
Massachusetts,	109,500
Other United States,	43,700
Foreign Countries,	13,200
TOTALS,	166,400

The number of wage quotations, as has been stated, is, in round numbers, 489,600.

It is impossible to state how many employés are represented by these quotations. In some cases a quotation represents the weekly wage of but one person; sometimes five, 10, 50, or 100 persons are represented by a single quotation: in other cases hundreds or even thousands of employés are comprehended by a single quotation. It would be the merest guess-work to fix any number of employés for the half million quotations. It cannot be less than 500,000 employés. The quotations may represent five, 10, 15, or even 20 millions of employés. It should be borne in mind that, as the quotations cover the years from 1810 to 1891, where consecutive returns were made from year to year by the same establishment, the same employés may be and probably are reported for more than one year,—but the basis is quotations and not employés. It does not therefore make any difference whether the weekly wages reported from year to year are for the same employés or for different ones. As a matter of fact, if the returns were for the same employés in the same factories from year to year, it would increase rather than diminish the statistical value of the quotations.

The method of presentation is simple. In the first column in the table (see page 111) the occupations, states, and countries are mentioned. The name of the branch or division of occupation is first mentioned, and then, if not sufficiently explicit, the name of the article or articles manufactured. Under the subheading "United States" are given the names of the different States of the United States included in each presentation, and under the subheading "Foreign Countries" the names of the different foreign countries so included.

The second column indicates the sex, the letter "M" being used to indicate males and the letter "F" to indicate females. In the third column the years are given, ranging from 1810 for foreign countries, and from 1824 for the United States, to the year 1891. This full range of years does not appear in any single presentation, but, taking the occupations presented, as a whole, the entire range of years, previously referred to, is covered.

The fourth column indicates the grade. There are five grades used, as follows: High, Medium High, Medium, Medium Low, and Low. These grades are indicated typographically as shown below:

H	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	High.
mh	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Medium High.
M	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Medium.
ml	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Medium Low.
L	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	.	Low.

The fifth column contains the weekly wages expressed in dollars and cents. Where the foreign quotations were given in the money of foreign countries, they have been reduced to the United States standard according to the plan followed by the United States Treasury Department, and due attention has been paid to currency quotations. They have been brought in all cases, to the gold standard for purposes of comparison.

The table which follows contains the quotations of Graded Weekly Wages for occupations whose initial letters are either D, E, F, or G.

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Decorators (CHINA AND STONE WARE).					Decorators (CHINA AND STONE WARE)— Con.				
<i>United States.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.				
Illinois,	M	1884	M	\$14 40					
Maryland,	M	1885	M	15 00	England,	F	1860	H	\$2 80
	F		M	7 20				L	1 80
Massachusetts,	M	1885	M	15 00		M	1863	H	7 20
	F		M	8 00				L	4 80
	M	1891	H	18 00		F		H	5 04
			M	15 00				L	2 88
			L	12 00		M	1866	H	7 92
New Jersey,	M	1879	H	21 00				M	6 48
			M	18 00				L	2 16
			L	12 00		F		M	2 40
	F		H	9 00		M	1871	M	11 52
			L	6 00		F		H	4 32
	M	1880	H	18 00				L	1 44
			M	15 00		M	1874	H	8 28
			L	12 00				mh	7 20
	F		H	9 00				M	6 00
			M	6 00				L	2 88
			L	3 96		M	1877	H	12 00
	M	1881	H	18 00				mh	10 32
			M	15 00				M	8 40
			L	12 00				ml	5 76
	F		H	9 00				L	2 16
			L	6 00				H	18 20
	M	1885	H	18 00		M	1878	M	8 64
			mh	15 00				ml	7 20
			M	12 00				L	4 80
			ml	10 00		M	1880	M	6 00
	F		L	8 00		M	1883	H	17 28
			H	10 00	Germany,	M	1877	H	7 20
			M	7 00				M	9 00
			ml	4 00				H	5 88
			L	3 00				L	4 50
	M	1886	H	30 00		M	1878	H	9 00
			mh	18 00				M	7 50
			M	16 00				ml	5 88
			ml	12 00				L	4 50
			L	7 98		M	1884	M	6 00
	F		H	12 00		M	1885	M	6 00
			M	9 00		M	1887	H	5 76
			ml	7 00				L	2 40
			L	4 68		M	1888	H	5 76
New York,	M	1888	H	21 00				L	4 32
			mh	17 02	Great Britain,	M	1880	M	6 05
			M	13 34	Prussia,	M	1884	M	5 71
			ml	9 00	Scotland,	M	1863	H	9 60
			L	6 54				M	7 20
	F		H	15 08				L	5 76
			L	7 56		F		H	4 80
Ohio,	M	1882	M	16 50				L	2 88
	M	1887	H	48 00					
			mh	26 00	Designers (TEX-				
			M	24 00	TILES).				
			ml	18 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	9 00	Connecticut,	M	1860	M	13 50
	F		H	13 50		M	1887	M	13 50
			mh	12 00		F		M	10 00
			M	10 50	Maine,	M	1886	M	18 00
			ml	9 00	Massachusetts,	M	1885	H	30 00
			L	6 00				mh	24 00
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								M	18 00
England,	M	1857	H	8 64				ml	12 00
			M	7 20				L	7 50
			L	5 76		M	1891	H	36 00
	M	1860	H	8 64				mh	30 00
			mh	7 20				M	24 00
			M	5 76				ml	18 00
			L	3 60				L	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Designers (TEX- TILES) — Con.					Designers (TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i>				
New Jersey, . . .	M	1883	M	\$15 00	Great Britain, . . .	M	1886	L	\$7 98
	M	1886	II	40 00		F		M	1 92
			L	12 00	Ireland, . . .	M	1855	M	14 40
New York, . . .	M	1886	H	48 00		M	1856	M	14 40
			mh	36 00		M	1857	M	9 60
			M	25 02		M	1860	M	9 60
			ml	15 00		M	1863	M	8 40
			L	7 50	Scotland, . . .	M	1863	II	7 20
	M	1888	H	18 00				L	2 40
			L	5 00		M	1877	II	16 80
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1869	M	24 96				L	7 68
	M	1870	M	24 96		M	1886	H	13 04
	M	1871	M	24 96				L	7 20
	M	1872	M	24 96					
	M	1873	M	24 96	Die Makers and				
	M	1874	M	24 96	Sinkers.				
	M	1875	M	24 96	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1876	II	38 46	Connecticut, . .	M	1874	M	36 00
			L	24 96		M	1887	II	25 27
	M	1877	M	24 96				M	21 00
	M	1878	M	24 96				L	17 69
	M	1879	M	30 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1839	M	9 00
	M	1880	M	30 00		M	1840	M	19 93
United States (not specified), . . .	M	1890	M	36 00		M	1850	H	19 98
	M	1879	M	24 71				M	13 50
	M	1880	M	24 71				L	11 22
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1855	M	16 02
England, . . .	M	1839	M	7 20		M	1860	M	18 00
	M	1849	M	9 00		M	1870	M	19 98
	M	1859	M	15 60		M	1880	M	25 50
	M	1866	II	12 00		M	1885	II	40 38
			M	9 60				M	24 00
			ml	8 64				ml	16 67
			L	7 20				L	7 50
	M	1868	H	12 00		M	1886	M	27 00
			M	8 40		M	1891	II	39 00
			L	7 20				mh	28 00
	M	1874	II	14 40				M	24 00
			M	13 20				ml	16 50
			L	9 60				L	9 00
	M	1877	H	28 80	New Jersey, . . .	F		M	6 00
			mh	24 00		M	1884	M	15 00
			M	14 40		M	1888	M	16 80
			ml	12 00	New York, . . .	M	1888	H	30 00
			L	9 60				mh	24 00
	M	1890	II	14 40				M	18 00
			L	8 40				ml	15 00
	M	1882	M	12 00				L	6 00
	M	1883	H	18 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			M	14 40	England, . . .	M	1839	M	13 92
			ml	13 20		M	1849	M	10 80
			L	10 80		M	1859	M	11 52
	M	1885	H	19 50	Scotland, . . .	M	1866	M	9 60
			L	10 95					
	M	1886	H	18 00	Dollers (COTTON,				
			mh	15 60	WOOLLEN, AND				
			M	12 20	OTHER TEX-				
			ml	8 40	TILES).				
			L	7 20	<i>United States.</i>				
Great Britain, . .	M	1888	M	24 00	California, . . .	M	1885	H	4 20
	M	1880	II	14 52				L	3 00
			M	13 31		M	1888	II	4 20
			L	8 47				L	3 00
	M	1883	H	19 46		F		M	2 40
			M	14 60		M	1890	M	3 00
			L	9 73					
	M	1886	H	9 60					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Doffers (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Doffers (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Connecticut, . . .	M	1854	M	\$3 00	Indiana, . . .	M	1871	M	\$4 80
	M	1855	M	3 00		M	1872	M	4 80
	M	1856	M	3 00		M	1873	M	5 10
	M	1857	M	3 00		M	1874	M	5 10
	M	1858	M	3 00		M	1875	M	5 10
	M	1859	M	3 00		M	1876	M	5 28
	M	1860	H	3 00		M	1877	M	5 28
			L	2 00		M	1878	M	5 28
	M	1861	H	3 00		M	1879	M	5 40
			L	2 00		M	1880	M	5 40
	M	1862	H	3 48	Maine, . . .	M	1856	M	1 98
			L	2 00		M	1857	M	1 98
	M	1863	H	4 00		M	1858	M	1 98
			M	3 00		M	1859	M	1 98
			L	2 00		M	1861	M	2 04
	M	1864	H	4 00		M	1862	M	1 80
			L	2 25		M	1863	M	1 80
	M	1865	H	4 00		M	1864	M	1 98
			L	2 50		M	1866	M	2 52
	M	1866	H	4 50		M	1867	M	2 94
			L	3 00		M	1868	M	2 52
	M	1867	H	4 50		M	1869	M	2 94
			L	3 00		M	1870	M	2 52
	M	1868	H	4 50		M	1871	M	2 52
			L	2 70		M	1872	M	2 52
	M	1869	H	4 00		M	1873	M	2 52
			L	2 70		M	1874	M	2 52
	M	1870	H	4 00		M	1875	M	2 52
			L	3 00		M	1876	M	2 52
	M	1871	H	4 00		M	1877	M	2 52
			L	3 00		M	1878	M	2 28
	M	1872	H	4 50		M	1879	M	2 22
			L	3 00		M	1880	M	2 22
	M	1873	H	4 50		M	1886	H	4 80
			L	3 00				L	3 78
	M	1874	H	6 00				L	2 34
			M	4 50		F		H	3 30
			L	3 00				L	2 16
	M	1875	H	4 00		M	1887	M	2 76
			L	2 70		F	1888	M	2 50
	M	1876	H	4 00	Maryland, . . .	M	1835	M	1 00
			L	2 70		M	1840	M	1 00
	M	1877	H	4 50		M	1845	M	1 00
			L	2 70		M	1850	M	1 00
	M	1878	H	4 75		M	1855	M	1 00
			L	2 50		M	1860	M	1 00
	M	1879	H	4 75		M	1865	M	1 44
			L	2 70		M	1868	M	1 80
	M	1880	H	4 75		M	1869	M	1 80
			L	2 70		M	1870	M	1 80
	M	1881	M	2 76		M	1871	M	1 80
	M	1886	M	3 60		M	1872	M	1 80
	F		M	3 60		M	1873	M	1 80
	M	1887	M	5 22		M	1874	M	1 80
	F		M	4 50		M	1875	M	1 62
Delaware, . . .	M	1886	H	6 00		M	1876	M	1 50
			L	4 20		M	1877	M	1 50
Georgia, . . .	M	1876	M	2 10		M	1878	M	1 50
	M	1877	M	2 10		M	1879	M	1 32
	M	1878	M	2 10		M	1880	M	1 50
	M	1879	M	2 10		M	1885	M	3 00
	M	1880	M	2 10		F		H	3 00
	M	1884	M	2 52				L	1 80
Indiana, . . .	M	1866	M	3 90		M	1886	H	3 00
	M	1867	M	3 90				L	1 80
	M	1868	M	3 90		F		M	2 40
	M	1869	M	3 90	Massachusetts, .	F	1824	M	2 22
	M	1870	M	3 90		F	1836	M	3 46

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Doffers (COTTON, WOOLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Doffers (COTTON, WOOLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts,	F	1837	M	\$3 42	Massachusetts,	M	1886	ml	\$4 20
	F	1838	M	2 94		F		L	2 70
	F	1840	M	2 76				H	6 18
	M	1850	M	2 40				M	4 38
	F		M	2 76		M	1891	L	2 28
	M	1851	M	2 40				H	7 50
	M	1852	M	2 40				mh	6 00
	M	1853	M	2 40				M	5 00
	M	1854	M	2 70				ml	4 00
	M	1855	M	3 00		F		L	2 82
	M	1856	M	3 00				H	7 00
	M	1857	M	3 00				mh	6 00
	M	1858	M	3 00				M	4 80
	M	1859	M	3 00				ml	3 60
	M	1860	M	3 00				L	2 40
	F		M	2 52	Missouri,	M	1870	M	3 25
	M	1861	M	3 00		M	1871	M	3 25
	M	1862	H	3 00		M	1872	M	2 10
			L	1 80		M	1873	M	2 00
	M	1863	H	3 00		M	1874	M	2 00
			L	1 98		M	1875	M	2 00
	M	1864	M	3 00		M	1876	M	1 74
	M	1865	M	3 96		M	1877	M	1 50
	M	1866	M	4 50		M	1878	M	1 35
	M	1867	H	4 80		M	1879	M	1 50
			L	3 30		M	1880	M	1 50
	M	1868	H	3 60	New Hampshire,	M	1837	M	3 36
			L	2 60		N	1842	M	3 18
	M	1869	M	3 90		M	1847	M	3 48
	M	1870	M	3 60		M	1850	H	2 70
	F		M	5 40				L	1 50
	M	1871	H	4 02		M	1851	H	2 70
			L	2 88				L	1 50
	M	1872	H	4 44		M	1852	H	2 70
			L	2 52				L	1 50
	M	1873	M	4 11		M	1853	H	2 70
	M	1874	H	2 82				L	1 50
			L	1 35		M	1854	H	2 70
	M	1875	H	3 72				L	1 50
			L	1 80		M	1855	H	3 00
	M	1876	H	3 78				L	1 50
			L	1 68		M	1856	H	2 70
	M	1877	H	3 42				L	1 50
			L	2 10		M	1857	H	2 70
	M	1878	H	3 60				L	1 50
			L	2 07		M	1858	H	2 70
	M	1879	H	3 60				L	1 50
			L	2 22		M	1859	H	2 70
	M	1880	M	3 60				L	1 50
	F		M	4 26		M	1860	H	4 02
	M	1883	H	6 00				M	3 00
			mh	4 98				L	1 50
			M	3 90		M	1861	H	3 00
			L	1 80				L	1 62
	F		H	5 40		M	1862	H	3 00
			L	3 60				L	1 50
	M	1885	H	9 30		M	1863	H	3 00
			mh	7 20				L	1 50
			M	5 50		M	1864	H	5 52
			ml	3 66				M	3 60
			L	1 80				L	1 50
	F		H	6 50		M	1865	H	5 10
			mh	5 40				L	1 80
			M	4 08		M	1866	H	6 00
			ml	2 70				M	3 30
			L	1 44				L	1 80
	M	1886	H	8 10		M	1867	H	6 60
			M	5 34				M	3 30

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.					OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.				
	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages		Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Doffers (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEXT- ILES) — Con.					Doffers (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEXT- ILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New Hampshire, .	M	1867	L	\$1 80	New York, . . .	M	1864	M	\$3 36
	M	1868	H	6 60		M	1865	M	3 36
			M	5 40		M	1866	M	3 72
			L	1 80		M	1867	M	4 08
	M	1869	H	6 60		M	1868	M	4 08
			L	1 80		M	1869	M	4 08
	M	1870	H	6 60		M	1870	H	4 08
			M	4 02				L	2 52
			L	1 98		M	1871	H	4 08
	M	1871	H	6 00				L	2 52
			M	4 02		M	1872	H	4 08
			L	1 98				L	2 52
	M	1872	H	6 60		M	1873	H	4 08
			mh	5 40				L	2 52
			M	4 02		M	1874	H	3 72
			L	1 98				L	2 22
	M	1873	H	6 60		M	1875	H	3 72
			M	4 02				L	2 40
			L	1 98		M	1876	M	3 36
	M	1874	H	6 60		M	1877	M	3 00
			M	3 60		M	1878	M	3 00
			L	1 74		M	1879	M	2 76
	M	1875	H	5 70		M	1880	M	3 36
			mh	4 62		M	1884	M	4 50
			M	3 60		M	1885	M	4 50
			L	1 98		M	1886	H	6 00
	M	1876	H	5 58				mh	4 50
			M	4 20				M	3 00
			L	1 98				L	1 98
	M	1877	H	4 98		F		H	4 50
			M	3 42				M	3 30
			L	1 98				L	1 98
	M	1878	H	4 98		M	1887	M	4 50
			M	3 42		M	1888	H	6 75
			L	1 98				M	4 50
	M	1879	H	4 98				ml	3 00
			M	3 60				L	2 00
			L	1 98		F		M	3 60
	M	1880	H	4 80	North Carolina, .	M	1886	M	2 52
			M	3 48		F		M	2 52
			L	1 98		M	1887	M	2 70
	F	1883	H	5 22		F		M	2 70
			L	3 00	Pennsylvania, .	M	1877	M	4 98
	M	1886	H	4 80		M	1878	M	3 60
			L	3 00		M	1880	M	3 00
	F		H	4 50		F	1886	M	3 00
			L	3 00		F	1888	M	4 00
New Jersey, . .	M	1882	M	2 00	Rhode Island, .	M	1882	M	4 37
	F	1883	M	2 50		M	1887	H	8 10
	F	1884	M	2 00				L	6 90
	F	1885	M	5 00		M	1888	M	7 23
	M	1886	M	4 00		F	1889	H	4 80
	F		M	2 70				L	2 10
	F	1888	M	2 46	Tennessee, . .	M	1874	M	1 80
	M	1880	M	2 28		M	1875	M	1 80
	M	1881	M	2 28		M	1876	M	1 80
	M	1882	M	2 28		M	1877	M	2 04
	M	1883	M	2 28		M	1878	M	2 04
	M	1884	M	2 28		M	1879	M	2 22
	M	1885	M	3 00		M	1880	M	2 22
	M	1886	M	3 00	United States (not specified), . .				
	M	1887	M	3 00		M	1877	H	3 60
	M	1888	M	3 00				L	2 10
	M	1889	M	3 00	Vermont, . . .	M	1886	H	3 60
	M	1860	M	3 00				L	2 52
	M	1861	M	3 00		F		M	2 52
	M	1862	M	3 00	Virginia, . . .	M	1886	H	3 00
	M	1863	M	3 36				L	1 98

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Doffers (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Doffers (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries — Con.</i>				
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1875	M	\$3 25	Scotland, . . .	M	1882	M	\$1 94
	M	1876	M	3 25		F	1883	M	1 68
	M	1877	M	3 25		M	1886	H	1 44
	M	1878	M	3 25				L	0 42
	M	1879	M	3 25		F		H	2 68
	M	1880	M	3 25				M	1 44
	M	1888	H	5 76				L	0 36
			L	3 36					2 12
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					Switzerland, . . .	M	1882	M	
Belgium, . . .	M	1882	M	3 15	Door, Sash, and Blind Makers.				
England, . . .	M	1839	M	1 20	<i>United States.</i>				
	F		M	0 96	California, . . .	M	1884	H	21 00
	M	1849	M	1 32				M	15 00
	F		M	1 08				L	13 50
	M	1859	M	1 44		M	1885	H	24 00
	F		M	1 20				M	18 00
	M	1861	M	1 32				ml	15 00
	F	1866	M	0 72				L	12 00
	M	1868	M	1 50		M	1888	H	18 00
	F	1874	M	0 96				L	15 00
	M	1877	H	3 12	Connecticut, . . .	M	1875	H	24 00
			L	1 44				M	21 00
	F		M	2 16				L	18 00
	M	1878	H	3 30	Iowa, . . .	M	1887	H	11 40
			L	2 10				M	9 00
	M	1880	M	2 16				ml	7 50
	F		M	1 44				L	6 00
	M	1883	H	2 40	Maine, . . .	M	1887	M	10 50
			L	0 42	Massachusetts, . . .	M	1883	H	15 00
	F		H	1 92				mh	12 00
			L	0 60				M	10 50
	M	1884	M	2 19				ml	9 00
	M	1885	M	1 22				L	7 50
	F		H	2 00		M	1885	H	18 00
			L	1 00				mh	15 00
	M	1886	H	2 98				M	12 00
			M	1 68				ml	10 50
			L	0 34				L	7 50
	F		H	2 16		M	1891	H	21 00
			L	0 36				mh	16 50
England and Scot- land, . . .	M	1886	H	2 60				M	15 00
			L	0 48				ml	10 50
	F		M	1 68				L	7 50
Germany, . . .	M	1882	M	1 66	Michigan, . . .	M	1883	M	13 50
	F	1885	M	1 66	Missouri, . . .	M	1882	M	19 50
	F	1886	M	1 62		M	1883	M	19 50
Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	M	2 18	New Jersey, . . .	M	1880	H	15 00
	F		M	1 45				L	9 00
	M	1883	H	3 90		M	1885	H	12 61
			M	2 22				L	9 00
			L	0 68		M	1888	M	13 50
	F	1886	H	1 86		M	1883	M	15 00
			L	0 48		M	1884	M	15 00
Ireland, . . .	F	1877	M	1 32		M	1885	M	16 50
	M	1883	M	1 44		M	1886	M	18 00
	F		M	1 32		M	1887	H	21 00
	M	1886	H	1 56				mh	18 00
			L	0 42				M	15 00
	F		H	2 70				ml	12 00
			M	1 42				L	9 00
			L	0 36		M	1888	H	21 00
	F	1890	H	2 43				mh	18 00
			L	1 43				M	13 50
Italy, . . .	M	1882	M	1 45				ml	9 60
Scotland, . . .	F	1866	M	2 46				L	6 00
	F	1880	M	1 52					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Door, Sash, and Blind Makers —Con.					Doublers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) —Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
North Carolina, . . .	M	1887	H	\$9 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1872	H	\$4 98
			M	7 50				L	2 46
			L	6 00		M	1873	H	4 50
Ohio, . . .	M	1890	M	9 00				L	3 00
	M	1887	H	12 90		M	1874	H	4 50
			L	9 00				L	3 24
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1871	H	21 00		M	1875	M	4 98
			L	15 00		M	1876	H	4 50
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	H	9 00				L	3 24
			L	6 00		M	1877	H	4 50
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								L	3 00
England, . . .	M	1877	H	8 64		M	1878	H	4 50
			L	7 20				L	3 24
	M	1880	H	8 64		M	1879	M	4 98
			L	7 20		M	1880	H	6 60
Doublers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES).								M	4 50
<i>United States.</i>								L	3 00
Connecticut, . . .	M	1869	M	6 00		M	1882	M	4 00
	M	1870	M	6 48		F	1883	M	5 50
	M	1871	M	6 48		M	1884	H	6 00
	M	1872	M	6 48				L	4 00
	M	1873	M	6 48		F		H	6 00
	M	1874	M	6 48				L	4 50
	M	1875	M	6 48		F	1886	H	10 00
	M	1876	M	6 24				L	5 20
	M	1877	M	6 24		M	1888	H	5 25
	M	1878	M	5 40				L	4 00
	M	1879	M	5 40		F		H	6 50
	M	1880	M	6 00				L	5 00
	F	1886	M	6 00	New York, . . .	M	1886	H	8 52
Delaware, . . .	M	1886	M	3 96				M	6 18
Maine, . . .	M	1886	H	4 80				L	3 36
			L	3 72		F		H	9 60
			M	2 40				M	6 48
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1836	M	4 20				L	4 62
	M	1837	M	4 98		F	1888	H	8 00
	M	1838	M	4 98				M	5 50
	M	1885	H	7 80				L	4 00
			mh	6 18	Pennsylvania, . . .	F	1873	M	6 00
			M	5 00		M	1886	M	7 98
			ml	3 75	United States (not specified), . . .	F	1879	M	5 18
			L	2 50		F	1880	M	5 18
	F		H	6 00	Vermont, . . .	M	1886	M	6 00
			M	5 00		F		M	3 60
			L	3 50	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	F	1886	M	5 22	Bavaria, . . .	M	1882	M	1 19
	M	1891	H	7 80		F		M	1 19
			L	6 00	Belgium, . . .	M	1882	M	6 00
	F		H	10 00		F	1839	M	1 68
			mh	8 00		F	1849	M	1 80
			M	7 00		F	1859	M	2 28
			ml	5 50		F	1861	M	2 40
			L	4 00		F	1862	M	1 80
New Jersey, . . .	M	1861	H	6 60		F	1866	M	2 88
			L	3 00		F	1874	H	3 60
	M	1866	M	5 46				L	2 40
	M	1867	H	4 98		F	1877	M	2 88
			L	2 22		F	1880	H	2 88
	M	1868	M	5 46				L	1 68
	M	1869	M	5 70		M	1883	M	2 88
	M	1870	M	5 70		F		M	2 88
	M	1871	H	5 46					
			L	3 96					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Doublers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Draughtsmen — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
<i>— Con.</i>					Massachusetts, . . .	M	1891	H mh M ml	\$33 00 27 00 21 00 15 00
England,	M F	1885	M H	\$2 43 3 40 1 70	Michigan,	M	1884	H L	21 00 12 00
	M	1886	H L	6 32 2 40		M	1886	M	18 00 30 00
	F		H M L	3 72 2 68 1 32		M	1891	H mh M L	24 00 20 77 17 30 13 50
England and Scot- land,	M	1886	H L	4 98 3 62	Missouri,	M	1857	M	9 60
	F		H L	3 36 2 16		M	1858	M	9 60
France,	F	1882	M	2 45		M	1859	M	9 60
Great Britain, . . .	F	1880	H L	2 90 1 69		M	1860	M	9 60
	M	1886	M	3 84		M	1861	M	7 98
	F		H M L	4 30 2 46 1 52		M	1862	M	9 00
Scotland,	M	1886	H L	2 50 1 44		M	1863	M	12 00
	F		H L	4 14 2 64		M	1864	M	16 50
Württemberg, . . .	F	1882	M	1 20 2 38		M	1865	M	18 00
						M	1866	M	21 00
Draughtsmen.						M	1867	M	19 50
<i>United States.</i>						M	1868	M	18 00
California,	M	1886	H mh M L	27 00 21 00 15 00 7 98		M	1869	M	18 00
Connecticut,	M	1887	H L	20 35 12 07		M	1870	M	18 00
Delaware,	M	1886	M	24 00		M	1871	M	18 00
Illinois,	M	1875	M	18 00		M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1877	M	15 00		M	1874	M	16 20
	M	1878	M	15 00		M	1875	M	16 20
	M	1879	M	16 50		M	1876	M	15 00
	M	1880	M	16 50		M	1877	M	15 00
	M	1886	H M L	24 00 16 50 13 50		M	1878	M	13 50
Indiana,	M	1875	M	18 00		M	1879	M	13 50
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1880	M	15 00
	M	1877	M	15 00		M	1889	M	38 82
	M	1878	M	15 00		M	1894	M	21 00
	M	1879	M	16 50		M	1865	M	21 00
	M	1880	M	16 50		M	1866	M	21 00
	M	1886	H M L	21 00 15 00 12 00		M	1867	M	21 00
Maine,	M	1860	M	16 50		M	1868	M	21 00
	M	1866	M	16 50		M	1869	M	24 00
	M	1870	M	18 00		M	1870	M	24 00
	M	1877	M	16 50		M	1871	M	24 00
	M	1879	M	18 00		M	1872	M	24 00
	M	1880	M	18 60		M	1873	M	24 00
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	H mh M ml L	24 00 20 00 18 00 15 00 11 50		M	1874	M	24 00
						M	1875	M	24 00
						M	1876	M	24 00
						M	1877	M	24 00
						M	1878	M	24 00
						M	1879	M	24 00
						M	1880	M	24 00
						M	1883	H L	50 00 15 00
						M	1884	M	24 00
						M	1885	M	18 00
						M	1873	M	12 00
						M	1874	M	12 00
						M	1886	H L	18 00 12 00
						M	1888	H mh M ml	42 00 31 00 24 00 15 00
						M	1853	M	12 00
						M	1854	M	10 50
						M	1855	M	10 50
						M	1855	M	10 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Draughtsmen — Con.					Draughtsmen — Con.				
<i>United States</i> —Con.					<i>United States</i> —Con.				
Ohio,	M	1856	M	\$10 50	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1888	mh	\$21 60
	M	1857	M	10 50		M		L	18 30
	M	1858	M	10 50				ml	15 00
	M	1859	M	10 50				L	11 82
	M	1860	M	10 50	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	H	24 00
	M	1861	M	12 00				L	13 50
	M	1862	M	13 50	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1863	M	15 00	England,	M	1878	H	24 30
	M	1864	M	15 00				L	9 72
	M	1865	M	15 00	Germany,	M	1885	M	5 00
	M	1866	M	15 00	Great Britain, . .	M	1880	M	7 66
	M	1867	M	15 00	Ireland,	M	1884	M	17 03
	M	1868	M	15 00		M	1885	M	17 03
	M	1869	M	15 00	Scotland,	M	1880	M	7 60
	M	1870	M	15 00		M	1881	M	10 50
	M	1871	M	15 00		M	1882	M	10 00
	M	1872	M	15 00	Drawers-In (TEX- TILES).				
	M	1873	M	15 00	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1874	M	15 00	California, . . .	M	1886	M	3 00
	M	1875	M	15 00	Connecticut, . .	M	1854	M	2 50
	M	1876	M	16 50		M	1855	M	2 70
	M	1877	H	20 25		M	1856	M	2 70
			M	16 50		M	1857	M	2 50
			L	15 50		M	1858	H	3 50
	M	1878	M	16 50		M		L	2 50
	M	1879	M	16 50		M	1859	H	3 50
	M	1880	M	18 00				L	2 50
	M	1882	H	19 14		M	1860	H	3 50
			L	13 02				L	2 50
	M	1884	H	36 00		F		M	4 12
			mh	24 00		M	1861	H	3 50
			M	22 00				L	2 50
			ml	18 00		M	1862	M	3 50
			L	10 00		M	1863	M	3 50
	M	1885	H	36 00		M	1864	H	4 33
			ml	24 00				L	3 00
			L	18 00		M	1865	H	5 00
	M	1886	M	15 60				L	4 00
	M	1864	M	19 50		M	1866	H	5 00
	M	1866	M	21 00				L	3 90
	M	1867	M	21 00		M	1867	H	5 00
	M	1868	M	21 00				L	4 00
	M	1869	M	21 00		M	1868	H	5 00
	M	1870	M	21 00				L	4 00
	M	1871	H	24 00		M	1869	H	5 00
			L	17 31				L	4 00
	M	1872	H	24 00		M	1870	H	5 00
			L	19 23				L	4 00
	M	1873	H	24 00		M	1871	H	5 00
			M	21 15				L	4 00
			L	18 00		M	1872	H	6 00
	M	1874	H	24 00				L	5 00
			L	11 52		M	1873	H	6 00
	M	1875	H	22 00				L	4 50
			L	11 52		M	1874	H	6 00
	M	1876	H	22 00				L	4 50
			L	15 00		M	1875	H	5 50
	M	1877	H	22 00				L	4 05
			M	19 80		M	1876	H	5 40
			L	15 00				L	4 00
	M	1878	H	22 00		M	1877	H	5 40
			M	18 00				L	4 00
			L	15 00		M	1878	H	5 00
	M	1879	H	22 00				L	4 00
			M	16 14					
			L	11 82					
	M	1880	H	22 00					
			L	17 28					
	M	1888	H	25 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Drawers-In (TEX- TILES) — Con.					Drawers-In (TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Connecticut, . . .	M	1879	H	\$5 00	Maine,	M	1886	H	\$6 00
	M	1880	M	4 00		F		L	2 52
	F	1886	M	5 00		M		M	3 60
			H	7 20	Maryland, . . .	M	1850	M	2 52
			M	5 76		M	1855	M	2 52
			L	4 50		M	1860	M	2 52
	M	1887	M	4 90		M	1865	M	2 40
	F		M	6 45		M	1868	M	4 14
Delaware, . . .	M	1886	M	3 00		M	1869	M	4 14
Georgia,	M	1876	M	4 20		M	1870	M	4 14
	M	1877	M	4 20		M	1871	M	4 14
	M	1878	M	4 20		M	1872	M	4 14
	M	1879	M	4 20		M	1873	M	4 14
	M	1880	M	4 20		M	1874	M	4 14
	M	1886	M	3 00		M	1875	M	3 72
	F		H	4 08		M	1876	M	3 30
			L	2 88		M	1877	M	3 30
Indiana,	M	1866	M	4 20		M	1878	M	3 30
	M	1867	M	4 20		M	1879	M	3 00
	M	1868	M	4 20		M	1880	M	3 30
	M	1869	M	4 20		M	1885	M	4 80
	M	1870	M	4 50		F		M	4 50
	M	1871	M	8 10		F	1886	M	4 80
	M	1872	M	8 10	Massachusetts, .	F	1824	M	3 00
	M	1873	M	8 10		F	1836	H	4 43
	M	1874	M	8 10			L	2 25	
	M	1875	M	8 10		F	1837	H	3 97
	M	1876	M	8 10			L	2 37	
	M	1877	M	8 10		F	1838	H	3 45
	M	1878	M	8 10			L	2 25	
	M	1879	M	8 70		F	1840	M	3 48
	M	1880	M	8 70		M	1850	H	4 80
	M	1886	M	5 52			L	2 52	
	F		H	5 04		F		M	3 24
			M	4 02		M	1851	H	4 80
			L	3 00			L	2 70	
Kentucky, . . .	M	1870	M	3 50		M	1852	H	4 80
	M	1871	M	3 50			L	2 70	
	M	1872	M	3 50		M	1853	H	5 34
	M	1873	M	3 50			L	2 70	
	M	1874	M	3 50		M	1854	H	4 50
	M	1875	M	3 00			L	2 70	
	M	1876	M	3 00		M	1855	H	5 16
	M	1877	M	3 50			L	2 70	
	M	1878	M	3 00		M	1856	H	4 92
	M	1880	M	3 00			L	2 94	
Maine,	M	1857	M	3 00		M	1857	H	5 28
	M	1858	M	3 00			L	2 94	
	M	1859	M	2 76		M	1858	H	5 10
	M	1861	M	3 00			L	2 82	
	M	1862	M	2 64		F		M	5 31
	M	1863	M	2 64		M	1859	H	4 80
	M	1866	M	4 26			L	2 94	
	M	1867	M	4 26		F		M	5 50
	M	1868	M	4 26		M	1860	H	4 80
	M	1869	M	4 26			L	2 94	
	M	1870	M	3 78		F		H	5 08
	M	1871	M	4 98			L	3 00	
	M	1872	M	4 98		M	1861	H	5 52
	M	1873	H	5 76			L	2 46	
			L	4 50		M	1862	H	5 34
	M	1874	M	4 50			L	2 40	
	M	1875	M	4 50		M	1863	H	4 98
	M	1876	H	4 50			L	2 96	
			L	3 48		M	1864	H	4 92
	M	1877	H	4 50			L	2 98	
			L	3 12		M	1865	M	4 20
	M	1878	M	3 72		M	1866	M	4 80
	M	1879	M	3 54		M	1867	M	4 80
	M	1880	M	3 48		M	1868	M	4 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Drawers-In (TEX- TILES) — Con.					Drawers-In (TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, .	M	1869	H	\$5 16	Missouri, . . .	F	1890	L	\$3 18
			L	3 96	New Hampshire, .	F	1837	M	2 94
	M	1870	H	5 40		M	1839	M	3 18
			L	3 98		F	1842	M	2 94
	F		M	5 40		M	1845	M	3 36
	M	1871	H	5 88		F	1847	M	3 60
			L	3 94		M	1850	M	3 30
	M	1872	H	6 00		M	1851	M	3 00
			L	4 18		M	1852	M	3 00
	M	1873	H	6 00		M	1853	M	3 00
			L	4 00		M	1854	M	3 00
	M	1874	M	4 92		M	1855	M	3 36
	M	1875	H	5 23		F		M	3 42
			L	3 54		M	1856	M	3 00
	M	1876	M	4 50		M	1857	M	3 00
	M	1877	M	4 02		M	1858	M	3 00
	M	1878	M	4 02		M	1859	M	3 00
	M	1879	M	4 02		M	1860	M	3 18
	M	1880	M	4 50		F		M	3 12
	F		H	5 58		M	1861	M	3 00
			L	3 72		M	1862	M	3 00
	M	1883	H	13 80		M	1863	M	3 00
			mh	9 60		M	1864	M	3 24
			M	8 22		F		M	3 00
			ml	6 30		M	1865	M	4 50
			L	3 90		M	1866	H	5 52
	F		H	10 50				L	4 00
			M	6 90		M	1867	H	5 52
			ml	5 40				L	4 00
			L	3 30		M	1868	H	5 52
	M	1885	H	13 50				L	4 00
			mh	12 00		F		M	5 10
			M	8 10		M	1869	H	5 52
			ml	5 40				L	4 00
			L	2 31		M	1870	H	5 82
	F		H	12 00				M	4 00
			mh	9 00				L	1 98
			M	6 90		M	1871	H	5 52
			ml	5 00				M	4 00
			L	3 00				L	1 98
	M	1886	H	5 52		M	1872	H	5 52
			M	4 50				M	4 26
			L	3 12				L	2 10
	F		H	8 22		F		M	6 00
			mh	7 02		M	1873	H	5 52
			M	6 00				M	4 26
			ml	4 50				L	2 16
			L	3 12		M	1874	H	5 22
	M	1891	H	13 29				M	4 00
			M	9 50				L	1 80
			ml	6 60		M	1875	H	5 58
			L	4 50				L	4 00
	F		H	12 17		M	1876	H	5 22
			mh	10 10				L	3 96
			M	7 33		F		M	4 50
			ml	4 80		M	1877	H	5 22
			L	2 31				L	3 78
Missouri, . . .	M	1870	M	4 60		M	1878	H	5 22
	M	1871	M	4 50				L	3 75
	M	1872	M	4 50		M	1879	H	5 22
	M	1873	M	4 50				L	3 50
	M	1874	M	4 50		M	1880	H	5 22
	M	1875	M	4 35				L	3 78
	M	1876	M	4 00		F		M	5 10
	M	1877	M	3 75		F	1883	M	6 42
	M	1878	M	3 30		M	1886	H	7 02
	M	1879	M	3 50				L	3 72
	M	1880	M	3 50		F		H	6 00
	F	1890	H	5 94				L	3 72
			M	4 56	New Jersey, . .	F	1885	M	6 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Drawers-In (TEXTILES) — Con.					Drawers-In (TEXTILES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
New Jersey, . . .	F	1886	II	\$6 50	Rhode Island, . . .	F	1889	II	\$7 50
			M	5 50				mh	6 00
			L	4 20				M	5 00
New York, . . .	F	1888	M	5 40				ml	4 00
	M	1881	M	2 72				L	3 00
	M	1882	M	2 52	Tennessee, . . .	M	1874	M	3 42
	M	1883	M	2 52		M	1875	M	3 42
	M	1884	M	2 52		M	1876	M	3 42
	M	1885	M	3 00		M	1877	M	3 42
	M	1886	M	3 00		M	1878	M	3 42
	M	1887	M	3 00		M	1879	M	3 60
	M	1888	M	2 64		M	1880	M	3 60
	M	1889	M	3 75	United States (not specified), . . .	F	1877	II	5 40
	M	1890	M	3 75				L	2 70
	M	1891	M	3 75	Vermont, . . .	F	1886	II	6 78
	M	1892	M	3 75				L	4 80
	M	1893	M	3 90	Virginia, . . .	F	1886	II	6 60
	M	1894	M	3 96				M	4 98
	M	1895	M	3 96				L	3 00
	M	1896	M	4 98	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1875	M	4 00
	M	1897	M	5 52		M	1876	M	4 00
	M	1898	M	5 52		M	1877	M	4 00
	M	1899	M	5 52		M	1878	M	4 00
	M	1870	M	5 52		M	1879	M	4 00
	M	1871	II	5 52		M	1880	M	4 00
			L	3 78		M	1888	M	4 50
	M	1872	II	5 52					
			L	3 66	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1873	II	5 52	Bavaria, . . .	M	1882	II	2 90
			L	3 84				L	1 66
	M	1874	II	4 98	Belgium, . . .	F	1882	II	3 40
			L	3 30				L	2 25
	M	1875	II	4 98	England, . . .	F	1857	M	2 64
			L	3 24		F	1858	II	2 88
	M	1876	II	4 80				L	1 44
			L	3 18		F	1863	M	2 64
	M	1877	II	4 20		F	1866	M	2 16
			L	3 00		M	1868	M	2 88
	M	1878	II	4 20		F	1874	M	2 88
			L	3 12		M	1877	II	6 00
	M	1879	II	4 02				L	2 16
	M	1880	II	4 50		F		II	4 74
			L	3 00				mh	3 48
	M	1884	M	4 20				M	2 64
	M	1885	M	4 20		F	1878	M	4 50
	M	1886	II	10 80		F	1879	M	3 12
			L	2 28		F	1880	II	3 36
	F		II	8 40				M	2 28
			M	5 40				L	1 68
			ml	3 72		M	1882	M	4 25
			L	2 28		F		M	3 36
	M	1887	M	4 02		M	1883	II	4 62
	M	1888	II	7 68				L	2 16
			mh	6 00				II	4 62
			M	5 00				L	3 60
			ml	3 90				M	1 68
			L	2 50		M	1884	M	4 32
North Carolina, .	M	1886	II	4 50		M	1885	M	4 62
			L	3 00		F		II	4 62
Pennsylvania, . .	F		M	3 60				L	2 25
	F	1874	M	5 50		M	1886	II	8 76
	F	1876	M	3 96				mh	6 76
	F	1877	M	5 34				M	4 80
	M	1879	II	7 26				ml	3 06
			L	5 88				L	1 20
	F		M	4 50		F		II	6 24
	M	1884	M	4 26				mh	5 12
	F	1886	M	4 02					
	F	1888	II	7 20					
			M	5 94					
			L	4 50					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Drawers-In (TEX- TILES) — Con. <i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con. <i>United States—Con.</i>				
England,	F	1886	M ml	\$3 92 2 70 1 56	Connecticut, . . .	M	1860	H M L	\$9 00 7 75 6 06
France,	M	1882	M	3 55		M	1861	M	7 74
	F	1885	M	2 88		M	1862	M	7 74
	M	1886	H	2 70		M	1863	M	6 75
			L	5 76		M	1864	M	9 66
	F		M	3 60		M	1865	H	12 00
Germany,	M	1889	M	2 46		M	1866	L	10 38
	F		M	2 86		M	1866	H	13 50
Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	M	1 67		M	1866	L	10 38
			H	6 08		M	1867	H	7 50
			M	4 38		M	1867	L	13 50
	F		L	2 19		M	1868	H	10 80
			H	4 87		M	1868	L	13 50
			L	3 41		M	1869	H	11 76
			L	1 95		M	1869	L	13 50
	M	1886	H	7 62		M	1870	H	11 52
			M	5 16		M	1870	L	13 50
			ml	3 90		M	1871	M	10 80
	F		L	2 76		M	1872	M	10 80
			H	4 50		M	1873	M	11 52
			L	1 74		M	1874	H	13 50
Holland,	M	1882	M	2 40				mh	12 00
Ireland,	F	1877	M	2 40				M	9 00
	M	1883	M	1 32				L	5 52
	F		M	2 16		M	1875	H	15 00
	F	1886	H	3 64				L	11 28
			M	2 22		M	1876	M	9 18
	F	1890	M	1 02		M	1877	M	10 14
Italy,	M	1882	M	2 57		M	1878	M	9 66
	M	1884	M	1 75		M	1879	M	9 18
	F	1886	M	1 70		M	1880	M	8 76
Russia,	F	1882	M	1 74		M	1886	H	9 00
Scotland,	M	1866	M	1 15				L	7 80
	F		M	4 80		M	1887	H	10 75
	M		M	2 28				L	8 81
	M	1877	M	5 76		F		H	6 00
	F		M	2 88	Delaware,	M	1860	M	4 81
	F	1878	M	2 67		M	1867	M	7 92
	M	1880	M	1 80		M	1868	M	12 60
	F		M	2 16		M	1869	M	15 52
	F	1883	M	2 67		M	1869	M	15 52
	M	1885	M	6 33		M	1870	M	15 52
	M	1886	H	4 32		M	1871	M	15 52
			L	1 58		M	1872	M	15 52
	F		H	3 64		M	1873	M	15 52
			M	2 42		M	1874	M	14 04
			L	1 32		M	1875	M	14 04
Switzerland,	F	1885	M	2 00		M	1876	M	12 60
Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES). <i>United States.</i>						M	1877	M	12 60
California,	M	1886	M	16 50		M	1878	M	12 60
	M	1888	H	15 00		M	1879	M	11 34
			M	10 50		M	1880	M	12 70
			L	7 50		M	1886	M	13 98
	F		M	9 00	Georgia,	M	1876	M	9 00
Connecticut,	M	1845	M	7 38		M	1877	M	9 00
	M	1850	M	7 59		M	1878	M	9 00
	M	1854	M	7 50		M	1879	M	9 00
	M	1855	M	8 28		M	1880	M	9 00
	M	1856	M	7 50	Indiana,	M	1866	M	10 50
	M	1857	M	7 68		M	1867	M	10 50
	M	1858	M	7 68		M	1868	M	10 50
	M	1859	M	7 68		M	1869	M	12 00
						M	1870	M	12 00
						M	1875	M	12 00
						M	1876	M	12 00
						M	1877	M	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Indiana, . . .	M	1878	M	\$12 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1838	L	\$3 00
	M	1879	M	12 00		F		H	5 95
	M	1880	M	12 00				L	4 35
	M	1886	H	10 50		F	1840	M	4 02
				9 00		M	1843	M	7 74
			L	7 98		F		M	3 00
Maine, . . .	M	1856	M	5 58		M	1848	M	7 02
	M	1857	M	5 70		M	1850	H	9 79
	M	1858	M	5 70				M	7 50
	M	1859	M	4 98				L	6 18
	M	1860	M	6 00		F		M	4 62
	M	1861	M	6 00		M	1851	M	9 78
	M	1862	M	4 98		M	1852	M	10 56
	M	1863	M	4 98		M	1853	M	9 54
	M	1864	M	5 28		M	1854	M	9 90
	M	1865	M	6 90		M	1855	H	10 38
	M	1866	H	12 90				M	9 00
			L	6 90				L	6 00
	M	1867	H	14 40		M	1856	M	9 96
			L	10 02		M	1857	H	11 28
	M	1868	M	10 44				L	9 00
	M	1869	M	10 02		M	1858	M	9 60
	M	1870	M	9 30		M	1859	H	10 44
	M	1871	M	10 32				L	9 00
	M	1872	M	11 52		F		M	5 73
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1860	H	11 04
	M	1874	M	10 44				L	9 69
	M	1875	M	10 44		F		M	4 55
	M	1876	M	9 60		M	1861	H	11 04
	M	1877	M	7 62				L	9 89
	M	1878	M	10 02		M	1862	H	11 76
	M	1879	M	9 84				L	9 69
	M	1880	M	9 54		M	1863	M	10 56
	M	1886	H	9 60		M	1864	H	10 98
			L	5 46				L	9 69
Maryland, . .	F	1888	M	6 00		M	1865	H	12 90
	M	1868	M	10 50				L	11 54
	M	1869	M	10 50		M	1866	H	16 80
	M	1870	M	10 50				M	13 62
	M	1871	M	10 50				L	11 54
	M	1872	M	10 50		M	1867	H	16 20
	M	1873	M	10 50				M	14 94
	M	1874	M	10 50				L	11 54
	M	1875	M	9 42		M	1868	H	16 98
	M	1876	M	8 40				M	12 96
	M	1877	M	8 40				L	11 54
	M	1878	M	8 40		M	1869	H	17 40
	M	1879	M	7 50				M	15 00
	M	1880	M	8 40				L	11 54
	M	1885	M	6 00		M	1870	H	18 00
	F		M	6 00				L	12 00
	M	1886	M	4 80		F		M	9 00
	F		M	4 80		M	1871	H	23 34
Massachusetts, .	M	1836	H	7 50				M	17 88
			mh	6 00				ml	13 98
			M	4 50				L	12 00
			L	3 00		M	1872	H	18 54
	F		H	7 20				M	13 68
			M	5 28				L	12 00
			L	3 11		M	1873	H	18 48
	M	1837	H	7 50				M	15 00
			mh	6 00				ml	13 50
			M	4 98				L	12 00
			L	3 00		M	1874	H	17 22
	F		H	6 36				M	13 50
			L	4 64				L	12 00
	M	1838	H	7 50		M	1875	H	14 82
			M	4 98				L	11 40

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, .	M	1876	H	\$15 96	New Hampshire, .	M	1850	H	\$7 50
			L	10 44				M	4 98
	M	1877	H	13 12				L	3 96
			M	11 54		M	1851	H	7 50
			L	10 20				L	4 98
	M	1878	H	13 44		M	1852	H	7 50
			M	11 54				L	4 98
			L	10 20		M	1853	H	7 50
	M	1879	H	12 96				L	4 98
			M	11 54		M	1854	H	7 50
			L	10 20				L	4 98
	M	1880	H	13 08		M	1855	H	7 50
			mh	11 54				L	4 62
			M	10 20		F		M	3 48
			L	7 02		M	1856	H	8 00
	M	1883	H	14 88				L	4 98
			mh	12 00		M	1857	H	8 00
			M	9 60				L	4 98
			ml	8 10		M	1858	H	8 00
			L	4 50				L	4 98
	F		H	9 60		M	1859	H	8 00
			mh	7 44				M	4 98
			M	6 18				L	3 00
			ml	5 10		M	1860	H	9 54
			L	3 60				mh	8 00
	M	1885	H	20 00				L	4 98
			mh	15 84				L	3 36
			M	12 00		F		M	5 25
			ml	8 03		M	1861	H	8 00
			L	4 00				L	4 98
	F		H	8 10				L	3 00
			M	6 00		M	1862	H	8 00
			ml	4 67				L	4 98
			L	3 18		M	1863	H	8 00
	M	1886	H	12 00				L	4 98
			M	9 90		M	1864	H	8 50
			L	7 50				M	6 00
	F		H	9 00				L	3 18
			M	5 40		F		M	3 24
			L	3 60		M	1865	H	10 00
	M	1891	H	18 00				M	6 00
			mh	14 08				L	3 48
			M	12 00		M	1866	H	12 00
			ml	9 00				M	9 60
			L	5 10				L	6 00
	F		H	12 00		M	1867	H	13 00
			mh	9 51				M	9 00
			M	7 50				L	6 00
			ml	5 18		M	1868	H	12 00
			L	3 15				M	8 70
Missouri, . . .	M	1870	M	18 00				L	6 00
	M	1871	M	18 00		F		M	6 48
	M	1872	M	17 00		M	1869	H	12 00
	M	1873	M	16 00				M	8 70
	M	1874	M	15 00				L	6 00
	M	1875	M	14 50		M	1870	H	12 00
	M	1876	M	14 50				M	9 00
	M	1877	M	14 00				L	5 22
	M	1878	M	13 00		M	1871	M	8 52
	M	1879	M	12 50				M	8 52
	M	1880	M	12 00		F		M	7 50
	M	1890	M	13 50		M	1873	M	8 52
New Hampshire, .	M	1835	M	3 90		M	1874	M	8 52
	F	1837	M	4 14		M	1875	H	11 34
	M	1839	M	4 20				L	8 52
	F	1842	M	3 60		M	1876	M	8 52
	M	1845	M	4 80		F		M	7 98
	F	1847	M	4 02		M	1877	M	8 52

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
New Hampshire, .	M	1878	M	\$8 52	New York, .	M	1888	ml	\$4 50
	M	1879	M	7 80				L	3 30
	M	1880	II	10 50	Pennsylvania, .	M	1873	II	14 70
			L	9 00				L	3 00
	M	1886	II	10 50		F		M	6 96
			L	5 76		M	1874	M	9 00
			L	5 58		M	1876	II	15 00
New Jersey, .	F		M	5 58				M	10 50
	M	1882	M	10 75				L	6 00
	M	1883	M	18 00				M	6 00
	F		M	4 00		F		M	6 00
	M	1884	II	16 00		M	1877	II	12 42
			M	8 00				L	10 02
			L	5 00		M	1878	M	7 56
	F		II	16 00		M	1879	II	12 00
			M	6 00				M	9 60
			ml	5 00				L	4 50
			L	3 00		M	1886	II	12 00
	M	1885	II	10 50				L	4 02
			L	7 50		M	1888	II	13 00
	F		M	5 00				M	10 80
	M	1886	M	9 24				L	8 58
	M	1888	M	11 76	Rhode Island, .	M	1835	M	8 52
New York, .	M	1880	M	9 00		M	1840	M	9 00
	M	1851	M	9 00		M	1845	M	9 00
	M	1852	M	9 00		M	1850	M	8 40
	M	1853	M	9 00		M	1855	M	8 40
	M	1854	M	9 00		M	1860	M	9 00
	M	1855	M	9 72		M	1865	M	13 50
	M	1856	M	9 72		M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1857	M	9 72		M	1875	M	11 40
	M	1858	M	9 72		M	1880	M	13 02
	M	1859	M	10 50		M	1888	M	10 50
	M	1860	M	12 00	Vermont, .	M	1886	M	7 38
	M	1861	M	12 00	Virginia, .	M	1886	II	4 50
	M	1862	M	12 00				L	3 00
	M	1863	M	12 00	Wisconsin, .	M	1875	M	13 50
	M	1864	M	13 50		M	1876	M	13 50
	M	1865	M	15 00		M	1877	M	13 50
	M	1866	M	15 00		M	1878	M	13 50
	M	1867	M	16 50		M	1879	M	13 50
	M	1868	M	16 50		M	1880	M	13 50
	M	1869	M	16 50		M	1888	II	13 38
	M	1870	II	16 50				L	10 50
			L	13 50	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1871	II	20 58	Alsace-Lorraine, .	M	1885	II	5 83
			M	16 50				L	3 30
			L	13 50	Bavaria, .	M	1882	M	3 58
	M	1872	II	19 92	Belgium, .	M	1882	M	4 00
			L	13 50	Canada, .	M	1882	M	4 50
	M	1873	M	9 78	England, .	M	1832	M	7 20
	M	1874	M	10 44		M	1839	II	4 80
	M	1875	M	13 56				L	2 40
	M	1876	M	12 54		M	1849	II	5 28
	M	1877	M	11 46				L	2 40
	M	1878	M	12 90		M	1850	M	7 66
	M	1879	M	9 60		M	1857	II	7 20
	M	1880	M	10 98				L	4 80
	M	1884	M	12 00		M	1858	II	5 40
	M	1885	M	12 00				L	2 88
	M	1886	II	13 50		M	1859	II	5 28
			mh	10 80				L	2 88
			M	9 72		M	1860	II	9 06
			ml	7 50				mh	7 68
			L	6 00				M	5 28
	M	1887	M	10 50				L	2 88
	M	1888	II	10 98		M	1861	M	5 76
			mh	9 00		M	1863	II	7 20
			M	6 60				L	4 32

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dressers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Dressers (LEATH- ER).				
<i>Foreign Countries</i>					<i>United States.</i>				
<i>— Con.</i>					Connecticut, . . .	M	1875	H	\$21 00
England, . . .	M	1866	H	\$7 20				M	18 00
	F		L	6 00				L	12 00
			M	2 40	Massachusetts, . .	M	1885	H	18 00
	M	1868	M	9 36				mh	16 00
	M	1870	M	10 44				M	14 00
	M	1877	M	9 04				ml	12 00
	M	1880	H	7 20			M	L	10 00
			L	3 96			1891	H	11 00
	M	1882	H	12 50				L	9 00
			L	9 60	New York, . . .	M	1886	H	13 50
	M	1883	H	10 95				mh	12 00
			mh	8 64				M	10 50
			M	6 72				L	8 25
			ml	3 84			M	H	18 00
			L	1 44				mh	13 50
	M	1885	H	12 50				M	10 00
			mh	10 95				L	8 25
			M	7 30	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1871	H	30 00
			ml	5 82				M	20 00
			L	4 37				L	12 50
	M	1886	H	10 32	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			mh	8 54	England, . . .	M	1839	M	4 32
			M	7 32		M	1849	M	4 32
			L	4 56		M	1859	M	4 32
England and Wales, .	M	1886	M	5 56		M	1860	M	5 52
France, . . .	M	1882	H	4 62		M	1878	M	10 80
			L	2 88	France, . . .	M	1878	H	6 00
	M	1885	M	2 88				M	3 60
Germany, . . .	M	1882	M	4 80				L	2 10
	F		M	2 80	Ireland, . . .	M	1874	M	4 80
	M	1885	M	3 48	Scotland, . . .	M	1866	M	8 16
	M	1889	M	3 57					
Great Britain, . .	M	1880	M	7 26	Dressmakers.				
	M	1883	H	14 60	<i>United States.</i>				
			mh	12 17	California, . . .	F	1884	H	15 00
			M	9 73				mh	12 00
			ml	6 81				M	9 00
			L	3 41				ml	6 00
Ireland, . . .	M	1866	M	7 20				L	3 00
	F		M	2 16				H	12 00
	M	1874	M	4 32				mh	9 00
	M	1877	M	7 68				M	7 50
	M	1883	M	8 40				ml	6 00
Russia, . . .	M	1885	M	6 24				L	3 00
Scotland, . . .	M	1866	H	7 92				H	15 00
			M	6 00				mh	12 00
			L	4 80				M	9 00
	F		M	1 92				ml	6 00
	M	1874	H	4 50				L	3 00
			L	3 50				H	16 00
	M	1875	H	4 50				mh	14 00
			L	3 50				M	10 00
	M	1876	H	4 50				ml	7 00
			L	3 50				L	4 00
	M	1877	H	4 50	Colorado, . . .	F	1888	H	12 00
			L	3 50				mh	14 00
	M	1878	H	4 50				M	10 00
			L	3 50				ml	7 00
	M	1880	H	7 20				L	4 00
			M	6 00	Indiana, . . .	F	1879	H	10 50
	M	1882	M	6 50				mh	9 00
	M	1883	M	6 00				M	6 72
	M	1885	M	6 44				ml	5 10
	M	1886	H	11 28				L	3 00
			M	8 16				H	12 00
			ml	6 00				mh	9 23
			L	3 88				M	7 50
Switzerland, . . .	M	1882	M	4 96				ml	5 00
								L	3 00
					Iowa, . . .	F	1887	M	6 42
						F	1889	M	9 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dressmakers — Con.					Dressmakers — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.				
Kansas,	F	1889	M	\$3 00	Australia,	F	1889	M	\$5 00
Maine,	F	1887	M	6 00	England,	F	1886	H	4 38
	F	1888	H	7 50				L	1 46
			L	6 00	France,	F	1875	H	4 80
Maryland,	F	1885	M	7 50				L	1 80
Massachusetts,	F	1883	H	10 38		F	1878	H	2 00
			L	6 90				L	1 50
	F	1885	H	13 50		F	1885	H	2 88
			mh	10 00				L	1 74
			M	8 00	New Zealand,	F	1889	M	5 82
			ml	5 00					
			L	3 00	Drillers (METALS).				
	F	1891	H	11 64	<i>United States.</i>				
			M	9 12	Connecticut,	M	1887	M	8 59
			ml	7 56	Delaware,	M	1886	M	7 02
			L	6 00	Illinois,	M	1886	M	12 00
Michigan,	F	1883	H	12 00	Massachusetts,	M	1885	H	15 00
			mh	9 90				M	10 00
			M	7 50				ml	8 10
			ml	5 10				L	4 50
			L	3 00				M	10 50
	F	1884	H	18 00		M	1886	M	30 00
			mh	12 00		M	1891	H	24 00
			M	10 00				M	15 00
			ml	6 00				ml	12 00
			L	3 00				L	7 00
	F	1886	H	6 25	Michigan,	M	1886	M	12 00
			M	5 00		M	1889	H	8 77
Missouri,	F	1882	M	9 00				M	6 92
Nebraska,	F	1887	H	11 40				L	5 08
			L	5 40				H	12 00
New Jersey,	F	1882	M	6 00		M	1891	mh	10 50
	F	1883	M	5 00				M	8 00
	F	1884	H	12 00				ml	6 75
			mh	9 00				L	4 50
			M	8 00	Missouri,	M	1886	M	7 50
			ml	5 00		M	1887	H	9 00
			L	3 00				L	7 50
	F	1885	H	17 00	New Jersey,	M	1883	M	9 00
			M	10 00		M	1885	H	15 00
			L	4 00				L	7 50
	F	1886	M	7 50	New York,	M	1868	M	10 50
	F	1888	M	7 50		M	1869	M	10 50
New York,	F	1885	H	18 00		M	1870	M	10 50
			mh	12 00		M	1871	M	10 50
			M	9 00		M	1872	M	10 50
			ml	6 00		M	1873	M	10 50
			L	3 00		M	1874	M	10 50
	F	1888	M	10 00		M	1875	M	10 50
	F	1889	H	20 00		M	1876	M	10 50
			mh	17 50		M	1877	M	10 50
			M	13 00		M	1878	M	10 50
			ml	9 00		M	1879	M	10 50
			L	5 00		M	1880	M	10 50
Ohio,	F	1887	H	12 00		M	1886	H	13 26
			M	7 50				L	10 80
			ml	5 10		M	1888	H	30 00
			L	3 00				M	16 98
Pennsylvania,	F	1884	M	4 50				L	10 00
Rhode Island,	F	1888	M	6 00	Ohio,	M	1886	M	7 80
	F	1889	H	12 00	Pennsylvania,	M	1874	H	10 50
			mh	10 00				L	8 25
			M	8 00				H	10 80
			ml	5 50				L	8 40
			L	3 00		M	1880	M	12 00
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1881	M	13 56
Australia,	F	1878	H	4 80		M	1882	M	13 56
			L	3 60		M	1883	M	15 84

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Drillers (METALS) — Con.					Drillers (STONE) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1886	H	\$13 50	Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	\$9 00
	M	1888	L	11 28	Massachusetts, . .	M	1885	H	15 00
	M	1886	M	12 50				mh	12 50
West Virginia, . .	M	1886	M	9 96				M	10 50
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	8 34				ml	9 00
								L	7 50
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								M	9 90
England, . . .	M	1839	M	4 80	Michigan, . . .	M	1891	M	13 50
	M	1849	M	4 80		M	1889	H	12 00
	M	1859	M	4 80				M	10 38
	M	1861	M	3 84	Missouri, . . .	M	1889	L	12 54
	M	1866	H	5 76				H	10 14
			L	4 80				mh	8 24
			L	7 92				M	6 12
	M	1863	M	6 72				ml	4 02
			L	5 04				L	15 00
	M	1871	M	12 24	New York, . . .	M	1889	M	13 50
	M	1877	H	6 72	Ohio, . . .	M	1870	M	13 50
			ml	5 04		M	1871	M	13 50
			L	2 64		M	1872	M	12 00
	M	1880	H	7 20		M	1873	M	12 00
			mh	5 94		M	1874	M	12 00
			M	4 68		M	1875	M	12 00
			L	2 10		M	1876	M	10 50
	M	1883	M	12 00		M	1877	M	10 50
			mh	9 84		M	1878	M	9 00
			M	6 72		M	1879	M	10 02
			ml	5 52	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1880	M	10 02
			L	4 32		M	1888	H	12 00
	M	1885	H	7 00				mh	10 50
			L	5 46				M	9 00
France, . . .	M	1885	M	6 95				L	6 00
Germany, . . .	M	1885	M	3 50				M	11 58
Great Britain, . .	M	1880	H	7 26					
			M	5 80	Dryers (COTTON,				
			L	4 29	WOOLLEN, AND				
	M	1883	H	7 79	OTHER TEX-				
			mh	6 57	TILES).				
			M	4 14	<i>United States.</i>				
			ml	2 92	Connecticut, . .	M	1864	M	6 96
Ireland, . . .	M	1877	M	4 80		M	1865	M	7 14
Scotland, . . .	M	1883	M	3 38		M	1866	M	8 04
	M	1866	H	7 20		M	1867	M	8 52
			L	3 08		M	1868	M	8 76
	M	1871	M	4 32		M	1869	M	9 42
	M	1874	M	4 56		M	1870	M	9 66
	M	1877	H	7 68		M	1871	M	8 76
			L	4 80		M	1872	M	9 42
	M	1880	H	7 20		M	1873	M	9 42
			M	6 00		M	1874	M	8 52
			L	4 32		M	1875	M	8 28
	M	1883	H	10 08		M	1876	M	7 38
			mh	8 16		M	1877	M	6 90
			M	6 24		M	1878	M	6 90
			ml	4 80		M	1879	M	7 38
			L	3 24		M	1880	M	7 80
	M	1885	M	5 54		M	1887	M	8

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dryers (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES)—Con.					Dryers (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES)—Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i>				
Massachusetts,	M	1891	M	\$6 60	Scotland,	M	1877	H	\$5 76
			ml	4 20				M	4 80
			L	3 00				L	2 88
New Hampshire,	M	1886	M	6 90		M	1886	H	4 56
New Jersey,	M	1871	M	9 00				L	3 32
	M	1872	M	9 00		F		H	3 50
	M	1873	M	9 00				M	2 65
	M	1874	M	8 75				L	1 94
	M	1875	M	8 10					
	M	1876	M	8 75					
	M	1877	M	8 10	Dubbers (SHIP- BUILDING).				
	M	1878	M	8 10	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1879	M	7 25	Connecticut,	M	1887	M	24 00
	M	1880	M	7 32		M	1888	M	24 00
	M	1882	H	9 00		M	1889	M	24 00
			M	7 20	Delaware,	M	1887	M	13 50
			L	3 50		M	1888	M	13 50
	M	1883	H	9 00		M	1889	M	15 00
	M	1884	M	9 00	Maine,	M	1886	H	12 00
	F		M	5 00				L	10 50
	M	1885	H	15 00		M	1887	H	13 50
			mh	13 50				L	12 00
			M	12 00		M	1888	H	16 50
			ml	10 00				M	15 00
	F		M	8 00				L	13 50
	M	1886	H	5 00		M	1889	H	19 50
			L	7 50				mh	16 50
	F		L	5 00				M	15 00
			H	6 00				L	13 72
			L	4 50	Maryland,	M	1886	M	16 50
New York,	M	1886	H	7 50		M	1887	M	16 50
			M	6 00		M	1888	M	16 50
			L	3 90		M	1889	M	16 50
	M	1888	H	10 38	Massachusetts,	M	1887	M	13 50
			L	9 00		M	1888	M	15 00
Pennsylvania,	M	1876	M	4 50		M	1889	M	16 50
	F		M	3 00	New Jersey,	M	1886	M	18 00
Vermont,	M	1886	M	6 12		M	1887	M	18 00
						M	1888	M	18 00
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1889	M	18 00
Belgium,	M	1883	M	3 30	New York,	M	1889	M	16 50
	F		M	3 30	Ohio,	M	1887	M	30 00
	M	1886	M	3 96		M	1889	M	30 00
England,	M	1850	M	4 78					
	M	1860	M	6 46	Dyers.				
	M	1870	M	5 33	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1877	M	8 43	Alabama,	M	1872	M	4 50
	M	1883	H	6 74		M	1873	M	4 50
			L	3 66		M	1874	M	4 50
	M	1885	M	3 71		M	1875	M	4 50
	M	1886	M	3 82		M	1876	M	4 50
Germany,	M	1886	H	3 24		M	1877	M	4 50
			L	2 10		M	1878	M	4 50
Great Britain,	M	1860	M	4 78		M	1879	M	4 50
	M	1860	M	6 47		M	1880	M	4 50
	M	1870	M	5 84	California,	M	1867	M	24 00
	M	1877	M	8 43		M	1868	M	30 00
	M	1880	H	5 81		M	1869	M	30 00
			L	3 87		M	1870	M	30 00
	M	1883	H	6 75		M	1871	M	30 00
			M	5 60		M	1872	M	24 00
			L	4 62		M	1873	M	18 00
Ireland,	F	1883	M	1 68		M	1874	M	18 00
	M	1886	H	4 88		M	1875	M	18 00
			M	3 70		M	1876	M	10 38
			L	2 32		M	1877	M	10 38
	F		M	2 16					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers — Con.					Dyers — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
California, . . .	M	1878	M	\$10 38	Indiana, . . .	M	1851	M	\$7 50
	M	1879	M	10 38		M	1852	M	7 50
	M	1880	M	10 38		M	1853	M	7 50
	M	1884	H	21 00		M	1854	M	7 50
			L	15 00		M	1855	M	7 50
	M	1885	H	18 00		M	1856	M	7 50
			M	10 38		M	1857	M	7 50
			L	7 50		M	1858	M	9 00
	M	1886	H	35 00		M	1859	M	9 00
			L	11 22		M	1860	M	9 00
	M	1888	H	35 00		M	1861	M	9 00
			M	24 00		M	1862	M	12 00
			ml	15 00		M	1863	H	12 00
			L	7 50			L	9 00	
	F		H	9 00		M	1864	H	18 00
			L	7 00			L	10 50	
	M	1890	M	22 50		M	1865	H	18 00
Connecticut, . .	M	1860	H	15 00			L	10 50	
			M	6 72		M	1866	H	18 00
			L	4 00			L	10 50	
	M	1866	M	18 00		M	1867	H	18 00
	M	1867	M	18 00			L	12 00	
	M	1868	M	18 00		M	1868	H	13 50
	M	1869	M	18 00			L	12 00	
	M	1870	M	18 00		M	1869	H	13 50
	M	1871	M	18 00			L	12 00	
	M	1872	M	18 00		M	1870	H	13 50
	M	1873	M	18 00			L	12 00	
	M	1874	H	18 00		M	1871	H	13 50
			L	9 00			M	12 00	
	M	1875	M	18 00			L	9 00	
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1872	H	15 00
	M	1877	M	15 00			M	12 00	
	M	1878	M	15 00			L	9 00	
	M	1879	M	15 00		M	1873	H	15 00
	M	1880	M	18 00			M	12 00	
	M	1886	H	18 00			L	9 00	
			M	12 00		M	1874	H	15 00
			ml	9 00			M	12 00	
			L	6 00			L	7 50	
	F		M	4 50		M	1875	H	15 00
	M	1887	H	10 88			M	12 00	
			L	8 18			L	7 50	
Delaware, . . .	M	1886	H	18 00		M	1876	H	12 00
			L	9 00			L	6 60	
Illinois, . . .	M	1861	M	12 00		M	1877	H	12 00
	M	1862	M	12 00			L	6 60	
	M	1863	M	12 00		M	1878	H	12 00
	M	1864	M	15 00			L	6 60	
	M	1865	M	18 00		M	1879	H	12 00
	M	1866	M	18 00			L	10 56	
	M	1867	M	18 00		M	1880	H	15 00
	M	1868	M	21 00			M	12 00	
	M	1869	M	18 00			L	7 52	
	M	1870	M	18 00		M	1886	H	15 00
	M	1871	M	18 00			mh	12 00	
	M	1872	M	18 00			M	10 02	
	M	1873	M	18 00			ml	7 98	
	M	1874	M	18 00			L	6 00	
	M	1875	M	18 00	Iowa, . . .	M	1865	M	18 00
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1866	M	18 00
	M	1877	M	18 00		M	1867	M	18 00
	M	1878	M	15 00		M	1868	M	18 00
	M	1879	M	15 00		M	1869	M	18 00
	M	1880	M	16 50		M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1884	M	16 50		M	1871	M	15 00
	M	1885	M	16 50		M	1872	M	15 00
	M	1886	H	16 50		M	1873	M	15 00
			L	8 10		M	1874	M	15 00
	M	1888	M	16 50		M	1875	M	15 00
Indiana, . . .	M	1850	M	7 50		M	1876	M	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers—Con.					Dyers—Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Iowa,	M	1877	M	\$15 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1853	M	\$6 00
	M	1878	M	15 00		M	1854	M	6 72
	M	1879	M	15 00		M	1855	M	6 72
	M	1880	M	15 00		M	1856	M	7 14
	M	1886	M	9 00		M	1857	M	7 02
	M	1887	M	12 00		M	1858	H	6 12
Kentucky, . . .	M	1864	M	21 00			L	4 92	
	M	1865	M	18 00		M	1859	H	6 00
	M	1866	M	18 00			L	4 92	
	M	1867	M	18 00		M	1860	H	8 28
	M	1868	M	18 00			M	6 72	
	M	1869	M	16 50			L	5 46	
	M	1870	M	16 50		M	1861	H	8 28
	M	1871	M	16 50			L	5 46	
	M	1872	M	16 50		M	1862	H	7 20
	M	1873	M	18 00			L	5 46	
	M	1874	M	18 00		M	1863	H	9 00
	M	1875	M	16 50			L	5 88	
	M	1876	M	16 50		M	1864	H	9 48
	M	1877	M	16 50			L	7 92	
	M	1878	M	16 50		M	1865	H	10 50
	M	1879	M	18 00			L	8 94	
	M	1880	M	18 00		M	1866	H	10 50
	M	1886	H	9 24			L	8 70	
			L	6 60		M	1867	H	10 50
Maine,	M	1850	M	6 00			L	8 04	
	M	1851	M	6 00		M	1868	H	10 50
	M	1852	M	7 50			L	7 98	
	M	1853	M	7 50		M	1869	H	10 50
	M	1854	M	7 50			L	8 04	
	M	1855	M	7 50		M	1870	H	10 50
	M	1856	M	7 98			L	6 96	
	M	1857	M	7 98		M	1871	H	10 50
	M	1858	M	7 98			L	7 50	
	M	1859	M	7 98		M	1872	H	10 50
	M	1860	M	7 98			L	7 50	
	M	1861	M	7 98		M	1873	H	12 00
	M	1862	M	9 00			M	10 20	
	M	1863	M	9 00			L	7 50	
	M	1864	M	10 50		M	1874	H	12 00
	M	1865	M	11 22			M	10 20	
	M	1866	M	11 22			L	7 20	
	M	1867	M	11 10		M	1875	H	12 00
	M	1868	M	11 10			M	10 20	
	M	1869	M	10 50			L	7 50	
	M	1870	M	10 50		M	1876	H	11 16
	M	1871	M	10 50			M	9 00	
	M	1872	M	11 22			L	6 84	
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1877	H	10 50
	M	1874	M	12 00			M	8 40	
	M	1875	M	11 22			L	6 18	
	M	1876	M	11 40		M	1878	H	10 20
	M	1877	M	12 00			M	8 40	
	M	1878	M	10 50			L	6 30	
	M	1879	M	10 50		M	1879	H	10 20
	M	1880	M	12 00			M	8 70	
	M	1886	H	12 00			ml	7 50	
			mh	10 80			L	5 94	
			M	7 80		M	1880	H	10 50
			L	5 40			M	8 70	
	M	1887	M	7 50			ml	7 50	
Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	7 50			L	6 00	
	M	1886	M	7 50		M	1883	H	30 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1824	M	6 76			mh	18 00	
	M	1848	M	6 25			M	12 00	
	M	1850	H	7 00			ml	9 00	
			L	6 00			L	4 50	
	M	1851	H	7 00		F	M	6 00	
			L	6 00		M	1884	M	12 00
	M	1852	H	6 00		M	1885	H	46 19
			L	4 80			mh	30 00	

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers — Con.					Dyers — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	M	\$24 00	New Hampshire, . .	M	1873	M	\$9 00
			ml	13 50		M	1874	M	9 00
			L	6 00		M	1875	M	9 00
	M	1886	H	16 50		M	1876	M	9 00
			mh	15 00		M	1877	H	36 00
			M	9 60				L	8 10
			ml	7 50		M	1878	H	36 00
			L	6 00				L	8 10
	F		M	6 42		M	1879	H	36 00
	M	1891	H	30 00		M	1880	H	7 50
			mh	24 00				L	36 00
			M	18 00		M	1886	H	7 50
			ml	12 00				L	9 00
			L	6 00				L	7 50
Michigan, . . .	M	1867	M	7 50	New Jersey, . . .	M	1871	M	9 50
	M	1868	M	7 50		M	1872	M	9 50
	M	1869	M	7 50		M	1873	M	9 50
	M	1870	M	7 50		M	1874	M	9 00
	M	1871	M	7 50		M	1875	M	8 52
	M	1872	M	7 50		M	1876	M	9 00
	M	1873	M	6 00		M	1877	H	34 98
	M	1874	M	6 00				L	8 10
	M	1875	M	6 00		M	1878	H	34 98
	M	1876	M	6 00				L	8 10
	M	1877	M	6 00		M	1879	H	34 98
	M	1878	M	6 00				L	7 25
	M	1879	M	6 00		M	1880	H	34 98
	M	1880	M	6 00				L	7 62
	M	1883	M	13 50		M	1881	H	30 00
	M	1884	H	12 00				M	15 00
			L	9 00				ml	12 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1868	M	12 00				L	7 50
	M	1869	M	12 00		F		M	7 80
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1882	H	20 00
	M	1875	M	12 00				mh	18 00
	M	1876	M	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1877	M	10 50				ml	10 00
	M	1878	M	10 50				L	6 00
	M	1879	M	10 50		M	1883	H	30 00
	M	1880	M	10 50				mh	25 00
	M	1882	M	15 00				M	18 00
	M	1883	M	15 00				ml	12 00
	M	1884	M	12 00				L	5 00
	M	1886	M	7 50		M	1884	H	20 00
	M	1890	H	8 82				mh	17 00
			L	6 66				M	15 00
New Hampshire, . .	M	1835	M	3 90				ml	11 00
	M	1845	M	4 98				L	7 00
	M	1850	M	5 25		M	1885	H	16 00
	M	1851	M	5 25				M	11 00
	M	1852	M	5 25				ml	9 00
	M	1853	M	5 25				L	7 00
	M	1854	M	5 25		M	1886	H	28 00
	M	1855	M	5 25				mh	22 00
	M	1856	M	6 00				M	18 00
	M	1857	M	6 00				ml	11 00
	M	1858	M	6 00				L	5 52
	M	1859	M	6 00		F		M	5 70
	M	1860	M	6 00		M	1888	H	20 00
	M	1861	M	6 00				mh	18 00
	M	1862	M	6 00				M	15 00
	M	1863	M	6 00				ml	9 00
	M	1864	M	6 00				L	7 50
	M	1865	M	7 80	New York, . . .	M	1860	M	9 00
	M	1866	M	7 80		M	1861	M	9 00
	M	1867	M	7 80		M	1862	M	9 00
	M	1868	M	7 80		M	1863	M	9 00
	M	1869	M	7 80		M	1864	M	9 00
	M	1870	M	9 00		M	1865	M	12 00
	M	1871	M	9 00		M	1866	M	12 00
	M	1872	M	9 00		M	1867	M	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers — Con.					Dyers — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1868	M	\$12 00	Ohio,	M	1881	mh	\$12 00
	M	1869	M	12 00				M	9 60
	M	1870	M	15 00				M	7 50
	M	1874	M	12 00				L	6 00
	M	1875	M	12 00		M	1882	M	13 32
	M	1876	M	12 00		M	1887	H	21 00
	M	1877	M	12 00				mh	16 14
	M	1878	M	12 00				M	12 00
	M	1879	M	12 00				ml	9 00
	M	1880	M	24 00				L	6 00
	M	1883	M	24 00	Oregon,	M	1875	M	18 00
	M	1884	H	24 00		M	1876	M	18 00
			L	13 00		M	1877	M	18 00
	M	1885	H	25 50		M	1878	M	18 00
			L	24 00		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1886	H	25 50		M	1880	M	18 00
			M	13 00	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1864	M	9 96
			L	6 72		M	1865	M	9 96
	F		M	4 62		M	1866	H	18 00
	M	1887	M	25 50				L	9 96
	M	1888	H	36 00		M	1867	H	18 00
			mh	28 80				L	9 96
			ml	21 00		M	1868	H	18 00
			L	13 00				L	9 96
			L	6 00		M	1869	H	24 96
	F		H	6 00				M	15 00
			L	4 50				L	9 96
North Carolina, .	M	1887	H	14 22		M	1870	H	24 96
			mh	10 50				M	15 00
			M	9 00				L	9 96
			ml	7 50		M	1871	H	24 96
			L	6 00				M	18 00
Ohio,	M	1890	M	7 50				ml	13 50
	M	1851	M	7 50				L	9 96
	M	1852	M	7 50		M	1872	H	24 96
	M	1853	M	7 50				M	18 00
	M	1854	M	7 50				ml	13 50
	M	1855	M	7 50				L	9 96
	M	1856	M	7 50		M	1873	H	24 96
	M	1857	M	7 50				M	18 00
	M	1858	M	7 50				ml	15 00
	M	1859	M	7 50				L	9 96
	M	1860	M	7 50		M	1874	H	24 96
	M	1861	M	7 50				mh	21 00
	M	1862	M	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1863	M	12 00				ml	13 50
	M	1864	M	12 00				L	9 96
	M	1865	M	12 00		M	1875	H	24 96
	M	1866	M	12 00				mh	21 00
	M	1867	M	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1868	M	12 00				ml	13 50
	M	1869	M	12 00				L	9 99
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1876	H	24 96
	M	1871	M	12 00				mh	21 00
	M	1872	M	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1873	M	12 00				ml	12 00
	M	1874	H	10 80				L	6 78
			L	9 00		M	1877	H	24 96
	M	1875	H	10 50				mh	21 96
			L	9 00				M	15 00
	M	1876	H	10 50				ml	12 00
			L	9 00				L	9 00
	M	1877	H	10 50		M	1878	H	24 96
			L	9 00				mh	19 98
	M	1878	H	10 50				M	15 00
			L	9 00				ml	10 50
	M	1879	H	12 00				L	6 00
			L	9 00		M	1879	H	24 00
	M	1880	H	12 00				M	15 00
			L	9 00				ml	10 00
	M	1881	H	13 50				L	6 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers — Con.					Dyers — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1880	H	\$24 96	Vermont, . . .	M	1869	M	\$7 20
			M	15 00		M	1870	M	6 75
			ml	12 00		M	1871	M	9 48
			L	9 00		M	1872	M	9 84
	M	1881	M	12 00		M	1873	M	10 32
	M	1885	H	24 00		M	1874	M	9 60
			L	9 00		M	1875	M	10 68
	M	1886	H	10 98		M	1876	M	10 62
			M	9 00		M	1877	M	8 22
			L	7 50		M	1878	M	8 76
	F		H	6 00		M	1879	M	8 04
			L	4 50		M	1880	M	7 80
	M	1888	H	18 30	Virginia, . . .	M	1886	M	6 12
			mh	15 00		M	1870	M	10 50
			M	12 00		M	1871	M	10 50
			ml	9 00		M	1872	M	10 50
			L	6 00		M	1873	M	10 50
	M	1890	H	30 00		M	1874	M	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1875	M	10 50
Rhode Island, . . .	M	1866	M	15 00		M	1876	M	10 50
	M	1867	M	15 00		M	1877	M	10 50
	M	1868	M	15 00		M	1878	M	10 50
	M	1869	M	15 00		M	1879	M	10 50
	M	1870	H	24 00		M	1880	M	10 50
			M	15 00		M	1886	M	6 00
			L	7 20	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1867	M	12 00
	M	1871	H	24 00		M	1868	M	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1869	M	12 00
	M	1872	H	24 00		M	1870	M	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1871	M	15 00
	M	1873	H	24 00		M	1872	M	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1873	M	15 00
	M	1874	H	24 00		M	1874	M	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1875	M	15 00
	M	1875	H	24 00		M	1876	M	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1877	M	15 00
	M	1876	H	24 00		M	1878	M	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1879	M	15 00
	M	1877	H	24 00		M	1880	M	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1884	M	12 00
	M	1878	H	24 00		M	1888	H	18 00
			L	15 00			L	9 00	
	M	1879	H	24 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			L	15 00	Austria, . . .	M	1870	M	1 98
	M	1880	H	24 00		M	1884	M	4 00
			M	15 00		M	1885	H	4 10
			L	7 59			L	2 60	
	M	1882	M	9 84		M	1886	M	4 00
	M	1888	H	30 00		M	1889	H	3 75
			mh	24 00			L	2 40	
			M	17 67		F	M	2 50	
			ml	10 00	Belgium, . . .	M	1870	M	2 88
			L	7 00		M	1883	M	3 00
United States (not specified), . . .	M	1879	M	12 77		M	1884	M	6 15
	M	1880	M	12 77		M	1885	H	6 75
Utah, . . .	M	1870	M	14 40			L	3 60	
	M	1871	M	14 40		M	1886	M	6 16
	M	1872	M	14 40		M	1888	M	6 15
	M	1873	M	14 40		M	1885	M	2 40
	M	1874	M	14 40		M	1889	H	2 80
	M	1875	M	14 40			L	1 80	
	M	1876	M	14 40		F	M	1 90	
	M	1877	M	14 40	Canada, . . .	M	1888	M	7 00
	M	1878	M	14 40	China, . . .	M	1889	M	1 85
	M	1879	M	14 40	Denmark, . . .	M	1878	M	3 48
	M	1880	M	14 40		F	M	1 38	
Vermont, . . .	M	1865	M	6 75		M	1884	M	4 29
	M	1866	M	6 75		M	1885	M	4 29
	M	1867	M	7 50		M	1886	M	4 20
	M	1868	M	7 20		M	1888	M	4 29

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers — Con.					Dyers — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i>				
— Con.					— Con.				
England, . . .	M	1810	M	\$3 84	France, . . .	M	1870	M	\$3 18
	M	1811	M	3 84		M	1875	H	8 40
	M	1812	M	3 84				M	4 62
	M	1813	M	3 84				L	2 31
	M	1814	M	3 84		M	1878	H	10 80
	M	1815	M	3 84				M	6 00
	M	1816	M	3 84				L	3 36
	M	1817	M	3 84		M	1884	H	6 00
	M	1818	M	3 84				L	4 83
	M	1819	M	3 84		M	1885	H	6 00
	M	1820	M	4 32				L	4 02
	M	1821	M	3 84		F		M	2 88
	M	1822	M	3 84		M	1886	H	6 00
	M	1823	M	4 32				L	4 83
	M	1824	M	4 32		M	1888	M	4 83
	M	1825	M	4 32	Germany, . . .	M	1865	H	3 09
	M	1822	H	4 80				L	1 42
			M	3 36		F		M	2 14
			L	1 20		M	1866	M	3 57
	M	1839	H	7 20		F		M	2 14
			M	5 04		M	1867	M	3 57
			L	3 84		F		M	2 14
	M	1849	H	6 72		M	1868	M	3 57
			L	3 84		F		M	1 78
	M	1857	H	4 80		M	1869	M	3 57
			L	2 88		F		M	1 78
	M	1858	M	4 80		M	1870	H	3 92
	M	1859	H	7 20				L	1 74
			L	3 84		F		M	2 14
	M	1860	M	4 80		M	1871	M	4 28
	M	1861	M	4 80		F		M	2 38
	M	1863	M	4 80		M	1872	M	5 00
	M	1866	H	8 40		F		M	2 85
			M	5 28		M	1873	H	5 71
			L	3 60				L	3 56
	M	1868	H	5 28		F		M	2 85
			L	3 36		M	1874	H	5 71
	M	1870	M	3 38				M	4 64
	M	1871	M	5 04				L	3 56
	M	1874	H	7 20		F		H	3 21
			M	5 52				L	2 14
			L	3 36		M	1875	H	6 42
	M	1877	H	6 24				L	3 56
			L	3 36		F		H	3 92
	M	1878	H	5 75				L	2 14
			L	4 80		M	1876	M	3 56
	M	1880	H	12 00		M	1877	M	3 56
			M	5 28		M	1878	M	4 25
			ml	3 60		M	1882	H	4 80
			L	2 64				M	3 65
	M	1882	M	7 00				L	2 62
	M	1883	H	14 40		M	1883	M	7 14
			mh	12 00		M	1884	M	3 53
			M	7 20		M	1885	H	5 00
			ml	4 20				M	3 53
			L	2 64				L	2 03
	M	1884	M	7 50		M	1886	H	8 57
	M	1885	H	7 50				M	5 71
			M	5 10				L	2 64
			L	3 60		M	1887	H	3 60
	M	1886	H	7 06				L	2 40
			M	5 22		M	1888	H	3 85
			ml	4 26				L	2 40
			L	3 00		M	1890	H	3 60
								L	2 40
England and Scot- land,	M	1886	H	5 92	Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	H	6 29
			L	3 84				M	4 96
England and Wales,	M	1884	M	6 18				ml	3 87
	M	1886	M	6 18				L	1 94
	M	1888	M	6 18		M	1883	H	19 46

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers — Con.					Dyers — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i>				
— Con.					— Con.				
Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	M ml	\$9 73 5 47	Scotland, . . .	M	1886	L	\$3 36
			L	2 43		M	1888	M	5 56
	M	1886	M	5 22	Switzerland, . . .	M	1881	H	5 70
Holland, . . .	M	1884	M	3 60				L	4 56
	M	1885	M	3 60		M	1884	M	5 21
	M	1886	M	3 60		M	1886	M	4 91
Ireland, . . .	M	1858	H	7 20		M	1888	M	4 91
			L	5 76					
	M	1863	H	6 48	Dyers' Helpers.				
			L	3 12	<i>United States.</i>				
	F		M	2 40	California, . . .	M	1868	M	9 00
	M	1868	M	3 36		M	1869	M	9 00
	M	1871	M	5 76		M	1870	M	9 00
	M	1883	M	12 00		M	1871	M	9 00
	M	1885	M	4 86		M	1872	M	9 00
	M	1886	M	3 12		M	1873	M	7 50
	M	1888	M	4 86		M	1874	M	7 50
Italy, . . .	M	1862	M	1 51		M	1875	M	7 50
	M	1867	M	1 51		M	1876	M	6 48
	M	1870	M	3 84		M	1877	M	6 48
	M	1872	M	1 74		M	1878	M	6 48
	M	1877	M	1 94		M	1879	M	6 48
	M	1878	H	3 60		M	1880	M	6 00
			L	1 80		M	1885	M	6 00
	M	1882	H	4 63	Connecticut, . . .	M	1866	M	9 96
			M	3 30		M	1867	M	9 96
			L	2 31		M	1868	M	9 96
	M	1884	H	4 50		M	1869	M	9 96
			L	2 70		M	1870	H	9 96
	F		M	2 90				L	7 50
	M	1885	M	3 00		M	1871	H	9 96
	M	1886	M	3 20				L	7 50
	M	1887	M	2 49		M	1872	H	9 96
	M	1888	M	3 60				L	7 50
	M	1889	M	3 00		M	1873	H	9 96
Nova Scotia, . . .	M	1886	M	4 90				L	7 50
Russia, . . .	M	1884	H	4 32		M	1874	H	12 00
			L	3 16				mh	10 50
	M	1885	H	4 32		M		L	9 00
			M	3 16				L	7 50
			L	2 00		M	1875	H	9 96
	M	1886	H	4 32				L	7 50
			L	3 16		M	1876	H	9 96
Scotland, . . .	M	1863	H	6 00				L	7 50
			M	4 80		M	1877	H	9 96
			L	3 60				L	7 50
	M	1866	M	12 00		M	1878	H	9 36
	M	1874	H	5 75				L	7 50
			L	4 75		M	1879	H	9 36
	M	1875	H	5 75				L	7 50
			L	4 75		M	1880	H	9 36
	M	1876	H	5 75				L	7 50
			L	4 75		M	1887	M	4 50
	M	1877	H	5 75	Delaware, . . .	M	1864	M	8 00
			M	4 75		M	1865	M	8 00
			L	3 60		M	1866	M	7 50
	M	1878	H	7 30		M	1867	M	7 50
			M	5 75		M	1868	M	7 50
			L	4 75		M	1869	M	7 50
	M	1880	H	6 24		M	1870	M	7 50
			M	5 25		M	1871	M	7 50
			L	3 84		M	1872	M	7 50
	M	1882	M	7 00		M	1873	M	7 50
	M	1883	H	5 64		M	1874	M	7 50
			L	4 20		M	1875	M	8 00
	M	1885	H	6 56		M	1876	M	8 00
			L	5 61		M	1877	M	8 00
	M	1886	H	6 24		M	1878	M	8 00
			M	4 56		M	1879	M	7 50
						M	1880	M	7 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers' Helpers —Con.					Dyers' Helpers —Con.				
<i>United States</i> —Con.					<i>United States</i> —Con.				
Illinois, . . .	M	1866	M	\$10 50	Indiana, . . .	M	1880	L	\$8 00
	M	1867	M	10 00		M	1886	M	4 02
	M	1868	M	10 00	Iowa, . . .	M	1865	M	9 00
	M	1869	M	10 00		M	1866	M	9 00
	M	1870	M	10 00		M	1867	M	9 00
	M	1871	M	10 00		M	1868	M	9 00
	M	1872	M	10 00		M	1869	M	9 00
	M	1873	M	10 00		M	1870	M	7 50
	M	1874	H	12 00		M	1871	M	7 50
			L	10 00		M	1872	M	7 50
	M	1875	H	12 00		M	1873	M	7 50
			L	10 00		M	1874	M	7 50
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1875	M	7 50
	M	1877	M	9 00		M	1876	M	7 50
	M	1878	M	7 50		M	1877	M	7 50
	M	1879	M	7 50		M	1878	M	7 50
	M	1880	H	9 00		M	1879	M	7 50
			L	7 50		M	1880	M	7 50
	M	1885	H	9 00	Kentucky, . . .	M	1864	M	6 00
			L	7 50		M	1865	M	6 00
Indiana, . . .	M	1850	M	4 50		M	1866	M	6 00
	M	1851	M	4 50		M	1867	M	6 00
	M	1852	M	4 50		M	1868	M	5 00
	M	1853	M	4 50		M	1869	M	5 00
	M	1854	M	4 50		M	1870	M	5 00
	M	1855	M	4 50		M	1871	M	5 00
	M	1856	M	4 50		M	1872	M	5 00
	M	1857	M	4 50		M	1873	M	5 00
	M	1858	M	4 50		M	1874	M	4 50
	M	1859	M	4 50		M	1875	M	4 50
	M	1860	M	6 00		M	1876	M	4 00
	M	1861	M	6 00		M	1877	M	4 00
	M	1862	M	7 50		M	1878	M	4 00
	M	1863	H	7 50		M	1879	M	4 00
			L	6 00	Maine, . . .	M	1880	M	4 50
	M	1864	H	9 00		M	1850	M	4 50
			L	6 60		M	1851	M	4 50
	M	1865	H	9 00		M	1852	M	5 16
			L	7 20		M	1853	M	5 16
	M	1866	H	9 00		M	1854	M	5 16
			L	7 20		M	1855	M	5 16
	M	1867	H	9 00		M	1856	M	5 40
			L	7 50		M	1857	M	5 40
	M	1868	M	7 50		M	1858	M	5 40
	M	1869	M	7 50		M	1859	M	5 40
	M	1870	M	7 50		M	1860	M	6 00
	M	1871	M	7 50		M	1861	M	6 00
	M	1872	H	9 00		M	1862	M	6 60
			L	6 60		M	1863	M	6 90
	M	1873	H	9 00		M	1864	M	7 50
			L	6 60		M	1865	M	9 00
	M	1874	H	9 00		M	1866	M	9 00
			M	7 50		M	1867	M	9 00
			L	6 00		M	1868	M	9 00
	M	1875	H	9 00		M	1869	M	9 00
			M	7 50		M	1870	M	9 00
			L	6 00		M	1871	M	9 00
	M	1876	H	9 00		M	1872	M	9 00
			M	7 20		M	1873	M	9 00
			L	6 00		M	1874	M	9 00
	M	1877	H	9 00		M	1875	M	8 52
			L	7 20		M	1876	M	8 10
	M	1878	H	9 00		M	1877	M	8 10
			M	7 20		M	1878	M	7 50
			L	6 00		M	1879	M	7 20
	M	1879	H	9 00	Massachusetts,	M	1880	M	7 50
			M	7 20		M	1850	M	4 50
			L	6 00		M	1851	M	4 50
	M	1880	H	9 00		M	1852	M	4 50
			M	7 50		M	1853	M	4 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers' Helpers — Con.					Dyers' Helpers — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1854.	M	\$4 50	New Jersey, . . .	F	1888	M	\$8 00
	M	1855	M	4 50	New York, . . .	M	1860	M	4 20
	M	1856	M	4 50		M	1861	M	4 20
	M	1857	M	4 50		M	1862	M	4 20
	M	1858	M	4 50		M	1863	M	4 20
	M	1859	M	4 50		M	1864	M	4 20
	M	1860	M	4 50		M	1865	M	7 50
	M	1861	M	4 50		M	1866	M	7 50
	M	1862	M	5 70		M	1867	M	7 50
	M	1863	M	6 00		M	1868	M	7 50
	M	1864	M	7 98		M	1869	M	7 50
	M	1865	M	7 98		M	1870	M	7 50
	M	1866	M	7 98		M	1874	M	6 90
	M	1867	M	8 52		M	1875	M	6 90
	M	1868	M	8 52		M	1876	M	6 90
	M	1869	M	8 52		M	1877	M	6 90
	M	1870	H	8 70		M	1878	M	6 90
	M	1871	H	8 70		M	1879	M	6 90
	M	1872	H	9 00		M	1880	M	6 90
	M	1873	H	9 00		M	1885	M	6 90
	M	1874	H	9 00		M	1888	H	11 00
	M	1875	M	7 50				mh	9 00
	M	1876	M	7 50				M	7 50
	M	1877	H	7 50				ml	4 80
	M	1878	H	7 50				L	2 50
	M	1879	H	7 50	Ohio,	M	1851	M	7 50
	M	1880	M	7 50		M	1852	M	7 50
	M	1881	M	4 50		M	1853	M	7 50
	M	1882	H	7 50		M	1854	M	7 50
	M	1883	M	5 00		M	1855	M	7 50
	M	1884	M	3 00		M	1856	M	7 50
	M	1885	M	3 00		M	1857	M	7 50
	M	1886	H	4 20		M	1858	M	7 50
	M	1887	H	10 50		M	1859	M	7 50
	M	1888	H	9 00		M	1860	M	7 50
	M	1889	H	7 50		M	1861	M	7 50
	M	1890	M	2 34		M	1862	M	9 00
	M	1891	M	7 68		M	1863	M	9 00
	M	1892	M	7 32		M	1864	M	9 00
	M	1893	M	7 32		M	1865	M	9 00
	M	1894	M	7 86		M	1866	M	9 00
	M	1895	H	5 10		M	1867	M	9 00
	M	1896	H	3 60		M	1868	M	9 00
	M	1897	L	15 00		M	1869	M	9 00
	M	1898	L	9 00		M	1870	M	7 50
	M	1899	L	15 00		M	1871	H	7 50
	M	1900	L	15 00		M	1872	H	7 50
	M	1901	L	9 00		M	1873	L	6 00
	M	1902	L	15 00		M	1874	H	7 50
	M	1903	L	9 00		M	1875	L	6 00
	M	1904	L	15 00		M	1876	H	7 50
	M	1905	L	9 00		M	1877	L	5 40
	M	1906	L	15 00		M	1878	H	7 50
	M	1907	L	10 00		M	1879	L	5 40
	M	1908	L	9 96		M	1880	L	7 50
	M	1909	M	4 50		M	1881	L	6 00
	M	1910	M	3 00		M	1882	L	7 50
	M	1911	H	8 25		M	1883	H	6 00
	M	1912	M	4 50		M	1884	L	6 00
	M	1913	L	3 00		M	1885	M	10 50
	M	1914	H	12 00		M	1886	M	10 50
	M	1915	H	9 00		M	1887	M	10 50
	M	1916	L	4 50		M	1888	M	10 50
	M	1917	L	4 50		M	1889	M	10 50
	M	1918	L	4 50		M	1890	M	10 50
	M	1919	L	4 50		M	1891	M	10 50
	M	1920	L	4 50		M	1892	M	10 50
	M	1921	L	4 50		M	1893	M	10 50
	M	1922	L	4 50		M	1894	M	10 50
	M	1923	L	4 50		M	1895	M	10 50
	M	1924	L	4 50		M	1896	M	10 50
	M	1925	L	4 50		M	1897	M	10 50
	M	1926	L	4 50		M	1898	M	10 50
	M	1927	L	4 50		M	1899	M	10 50
	M	1928	L	4 50		M	1900	M	10 50
	M	1929	L	4 50		M	1901	M	10 50
	M	1930	L	4 50		M	1902	M	10 50
	M	1931	L	4 50		M	1903	M	10 50
	M	1932	L	4 50		M	1904	M	10 50
	M	1933	L	4 50		M	1905	M	10 50
	M	1934	L	4 50		M	1906	M	10 50
	M	1935	L	4 50		M	1907	M	10 50
	M	1936	L	4 50		M	1908	M	10 50
	M	1937	L	4 50		M	1909	M	10 50
	M	1938	L	4 50		M	1910	M	10 50
	M	1939	L	4 50		M	1911	M	10 50
	M	1940	L	4 50		M	1912	M	10 50
	M	1941	L	4 50		M	1913	M	10 50
	M	1942	L	4 50		M	1914	M	10 50
	M	1943	L	4 50		M	1915	M	10 50
	M	1944	L	4 50		M	1916	M	10 50
	M	1945	L	4 50		M	1917	M	10 50
	M	1946	L	4 50		M	1918	M	10 50
	M	1947	L	4 50		M	1919	M	10 50
	M	1948	L	4 50		M	1920	M	10 50
	M	1949	L	4 50		M	1921	M	10 50
	M	1950	L	4 50		M	1922	M	10 50
	M	1951	L	4 50		M	1923	M	10 50
	M	1952	L	4 50		M	1924	M	10 50
	M	1953	L	4 50		M	1925	M	10 50
	M	1954	L	4 50		M	1926	M	10 50
	M	1955	L	4 50		M	1927	M	10 50
	M	1956	L	4 50		M	1928	M	10 50
	M	1957	L	4 50		M	1929	M	10 50
	M	1958	L	4 50		M	1930	M	10 50
	M	1959	L	4 50		M	1931	M	10 50
	M	1960	L	4 50		M	1932	M	10 50
	M	1961	L	4 50		M	1933	M	10 50
	M	1962	L	4 50		M	1934	M	10 50
	M	1963	L	4 50		M	1935	M	10 50
	M	1964	L	4 50		M	1936	M	10 50
	M	1965	L	4 50		M	1937	M	10 50
	M	1966	L	4 50		M	1938	M	10 50
	M	1967	L	4 50		M	1939	M	10 50
	M	1968	L	4 50		M	1940	M	10 50
	M	1969	L	4 50		M	1941	M	10 50
	M	1970	L	4 50		M	1942	M	10 50
	M	1971	L	4 50		M	1943	M	10 50
	M	1972	L	4 50		M	1944	M	10 50
	M	1973	L	4 50		M	1945	M	10 50
	M	1974	L	4 50		M	1946	M	10 50
	M	1975	L	4 50		M	1947	M	10 50
	M	1976	L	4 50		M	1948	M	10 50
	M	1977	L	4 50		M	1949	M	10 50
	M	1978	L	4 50		M	1950	M	10 50
	M	1979	L	4 50		M	1951	M	10 50
	M	1980	L	4 50		M	1952	M	10 50
	M	1981	L	4 50		M	1953	M	10 50
	M	1982	L	4 50		M	1954	M	10 50
	M	1983	L	4 50		M	1955	M	10 50
	M	1984	L	4 50		M	1956	M	10 50
	M	1985	L	4 50		M	1957	M	10 50
	M	1986	L	4 50		M	1958	M	10 50
	M	1987	L	4 50		M	1959	M	10 50
	M	1988	L	4 50		M	1960	M	10 50
	M	1989	L	4 50		M	1961	M	10 50
	M	1990	L	4 50		M	1962	M	10 50
	M	1991	L	4 50		M	1963	M	10 50
	M	1992	L	4 50		M	1964	M	10 50
	M	1993	L	4 50		M	1965	M	10 50
	M	1994	L	4 50		M	1966	M	10 50
	M	1995	L	4 50		M	1967	M	10 50
	M	1996	L	4 50		M	1968	M	10 50
	M	1997	L	4 50		M	1969	M	10 50
	M	1998	L	4 50		M	1970	M	10 50
	M	1999	L	4 50		M	1971	M	10 50
	M	2000	L	4 50		M	1972	M	10 50
	M	2001	L	4 50		M	1973	M	10 50
	M	2002	L	4 50		M	1974	M	10 50
	M	2003	L	4 50		M	1975	M	10 50
	M	2004	L	4 50		M	1976	M	10 50
	M	2005	L	4 50		M	1977	M	10 50
	M	2006	L	4 50		M	1978	M	10 50
	M	2007	L	4 50		M	1979	M	10 50
	M	2008	L	4 50		M	1980	M	10 50
	M	2009	L	4 50		M	1981	M	10 50
	M	2010	L	4 50		M	1982	M	10 50
	M	2011	L	4 50		M	1983	M	10 50
	M	2012	L	4 50		M	1984	M	10 50
	M	2013	L	4 50		M	1985	M	10 50
	M	2014	L	4 50		M	1986	M	10 50
	M	2015	L	4 50		M	1987	M	10 50
	M	2016	L	4 50		M	1988	M	10 50
	M	2017	L	4 50		M	1989	M	10 50
	M	2018	L	4 50		M	1990	M	10 50
	M	2019	L	4 50		M	1991	M	10 50
	M	2020	L	4 50		M	1992	M	10 50
	M	2021	L	4 50		M	1993	M	10 50
	M	2022	L	4 50		M	1994	M	10 50
	M								

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Dyers' Helpers —Con.					Dyers' Helpers —Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Oregon, . . .	M	1880	M	\$10 50	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1870	M	\$6 75
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1864	M	9 96		M	1871	M	7 50
	M	1865	M	9 96		M	1872	M	7 50
	M	1866	M	9 96		M	1873	M	7 50
	M	1867	M	9 96		M	1874	M	6 75
	M	1868	M	9 96		M	1875	M	6 75
	M	1869	M	9 96		M	1876	M	6 75
	M	1870	M	9 96		M	1877	M	6 75
	M	1871	M	9 00		M	1878	M	7 50
	M	1872	M	9 00		M	1879	M	7 50
	M	1873	M	9 00		M	1880	M	7 50
	M	1874	M	9 00		M	1888	M	8 64
	M	1875	M	8 00					
	M	1876	H	8 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			L	6 96	England, . . .	M	1866	H	4 32
	M	1877	H	8 00					
			L	6 36		M	1868	M	2 16
	M	1878	H	8 00		M	1877	M	2 10
			M	6 00		M	1880	M	2 16
			L	3 00		M	1883	H	2 40
	F		M	3 00				L	1 20
	M	1879	H	8 00		M	1885	M	2 19
			L	6 36					
	M	1880	H	8 00	England and Scot- land, . . .	M	1886	H	2 70
			L	6 84				L	1 56
	M	1885	M	8 00	Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	H	7 79
	M	1886	M	5 82				L	1 70
	M	1866	M	7 02		F		H	3 41
	M	1867	M	7 02				L	2 50
	M	1868	M	7 02		M	1886	M	1 98
	M	1869	M	7 02					
	M	1870	H	7 50	Edgers (LUMBER).				
			L	4 02	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1871	M	7 50	Illinois, . . .	M	1886	H	18 78
	M	1872	M	7 50				L	15 00
	M	1873	M	7 50	Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	H	9 00
	M	1874	M	7 50				M	7 50
	M	1875	M	7 50				L	6 00
	M	1876	M	7 50		M	1891	H	15 00
	M	1877	M	7 50				fmh	13 50
	M	1878	M	7 50				M	12 00
	M	1879	M	7 50				L	8 10
	M	1880	H	7 50				H	19 50
			L	4 14	Michigan, . . .	M	1883	H	18 00
	M	1871	M	9 00				mh	15 00
	M	1872	M	9 00				M	12 00
	M	1873	M	9 00				ml	9 00
	M	1874	M	9 00		M	1884	H	21 00
	M	1875	M	9 00				mh	18 00
	M	1876	M	9 00				M	15 00
	M	1877	M	9 00				ml	12 00
	M	1878	M	9 00				L	9 60
	M	1879	M	9 00		M	1885	H	16 50
	M	1880	M	9 00				mh	15 00
	M	1862	M	3 72				M	12 75
	M	1866	M	3 18				ml	10 50
	M	1870	M	4 80				L	9 00
	M	1871	M	4 80		M	1886	M	10 50
	M	1872	M	4 80		M	1887	M	15 00
	M	1873	M	4 80	Missouri, . . .	M	1887	H	18 00
	M	1874	M	4 80	Ohio, . . .	M		mh	15 00
	M	1875	M	4 80				M	12 00
	M	1876	M	4 80				L	7 50
	M	1877	M	4 80				M	12 00
	M	1878	M	4 80		M	1876	M	10 50
	M	1879	M	4 80		M	1877	M	10 50
	M	1880	M	4 80		M	1878	H	10 80
	M	1867	M	6 00				L	7 50
	M	1868	M	6 00		M	1879	H	10 50
	M	1869	M	6 00				M	8 40

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Edgers (LUMBER) — Con.					Edge Setters (BOOTS AND SHOES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1879	L	\$6 90	Massachusetts, . .	M	1864	M	\$16 50
	M	1888	H	16 50		M	1865	M	19 50
			mh	15 00		M	1866	M	19 50
			M	13 50		M	1867	M	24 00
			ml	12 00		M	1868	M	27 00
			L	9 00		M	1869	M	27 00
West Virginia, . .	M	1886	M	7 50		M	1870	H	28 50
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	12 00				L	15 00
						M	1871	H	27 00
Edge Setters (BOOTS AND SHOES). <i>United States.</i>							L	16 00	
California, . . .	M	1886	H	12 00		M	1872	H	24 00
			L	9 00			L	18 00	
Illinois,	M	1875	M	15 00		M	1873	H	21 00
	M	1876	M	15 00			L	18 00	
	M	1877	M	15 00		M	1874	H	16 50
	M	1878	M	15 00			L	15 00	
	M	1879	M	15 00		M	1875	M	14 00
	M	1880	M	15 00		M	1876	H	14 00
Indiana,	M	1860	M	10 50			L	10 50	
	M	1866	M	15 00		M	1877	H	12 00
	M	1870	M	12 00			L	9 00	
	M	1871	M	12 00		M	1878	M	10 00
	M	1872	M	12 00		M	1879	H	13 50
	M	1873	M	12 00			L	10 00	
	M	1874	M	12 00		M	1880	H	15 00
	M	1875	M	12 00			L	10 00	
	M	1876	M	12 00		M	1883	H	18 00
	M	1877	M	12 00			mh	15 00	
	M	1878	M	12 00			M	13 50	
	M	1879	M	12 00			ml	12 00	
	M	1880	M	12 00			L	10 00	
Maine,	M	1865	M	10 50		M	1885	H	24 00
	M	1866	M	10 50			mh	20 00	
	M	1867	M	10 50			M	16 00	
	M	1868	M	12 00			ml	11 00	
	M	1869	M	12 00			L	7 00	
	M	1870	H	15 00		M	1886	H	15 60
			L	13 50			mh	14 22	
	M	1871	M	15 00			M	12 96	
	M	1872	M	13 50			L	10 44	
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1891	H	25 38
	M	1874	H	14 00			mh	22 50	
			L	12 60			M	19 50	
	M	1875	H	14 00			ml	15 00	
	M	1876	H	13 20	New Jersey, . . .	M	1881	M	15 00
	M	1877	H	13 20		M	1882	H	14 00
	M	1878	H	12 00			L	12 75	
	M	1879	H	12 00		M	1883	H	15 00
	M	1880	H	15 00			M	13 00	
			L	12 00			L	12 00	
	M	1875	H	14 00		M	1884	H	16 50
	M	1876	H	13 20			mh	15 00	
	M	1877	H	12 00			M	14 00	
	M	1878	H	13 50			ml	12 00	
	M	1879	H	14 40			L	10 00	
	M	1880	H	15 00		M	1885	H	20 00
			L	12 00			mh	18 00	
Maryland, . . .	M	1875	M	18 00			M	14 00	
	M	1876	M	18 00			ml	10 00	
	M	1877	M	18 00			L	7 00	
	M	1878	M	18 00		M	1886	H	18 00
	M	1879	M	18 00			mh	15 00	
	M	1880	M	18 00			M	12 00	
	M	1885	M	11 00			L	8 00	
	M	1886	H	12 00		M	1888	H	21 00
			L	7 98			L	15 00	
Massachusetts, .	M	1861	M	12 00	New York, . . .	M	1886	H	16 74
	M	1862	M	15 60			ml	15 72	
	M	1863	M	15 00			M		

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Edge Setters (BOOTS AND SHOES) — Con.					Edge Trimmers (BOOTS AND SHOES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1886	L	\$13 02	New Jersey, . . .	M	1883	L	\$12 00
	M	1888	H	35 00		M	1885	H	16 00
			mh	28 00				L	10 00
			M	22 00				H	15 90
			ml	16 00	New York, . . .	M	1886	L	13 93
			L	10 00		M	1888	H	28 00
Ohio, . . .	M	1866	M	10 50				mh	25 00
	M	1867	M	10 50				M	20 00
	M	1868	M	10 50				ml	16 00
	M	1869	M	10 50				L	12 00
	M	1870	M	10 50	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1871	M	10 50		M	1873	M	21 00
	M	1872	M	10 50		M	1874	M	18 90
	M	1873	M	10 50		M	1875	M	16 80
	M	1876	M	12 00		M	1876	M	14 70
	M	1877	H	12 00		M	1877	M	12 60
			L	10 50		M	1878	M	13 65
	M	1878	H	12 00		M	1879	M	15 75
			L	10 50		M	1880	M	15 75
	M	1879	H	12 00		M	1886	M	20 94
			L	10 50	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1883	M	15 06
	M	1880	H	15 00					
			L	10 50	Electricians.				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1887	M	12 90	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1872	M	12 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1884	H	53 33
	M	1873	M	15 00				L	13 50
	M	1874	M	13 50	Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	H	20 77
	M	1875	M	12 00				M	17 31
	M	1876	M	10 50				L	9 00
	M	1877	M	9 00		M	1891	H	32 00
	M	1878	M	9 75				mh	25 00
	M	1879	M	11 25				M	21 00
	M	1880	M	11 25				ml	14 25
	M	1886	M	18 00				L	8 00
	M	1888	H	20 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	H	18 00
			mh	18 00				L	13 50
			M	15 00		M	1891	H	15 00
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	14 58				mh	12 00
								M	10 50
Edge Trimmers (BOOTS AND SHOES).								L	7 50
<i>United States.</i>					Missouri, . . .	M	1890	M	15 60
California, . . .	M	1886	H	12 00	New York, . . .	M	1888	H	52 00
			L	9 00				M	30 00
Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	9 00				ml	19 50
	M	1886	H	15 00				L	9 00
			L	12 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1887	H	17 40
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1883	H	20 00				M	15 00
			mh	18 00				L	12 00
			M	15 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1886	M	12 00
			ml	13 50	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	14 82
			L	10 00	Electrotypers.				
	M	1885	H	28 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			mh	22 50	California, . . .	M	1886	H	21 00
			M	18 00				L	10 00
			ml	13 50		M	1888	H	21 00
			L	9 00				L	10 00
	M	1886	H	18 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1879	M	15 00
			M	15 90		M	1882	M	13 50
			L	12 90		M	1885	M	21 00
	M	1891	H	22 00		M	1886	H	21 00
			mh	20 00				M	19 50
			M	18 00				L	18 00
			L	15 00	Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	15 00
New Jersey, . . .	M	1882	M	14 00	Massachusetts, . . .	M	1883	H	30 00
	M	1883	H	15 00				M	20 00
			M	13 00				L	10 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Electrotypers — Con.					Embroiderers (CLOTHING) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	H	\$16 50	New York, . . .	F	1888	M	\$7 80
	M	1891	L	12 00		M	1889	L	5 00
			mb	24 00				H	35 00
			M	21 00				M	24 00
			ml	18 00		F		L	12 00
			L	15 00				H	7 00
Michigan, . . .	M	1891	L	12 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1888	L	6 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1885	M	18 00				M	6 00
	M	1887	M	16 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
New Jersey, . . .	M	1885	H	14 00	China, . . .	M	1889	M	1 80
			L	6 00	England, . . .	F	1886	M	3 78
	M	1886	M	17 52	France, . . .	M	1875	H	4 80
New York, . . .	M	1888	H	28 50				L	3 00
			mh	22 00		M	1878	H	4 80
			M	17 00		F	1885	L	2 40
			ml	13 00				H	4 80
			L	6 00	Germany, . . .	F	1873	M	1 66
Ohio, . . .	M	1878	M	8 40		F	1874	M	1 42
	M	1880	H	18 00		F	1875	M	1 19
			L	9 00		F	1886	M	1 32
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	H	13 56					
			L	12 18	Enamellers.				
Embroiderers (CLOTHING).					<i>United States.</i>				
<i>United States.</i>					Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	M	12 00
California, . . .	F	1888	H	9 00		M	1891	H	20 00
			M	7 50				mh	18 00
			L	6 00				M	15 00
Connecticut, . . .	F	1887	M	10 38				ml	12 00
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	M	15 00				L	9 00
	F		H	16 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1882	H	21 00
			M	10 00				L	12 00
			ml	7 50		M	1883	M	21 00
			L	4 80		M	1888	M	24 00
	M	1891	H	20 00		F		M	7 50
			M	15 00	New York, . . .	M	1888	H	18 00
			ml	12 00				L	10 00
			L	10 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1880	M	13 50
	F		H	10 00	Rhode Island, . . .	M	1888	M	14 88
			mh	7 00		F		H	9 50
			M	6 00				L	5 50
			ml	4 70		F	1889	M	3 00
			L	3 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
Missouri, . . .	F	1887	M	10 00	England, . . .	F	1857	M	2 52
New Jersey, . . .	M	1886	H	19 80		F	1860	M	2 52
			L	18 00		F	1866	M	2 88
	F		M	7 50		M	1871	M	11 52
	F	1888	M	7 25		F	1874	M	2 64
New York, . . .	M	1883	M	35 00		F	1877	H	4 80
	M	1884	H	25 00				L	2 88
			L	15 00		F	1878	M	3 36
	M	1885	H	20 00		F	1880	M	2 52
			L	10 00		F	1883	H	4 32
	F		H	7 00				L	2 88
			L	5 00		F	1885	M	2 92
	M	1886	H	31 25	Great Britain, . . .	F	1880	H	2 54
			mh	25 00				L	1 21
			M	18 00	Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES).				
			ml	12 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	6 00	Arkansas, . . .	M	1870	M	9 00
	M	1887	H	30 00		M	1871	M	9 00
			L	20 00		M	1872	M	9 00
	M	1888	H	25 00					
			mh	20 00					
			M	13 80					
			L	8 82					
	F		H	10 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Arkansas, . . .	M	1873	M	\$9 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1859	H	\$9 00
	M	1874	M	9 00			L		7 50
	M	1875	M	9 00		M	1860	H	13 50
	M	1876	M	9 00			L		7 50
	M	1877	M	9 00		M	1861	H	13 50
	M	1878	M	9 00			L		9 60
	M	1879	M	9 00		M	1862	H	13 50
	M	1880	M	9 00			L		9 60
California, . . .	M	1867	M	18 46		M	1863	H	13 50
	M	1868	M	18 46			L		10 50
	M	1869	M	18 46		M	1864	H	13 50
	M	1870	M	18 46			L		12 00
	M	1871	M	18 46		M	1865	H	15 00
	M	1872	M	18 46			L		13 50
	M	1873	M	18 46		M	1866	H	15 00
	M	1874	M	18 46			L		13 50
	M	1875	M	18 46		M	1867	H	15 00
	M	1876	M	18 46			L		13 50
	M	1877	M	18 46		M	1868	H	15 00
	M	1878	M	18 46			L		13 50
	M	1879	M	18 46		M	1869	H	15 00
	M	1880	M	18 46			L		13 50
	M	1885	M	18 46		M	1870	H	16 50
	M	1886	H	26 40			L		15 00
		L		16 50		M	1871	M	16 50
	M	1888	H	30 00		M	1872	M	16 50
		L		22 50		M	1873	H	18 00
Connecticut, . .	M	1866	M	18 00			L		16 50
	M	1867	M	18 00		M	1874	M	16 50
	M	1868	M	18 00		M	1875	M	16 50
	M	1869	M	18 00		M	1876	H	16 50
	M	1870	M	18 00			L		15 00
	M	1871	M	18 00		M	1877	H	16 50
	M	1872	M	18 00			L		15 00
	M	1873	M	18 00		M	1878	H	16 50
	M	1874	H	18 00			L		15 00
		L		15 00		M	1879	H	16 60
		L		11 25			L		15 00
	M	1875	H	18 00		M	1880	M	16 50
		L		15 00		M	1885	M	16 50
	M	1876	H	18 00		M	1886	M	17 28
		L		13 50	Indiana, . . .	M	1850	M	6 00
	M	1877	H	15 72		M	1851	M	6 00
		L		12 00		M	1852	M	6 00
	M	1878	H	15 72		M	1853	M	6 00
		L		11 00		M	1854	M	6 00
	M	1879	M	15 72		M	1855	M	6 00
	M	1880	M	15 72		M	1856	M	7 50
	M	1881	M	15 00		M	1857	M	7 50
	M	1886	H	15 72		M	1858	M	7 50
		L		12 00		M	1859	M	7 50
	M	1887	H	19 20		M	1860	M	9 00
		L		16 47		M	1861	M	9 00
		L		11 24		M	1862	M	9 00
Delaware, . . .	M	1880	M	8 00		M	1863	H	9 00
	M	1886	M	12 00			L		7 50
Georgia, . . .	M	1886	M	9 00		M	1864	H	12 00
Illinois, . . .	M	1850	M	9 00			L		7 80
	M	1851	M	9 00		M	1865	H	12 00
	M	1852	M	9 00			L		9 00
	M	1853	M	9 00		M	1866	H	15 00
	M	1854	M	9 00			L		9 00
	M	1855	M	9 00		M	1867	H	15 00
	M	1856	M	9 00			L		9 00
	M	1857	H	9 00		M	1868	H	15 00
		L		7 50			L		9 00
	M	1858	H	9 00		M	1869	H	15 00
		L		7 50			L		9 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Indiana, . . .	M	1870	H	\$15 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1883	L	\$9 60
			L	9 00		M	1885	H	26 00
	M	1871	H	15 00				mh	21 00
			M	12 00				M	16 50
			L	9 00				ml	11 50
	M	1872	H	15 00				L	7 00
			M	12 00		M	1886	H	22 50
			L	9 00				mh	18 00
	M	1873	H	12 00				M	15 00
			L	9 00				ml	11 40
	M	1874	H	15 00				L	7 02
			M	12 00		M	1891	H	36 00
			L	9 00				mh	25 00
	M	1875	H	12 00				M	21 00
			M	10 50				L	12 50
			L	9 00				M	12 00
	M	1876	H	12 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1867	M	12 00
			M	10 50		M	1868	M	15 00
			L	9 00		M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1877	H	12 00		M	1871	M	15 00
			L	9 00		M	1872	M	15 00
	M	1878	H	12 00		M	1873	M	15 00
			L	9 00		M	1874	M	15 00
	M	1879	H	12 00		M	1875	M	15 00
			L	9 00		M	1876	M	15 00
	M	1880	H	12 00		M	1877	M	15 00
			L	9 96		M	1878	M	15 00
	M	1886	H	12 00		M	1879	M	13 50
			L	9 00		M	1880	M	13 50
Iowa, . . .	M	1886	M	18 00		M	1884	M	12 00
Kentucky, . .	M	1864	M	15 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1870	M	21 00
	M	1865	M	15 00		M	1871	M	24 00
	M	1866	M	15 00		M	1872	M	24 00
	M	1867	M	12 00		M	1873	M	24 00
	M	1868	M	12 00		M	1874	M	22 50
	M	1869	M	12 00		M	1875	M	22 50
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1876	M	21 00
	M	1871	M	13 50		M	1877	M	21 00
	M	1872	M	13 50		M	1878	M	19 00
	M	1873	M	15 00		M	1879	M	19 00
	M	1874	M	13 50		M	1880	M	19 00
	M	1875	M	13 50		M	1886	M	15 00
	M	1876	M	13 50		M	1887	M	12 00
	M	1877	M	13 50	New Hampshire, .	M	1860	M	8 25
	M	1878	M	13 50		M	1861	M	8 25
	M	1880	M	15 00		M	1862	M	8 25
	M	1886	M	18 00		M	1863	M	9 00
Maine, . . .	M	1886	M	9 00		M	1864	M	9 00
Maryland, . .	M	1885	H	15 00		M	1865	M	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1866	M	12 00
			H	12 00		M	1867	M	12 00
			M	10 50		M	1868	M	13 50
			L	9 00		M	1869	M	13 50
Massachusetts, .	M	1870	M	7 50		M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1871	M	7 50		M	1871	M	15 00
	M	1872	M	7 50		M	1872	M	15 00
	M	1873	M	7 50		M	1873	M	16 50
	M	1874	M	7 50		M	1874	M	16 50
	M	1875	M	7 50		M	1875	M	18 00
	M	1876	M	7 50		M	1876	M	18 00
	M	1877	M	7 50		M	1877	M	18 00
	M	1878	M	7 50		M	1878	M	18 00
	M	1879	M	7 50		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1880	M	7 50		M	1880	M	18 00
	M	1883	H	24 00		M	1886	M	18 00
			mh	21 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1861	H	15 00
			M	16 50				L	13 50
			ml	13 50		M	1866	M	9 96

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
New Jersey, . . .	M	1867	M	\$12 00	North Carolina, .	M	1886	M	\$10 98
	M	1868	M	12 00				L	9 00
	M	1869	M	12 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1871	M	12 00
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1872	M	12 00
	M	1871	M	12 00		M	1873	M	12 00
	M	1872	M	12 00		M	1874	M	10 80
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1875	M	10 50
	M	1874	M	12 00		M	1876	M	10 00
	M	1875	M	12 00		M	1877	M	9 96
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1878	M	9 96
	M	1877	H	18 00		M	1879	M	9 96
			L	13 50		M	1880	M	10 50
	M	1878	H	18 00		M	1881	H	9 96
			L	13 50				L	7 50
	M	1879	H	18 00	Pennsylvania, .	M	1864	M	12 00
			L	13 50		M	1865	M	12 00
	M	1880	H	18 00		M	1866	M	12 00
			M	15 00		M	1867	M	12 00
			L	13 50		M	1868	M	12 00
	M	1882	H	12 00		M	1869	M	12 00
			L	10 00		M	1870	M	12 00
	M	1883	M	12 00		M	1871	M	12 00
	M	1884	H	12 00		M	1872	M	12 00
			L	10 00		M	1873	H	15 96
	M	1885	H	11 00				L	13 98
			L	8 00		M	1874	H	15 00
	M	1886	H	13 00				L	12 00
			mh	12 00		M	1875	M	12 00
			M	10 00		M	1876	H	18 00
			ml	8 50				mh	15 00
			L	7 50				M	13 50
	M	1888	H	19 00				ml	11 00
			L	12 00				L	9 54
New York, . . .	M	1860	M	12 00		M	1877	H	14 25
	M	1861	M	12 00				M	12 00
	M	1862	M	12 00				L	10 44
	M	1863	M	12 00		M	1878	H	16 50
	M	1864	M	12 00				mh	13 80
	M	1865	M	24 00				M	12 00
	M	1866	H	24 00				ml	9 96
			L	15 00				L	7 62
	M	1867	M	24 00		M	1879	H	21 00
	M	1868	H	24 00				mh	18 00
			L	15 00				M	14 04
	M	1869	M	24 00				ml	10 50
	M	1870	H	24 00				L	7 02
			L	12 00		M	1880	H	15 00
	M	1872	M	12 00				mh	13 02
	M	1874	M	24 00				M	10 92
	M	1875	M	24 00				ml	9 00
	M	1876	H	24 00				L	6 00
			L	10 50		M	1881	M	13 02
	M	1877	M	24 00		M	1882	M	13 02
	M	1878	M	24 00		M	1883	M	14 40
	M	1879	M	24 00		M	1884	H	13 50
	M	1880	H	24 00				L	9 90
			L	10 50		M	1885	M	11 70
	M	1885	M	24 00		M	1886	M	15 00
	M	1886	H	21 00		M	1888	H	19 98
			mh	17 28				mh	18 00
			M	15 00				M	15 00
			ml	10 50				ml	12 00
			L	7 50				L	9 00
	M	1888	H	22 24	Rhode Island, .	M	1866	M	10 50
			mh	18 00		M	1867	M	10 50
			L	15 00		M	1868	M	10 50
			L	10 50		M	1869	M	10 50
North Carolina, .	M	1886	H	15 00		M	1870	H	22 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Engineers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i>				
Rhode Island, . . .	M	1870	L	\$10 50	England, . . .	M	1883	ml	\$7 54
	M	1871	M	10 50				L	5 10
	M	1872	M	10 50		M	1884	M	10 22
	M	1873	M	10 50		M	1885	H	11 19
	M	1874	H	18 00				mh	9 97
			L	10 50				M	8 51
	M	1875	H	18 00				ml	7 30
			L	10 50				L	4 86
	M	1876	H	18 00		M	1886	H	13 50
			L	10 50				mh	11 60
	M	1877	H	18 00				M	9 50
			L	10 50				ml	7 44
	M	1878	H	12 30				L	4 56
			L	10 50	France, . . .	M	1882	H	6 96
	M	1879	H	12 30				L	5 82
			L	10 50		M	1883	M	24 00
	M	1880	H	27 00		M	1885	M	5 82
			L	10 50		M	1886	H	7 20
Vermont, . . .	M	1862	M	13 50				L	5 76
	M	1863	M	18 00	Germany, . . .	M	1882	M	4 30
	M	1864	M	18 00		M	1885	M	5 30
	M	1865	M	18 00		M	1887	M	4 32
	M	1866	M	18 00	Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	H	9 68
	M	1867	M	18 00				L	8 47
	M	1868	M	24 00		M	1883	H	14 60
	M	1869	M	24 00				M	10 22
	M	1870	M	24 00				ml	8 27
	M	1871	M	24 00				L	6 08
	M	1872	M	30 00		M	1886	H	12 00
	M	1873	M	30 00				M	10 80
	M	1874	M	30 00				ml	8 88
	M	1875	M	27 00				L	7 20
	M	1876	M	27 00	Holland, . . .	M	1885	M	5 20
	M	1877	M	27 00	Ireland, . . .	M	1883	M	5 76
	M	1878	M	27 00		M	1886	H	14 44
	M	1879	M	24 30				M	6 72
	M	1880	M	27 00				ml	4 80
	M	1886	M	25 98				L	2 74
Virginia, . . .	M	1886	M	6 78	Italy, . . .	M	1882	M	4 00
						M	1886	H	5 82
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								L	3 42
Belgium, . . .	M	1882	H	7 00	Poland, . . .	M	1882	M	5 00
			L	5 00	Scotland, . . .	M	1886	H	7 20
	M	1886	M	3 96				L	6 00
Bohemia, . . .	M	1885	M	4 50		M	1887	H	7 20
England, . . .	M	1850	M	5 83				L	6 00
	M	1857	M	14 40		M	1858	H	7 20
	M	1860	H	12 00				L	6 00
			L	7 29		M	1860	H	7 20
	M	1866	M	5 28				L	6 00
	M	1870	M	8 27		M	1861	H	7 20
	M	1874	M	10 08				L	6 00
	M	1877	H	13 98		M	1886	H	9 84
			L	8 27				ml	6 64
	M	1879	H	12 00				L	4 80
			L	6 04					3 36
	M	1880	H	12 00	Engineers (FOOD PREPARATIONS).				
			mh	9 60	<i>United States.</i>				
			M	8 40	California, . . .	M	1861	M	30 00
	M	1882	L	5 04		M	1862	M	30 00
			mh	9 60		M	1863	M	30 00
			M	8 00		M	1864	M	30 00
			L	5 04		M	1865	M	30 00
	M	1883	H	14 40		M	1866	M	30 00
			mh	11 19		M	1867	M	30 00
			M	9 97					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (Food PREPARATIONS) — Con.					Engineers (Food PREPARATIONS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
California, . . .	M	1868	M	\$30 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1861	M	\$9 00
	M	1869	M	30 00		M	1862	M	9 24
	M	1870	M	30 00		M	1863	M	11 52
	M	1871	H	30 00		M	1864	M	15 00
	M	1872	L	24 00		M	1865	M	17 22
	M	1873	H	30 00		M	1866	H	23 04
	M	1874	L	23 08		M	1867	H	18 00
	M	1875	H	30 00		M	1868	H	23 04
	M	1876	L	24 00		M	1869	H	18 00
	M	1877	H	30 00		M	1870	H	23 04
	M	1878	L	24 00		M	1871	L	18 00
	M	1879	H	30 00		M	1872	H	23 04
	M	1880	L	24 00		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1885	H	30 00		M	1874	M	23 04
	M	1886	L	24 00		M	1875	H	23 04
	M	1887	H	30 00		M	1876	L	10 56
	M	1888	L	24 00		M	1877	H	23 04
	M	1889	M	18 00		M	1878	M	18 48
	M	1890	M	18 00		M	1879	M	18 48
	M	1891	M	16 50		M	1880	L	10 56
	M	1892	M	16 50		M	1881	M	15 00
	M	1893	M	16 50		M	1882	L	10 56
	M	1894	M	16 50		M	1883	H	23 04
	M	1895	M	16 50		M	1884	M	18 48
	M	1896	M	16 50		M	1885	M	15 00
	M	1897	M	16 50		M	1886	L	10 56
	M	1898	M	16 50		M	1887	H	23 04
	M	1899	M	16 50		M	1888	M	18 00
	M	1900	M	16 50		M	1889	L	10 56
	M	1901	M	16 50		M	1890	M	15 00
	M	1902	M	16 50		M	1903	L	10 56
	M	1904	M	16 50		M	1905	H	23 04
	M	1906	M	16 50		M	1907	M	18 00
	M	1908	M	16 50		M	1909	L	10 56
	M	1910	M	16 50		M	1911	H	23 04
	M	1912	M	16 50		M	1913	M	18 00
	M	1914	M	16 50		M	1915	L	10 56
	M	1916	M	16 50		M	1917	H	23 04
	M	1918	M	16 50		M	1919	M	18 00
	M	1920	M	16 50		M	1921	L	10 56
	M	1922	M	16 50		M	1923	H	23 04
	M	1924	M	16 50		M	1925	M	18 00
	M	1926	M	16 50		M	1927	L	10 56
	M	1928	M	16 50		M	1929	H	23 04
	M	1930	M	16 50		M	1931	M	18 00
	M	1932	M	16 50		M	1933	L	10 56
	M	1934	M	16 50		M	1935	H	23 04
	M	1936	M	16 50		M	1937	M	18 00
	M	1938	M	16 50		M	1939	L	10 56
	M	1940	M	16 50		M	1941	H	23 04
	M	1942	M	16 50		M	1943	M	18 00
	M	1944	M	16 50		M	1945	L	10 56
	M	1946	M	16 50		M	1947	H	23 04
	M	1948	M	16 50		M	1949	M	18 00
	M	1950	M	16 50		M	1951	L	10 56
	M	1952	M	16 50		M	1953	H	23 04
	M	1954	M	16 50		M	1955	M	18 00
	M	1956	M	16 50		M	1957	L	10 56
	M	1958	M	16 50		M	1959	H	23 04
	M	1960	M	16 50		M	1961	M	18 00
	M	1962	M	16 50		M	1963	L	10 56
	M	1964	M	16 50		M	1965	H	23 04
	M	1966	M	16 50		M	1967	M	18 00
	M	1968	M	16 50		M	1969	L	10 56
	M	1970	M	16 50		M	1971	H	23 04
	M	1972	M	16 50		M	1973	M	18 00
	M	1974	M	16 50		M	1975	L	10 56
	M	1976	M	16 50		M	1977	H	23 04
	M	1978	M	16 50		M	1979	M	18 00
	M	1980	M	16 50		M	1981	L	10 56
	M	1982	M	16 50		M	1983	H	23 04
	M	1984	M	16 50		M	1985	M	18 00
	M	1986	M	16 50		M	1987	L	10 56
	M	1988	M	16 50		M	1989	H	23 04
	M	1990	M	16 50		M	1991	M	18 00
	M	1992	M	16 50		M	1993	L	10 56
	M	1994	M	16 50		M	1995	H	23 04
	M	1996	M	16 50		M	1997	M	18 00
	M	1998	M	16 50		M	1999	L	10 56
	M	2000	M	16 50		M	2001	H	23 04
	M	2002	M	16 50		M	2003	M	18 00
	M	2004	M	16 50		M	2005	L	10 56
	M	2006	M	16 50		M	2007	H	23 04
	M	2008	M	16 50		M	2009	M	18 00
	M	2010	M	16 50		M	2011	L	10 56
	M	2012	M	16 50		M	2013	H	23 04
	M	2014	M	16 50		M	2015	M	18 00
	M	2016	M	16 50		M	2017	L	10 56
	M	2018	M	16 50		M	2019	H	23 04
	M	2020	M	16 50		M	2021	M	18 00
	M	2022	M	16 50		M	2023	L	10 56
	M	2024	M	16 50		M	2025	H	23 04
	M	2026	M	16 50		M	2027	M	18 00
	M	2028	M	16 50		M	2029	L	10 56
	M	2030	M	16 50		M	2031	H	23 04
	M	2032	M	16 50		M	2033	M	18 00
	M	2034	M	16 50		M	2035	L	10 56
	M	2036	M	16 50		M	2037	H	23 04
	M	2038	M	16 50		M	2039	M	18 00
	M	2040	M	16 50		M	2041	L	10 56
	M	2042	M	16 50		M	2043	H	23 04
	M	2044	M	16 50		M	2045	M	18 00
	M	2046	M	16 50		M	2047	L	10 56
	M	2048	M	16 50		M	2049	H	23 04
	M	2050	M	16 50		M	2051	M	18 00
	M	2052	M	16 50		M	2053	L	10 56
	M	2054	M	16 50		M	2055	H	23 04
	M	2056	M	16 50		M	2057	M	18 00
	M	2058	M	16 50		M	2059	L	10 56
	M	2060	M	16 50		M	2061	H	23 04
	M	2062	M	16 50		M	2063	M	18 00
	M	2064	M	16 50		M	2065	L	10 56
	M	2066	M	16 50		M	2067	H	23 04
	M	2068	M	16 50		M	2069	M	18 00
	M	2070	M	16 50		M	2071	L	10 56
	M	2072	M	16 50		M	2073	H	23 04
	M	2074	M	16 50		M	2075	M	18 00
	M	2076	M	16 50		M	2077	L	10 56
	M	2078	M	16 50		M	2079	H	23 04
	M	2080	M	16 50		M	2081	M	18 00
	M	2082	M	16 50		M	2083	L	10 56
	M	2084	M	16 50		M	2085	H	23 04
	M	2086	M	16 50		M	2087	M	18 00
	M	2088	M	16 50		M	2089	L	10 56
	M	2090	M	16 50		M	2091	H	23 04
	M	2092	M	16 50		M	2093	M	18 00
	M	2094	M	16 50		M	2095	L	10 56
	M	2096	M	16 50		M	2097	H	23 04
	M	2098	M	16 50		M	2099	M	18 00
	M	2100	M	16 50		M	2101	L	10 56
	M	2102	M	16 50		M	2103	H	23 04
	M	2104	M	16 50		M	2105	M	18 00
	M	2106	M	16 50		M	2107	L	10 56
	M	2108	M	16 50		M	2109	H	23 04
	M	2110	M	16 50		M	2111	M	18 00
	M	2112	M	16 50		M	2113	L	10 56
	M	2114	M	16 50		M	2115	H	23 04
	M	2116	M	16 50		M	2117	M	18 00
	M	2118	M	16 50		M	2119	L	10 56
	M	2120	M	16 50		M	2121	H	23 04
	M	2122	M	16 50		M	2123	M	18 00
	M	2124	M	16 50		M	2125	L	10 56
	M	2126	M	16 50		M	2127	H	23 04
	M	2128	M	16 50		M	2129	M	18 00
	M	2130	M	16 50		M	2131	L	10 56
	M	2132	M	16 50		M	2133	H	23 04
	M	2134	M	16 50		M	2135	M	18 00
	M	2136	M	16 50		M	2137	L	10 56
	M	2138	M	16 50		M	2139	H	23 04
	M	2140	M	16 50		M	2141	M	18 00
	M	2142	M	16 50		M	2143	L	10 56
	M	2144	M	16 50		M	2145	H	23 04
	M	2146	M	16 50		M	2147	M	18 00
	M	2148	M	16 50		M	2149	L	10 56
	M	2150	M	16 50		M	2151	H	23 04
	M	2152	M	16 50		M	2153	M	18 00
	M	2154	M	16 50		M	2155	L	10 56
	M	2156	M	16 50		M	2157	H	23 04
	M	2158	M	16 50		M	2159	M	18 00
	M	2160	M	16 50		M	2161	L	10 56
	M	2162	M	16 50		M	2163	H	23 04
	M	2164	M	16 50		M	2165	M	18 00
	M	2166	M	16 50		M	2167	L	10 56
	M	2168	M	16 50		M	2169	H	23 04
	M	2170	M	16 50		M	2171	M	18 00
	M	2172	M	16 50		M	2173	L	10 56

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (Food PREPARATIONS) — Con.					Engineers (Food PREPARATIONS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Indiana,	M	1879	M	\$12 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1885	M	\$18 00
			L	9 00				ml	13 00
	M	1880	H	12 00				L	8 08
			L	9 00		M	1891	H	30 00
	M	1885	M	21 00				mh	25 00
Indian Territory, .	M	1886	M	14 40				M	21 00
	M	1873	M	9 24				ml	16 00
	M	1876	M	6 90				L	12 00
	M	1880	M	6 90	Michigan, . . .	M	1871	M	13 50
Iowa,	M	1871	M	11 52		M	1872	M	13 50
	M	1872	H	10 50		M	1873	M	13 50
			L	7 62		M	1874	M	15 00
	M	1873	M	9 00		M	1875	M	13 50
	M	1874	M	9 00		M	1876	M	15 00
	M	1875	M	9 00		M	1877	M	13 50
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1878	M	12 00
	M	1877	M	9 00		M	1879	M	12 00
	M	1878	M	9 00		M	1880	M	15 00
	M	1879	M	8 28		M	1884	H	30 00
	M	1880	M	9 00				mh	24 00
	M	1885	H	10 02				M	21 00
			L	9 00				ml	15 00
Maine,	M	1866	M	16 50				L	9 00
	M	1867	H	18 00		M	1885	M	15 00
			L	13 98	Minnesota, . . .	M	1875	M	23 04
	M	1868	H	20 76		M	1876	H	23 04
			L	15 00				L	18 00
	M	1869	H	20 76		M	1877	H	23 04
			L	15 00				L	18 00
	M	1870	H	20 76		M	1878	H	23 04
			L	15 00				L	18 00
	M	1871	H	20 76		M	1879	H	28 80
			L	16 50				L	18 00
	M	1872	H	20 76		M	1880	H	23 04
			L	16 50				L	21 00
	M	1873	H	20 76	Missouri,	M	1871	M	28 80
			L	16 50		M	1872	M	28 80
	M	1874	H	20 76		M	1873	M	28 80
			L	15 00		M	1874	M	28 80
	M	1875	H	20 76		M	1875	M	28 80
			L	15 00		M	1876	H	28 80
	M	1876	H	19 56				L	8 10
			L	15 00		M	1877	H	28 80
	M	1877	H	19 56				L	8 10
			L	15 00		M	1878	H	28 80
	M	1878	H	19 56				L	8 10
			L	15 00		M	1879	H	24 72
	M	1879	H	19 56				L	8 10
			L	16 50		M	1880	H	24 72
			L	12 00				L	8 10
	M	1880	H	19 56		M	1886	H	28 80
			L	13 50				M	18 00
			L	12 00				ml	11 52
Maryland, . . .	M	1871	M	9 00				L	9 48
	M	1872	M	9 00		M	1887	H	18 00
	M	1873	M	9 00				M	15 00
	M	1874	M	9 00				ml	14 00
	M	1875	M	9 00				L	11 40
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1890	H	20 16
	M	1877	M	9 00				mh	15 00
	M	1878	M	9 00				M	12 00
	M	1879	M	9 00				L	8 10
	M	1880	M	9 00	Nevada,	M	1873	M	33 00
	M	1885	M	12 00		M	1874	M	33 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1883	H	30 00		M	1875	M	33 00
			M	21 00		M	1876	M	33 00
			L	17 50		M	1877	M	33 00
	M	1885	H	30 00		M	1878	M	33 00
			mh	20 00		M	1879	M	33 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (FOOD PREPARATIONS) — Con.					Engineers (FOOD PREPARATIONS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Nevada,	M	1880	M	\$33 00	Ohio,	M	1882	ml*	\$10 86
New Mexico, . .	M	1864	M	23 08				L	9 00
	M	1865	M	23 08		M	1886	H	21 00
	M	1866	M	23 08				L	9 00
	M	1867	M	23 08	Pennsylvania, .	M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1868	M	23 08		M	1874	M	17 23
	M	1869	M	17 22		M	1875	M	19 20
	M	1870	M	17 22		M	1876	M	19 20
	M	1871	M	17 22		M	1877	M	19 20
	M	1872	M	17 22		M	1878	M	16 50
	M	1873	M	17 22		M	1879	M	16 50
	M	1874	M	17 22		M	1880	M	19 20
	M	1875	M	17 22	Tennessee, . .	M	1867	M	6 00
	M	1876	M	17 22		M	1868	M	6 00
	M	1877	M	17 22		M	1869	M	6 00
	M	1878	M	17 22		M	1870	M	6 00
	M	1879	M	17 22	West Virginia, .	M	1865	M	14 00
	M	1880	M	17 22		M	1866	M	14 00
New York, . . .	M	1868	M	18 00		M	1867	M	14 00
	M	1869	M	18 00		M	1868	M	14 00
	M	1870	M	18 00		M	1869	M	14 00
	M	1871	M	18 00		M	1870	M	14 00
	M	1872	M	18 00		M	1871	M	14 00
	M	1873	M	18 00		M	1872	M	14 00
	M	1874	M	18 00		M	1873	M	14 00
	M	1875	M	18 00		M	1874	M	14 00
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1875	M	14 00
	M	1877	M	18 00		M	1876	M	14 00
	M	1878	M	18 00		M	1877	M	14 00
	M	1879	M	24 00		M	1878	M	14 00
	M	1880	M	24 00		M	1879	M	14 00
	M	1885	M	24 00		M	1880	M	14 00
	M	1888	H	38 46		M	1886	M	12 00
			mh	30 00					
			M	23 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			ml	15 00	Canada,	M	1878	H	15 00
			L	6 00				M	11 54
Ohio,	M	1869	H	15 00				L	8 03
			L	12 00	England,	M	1855	M	5 52
	M	1870	H	15 00		M	1856	M	5 52
			L	12 00		M	1857	M	5 52
	M	1871	H	15 00		M	1858	M	5 52
			L	12 00		M	1859	M	6 24
	M	1872	H	15 00		M	1860	M	7 20
			L	12 00		M	1861	M	7 20
	M	1873	H	15 00		M	1862	M	6 48
			L	12 00		M	1866	M	5 28
	M	1874	H	15 00		M	1877	H	11 88
			L	12 00				L	7 20
	M	1875	H	15 00		M	1880	H	8 64
			L	12 00				L	5 16
	M	1876	H	15 00		M	1883	H	7 20
			L	12 00				L	5 72
	M	1877	H	15 00	Hawaiian Islands, .	M	1881	H	34 62
			M	12 00				L	23 08
			ml	9 00	Scotland,	M	1866	M	7 20
			L	7 50		M	1880	H	6 66
	M	1878	H	15 00				L	5 52
			L	12 00		M	1883	H	8 52
	M	1879	H	15 00				L	6 72
			L	12 00					
	M	1880	H	15 00	Engineers (FUR- NITURE).				
			L	12 00	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1881	H	12 00	California, . . .	M	1870	M	23 08
			M	9 48		M	1871	M	23 08
			L	7 50		M	1873	M	23 08
	M	1882	H	15 00					
			mh	13 26					
			M	12 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (FUR- NITURE) — Con. <i>United States—Con.</i>					Engineers (FUR- NITURE) — Con. <i>United States—Con.</i>				
California, . . .	M	1874	M	\$23 08	Illinois,	M	1885	H	\$16 50
	M	1875	M	23 08				L	10 50
	M	1876	M	23 08	Indiana,	M	1858	M	10 50
	M	1877	M	23 08		M	1859	M	10 50
	M	1878	M	23 08		M	1860	M	9 00
	M	1879	M	23 08		M	1861	M	9 00
	M	1880	M	23 08		M	1862	M	9 00
	M	1885	M	23 08		M	1863	M	10 50
Connecticut, . . .	M	1860	M	12 00		M	1864	M	10 50
	M	1861	M	12 00		M	1865	M	10 50
	M	1862	M	12 00		M	1866	M	10 50
	M	1864	M	15 00		M	1867	M	10 50
	M	1865	M	15 00		M	1868	H	12 00
	M	1866	M	16 50			L	10 50	
	M	1867	M	16 50		M	1869	H	12 00
	M	1868	M	18 00			L	10 50	
	M	1869	M	18 00		M	1870	H	12 00
	M	1870	M	16 50			L	10 50	
	M	1871	M	16 50		M	1871	H	12 00
	M	1872	M	16 50			L	10 50	
	M	1873	M	16 50		M	1872	H	12 00
	M	1874	M	15 00			L	10 50	
	M	1875	M	15 00		M	1873	H	12 00
	M	1876	M	15 00			L	9 00	
	M	1877	M	13 50		M	1874	H	12 00
	M	1878	M	13 50			L	9 00	
	M	1879	M	15 00		M	1875	H	12 00
	M	1880	M	16 50			L	9 00	
Georgia,	M	1880	M	12 00		M	1876	H	12 00
Illinois,	M	1871	H	15 00			L	9 00	
			L	12 00		M	1877	H	10 50
	M	1872	H	16 50			L	9 00	
			M	15 00		M	1878	H	10 50
			L	12 00			L	9 00	
	M	1873	H	16 50		M	1879	H	12 00
			M	15 00			M	10 50	
			ml	13 50			L	9 00	
			L	12 00		M	1880	M	12 00
	M	1874	H	16 50		M	1886	H	19 98
			mh	13 86			L	15 00	
			M	12 00	Iowa,	M	1874	M	16 20
			ml	10 50		M	1875	M	15 00
			L	6 00		M	1876	M	15 00
	M	1875	H	16 50		M	1877	M	13 50
			mh	13 86		M	1878	M	13 50
			M	12 00		M	1879	M	12 00
			ml	10 50		M	1880	M	12 00
			L	6 00		M	1885	M	12 00
	M	1876	H	15 00	Kansas,	M	1870	M	12 00
			mh	13 50		M	1871	M	12 00
			M	10 50		M	1872	M	12 00
			L	6 00		M	1873	M	12 00
	M	1877	H	15 00		M	1874	M	12 00
			mh	13 50		M	1875	M	12 00
			M	10 50		M	1876	M	12 00
			L	7 50		M	1877	M	12 00
	M	1878	H	15 00		M	1878	M	12 00
			mh	13 50		M	1879	M	12 00
			M	10 50		M	1880	M	12 00
			L	7 50	Kentucky, . . .	M	1858	M	12 00
	M	1879	H	16 50		M	1859	M	12 00
			mh	15 00		M	1860	H	13 50
			M	13 50			L	12 00	
			ml	10 50		M	1861	H	13 50
			L	9 00			L	12 00	
	M	1880	H	16 50		M	1862	H	13 50
			mh	15 00			L	12 00	
			M	13 50		M	1863	H	13 50
			ml	12 00			L	12 00	
			L	10 50		M	1864	H	13 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (FUR- NITURE)—Con. United States—Con.					Engineers (FUR- NITURE)—Con. United States—Con.				
Kentucky, . . .	M	1864	L	\$12 00	New York, . . .	M	1865	M	\$18 00
	M	1865	H	13 50		M	1866	M	18 00
			L	12 00		M	1867	M	18 00
	M	1866	H	13 50		M	1868	H	18 00
			L	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1867	H	15 00		M	1869	H	18 00
			L	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1868	H	15 00		M	1870	H	18 00
			L	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1869	H	15 00				L	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1871	H	18 00
	M	1870	H	15 00				M	15 00
			L	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1871	H	15 00		M	1872	H	18 00
			L	13 50				M	15 00
	M	1872	H	15 00				L	12 00
			L	13 50		M	1873	H	25 00
	M	1873	H	15 00				M	18 00
			M	13 50				ml	15 00
			L	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1874	H	15 00		M	1874	H	25 00
			M	13 50				M	18 00
			L	12 00				ml	16 00
	M	1875	H	13 50				L	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1875	H	25 00
	M	1876	H	13 50				M	18 00
			L	12 00				ml	16 50
	M	1877	H	13 50				L	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1876	H	25 00
	M	1878	H	15 00				M	16 50
			M	13 50				L	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1877	H	25 00
	M	1879	H	15 00				N	17 00
			L	13 50				L	12 00
	M	1880	H	15 00		M	1878	H	25 00
			L	13 50				M	16 50
Massachusetts, .	M	1878	M	12 00				ml	15 00
	M	1879	M	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1880	M	12 00		M	1879	H	25 00
	M	1883	H	16 50				M	16 50
			N	12 00				ml	15 00
			L	10 00				L	12 00
	M	1885	H	20 00		M	1880	H	25 00
			mh	18 00				M	18 00
			M	15 00				ml	18 00
			ml	12 00				L	12 00
			L	9 00		M	1885	H	24 90
	M	1891	H	18 00				M	13 50
			M	15 00				L	10 50
			ml	13 00		M	1888	H	19 50
			L	12 00				L	18 00
Michigan, . . .	M	1884	H	15 00	Ohio,	M	1860	M	18 00
			M	13 50		M	1861	M	18 00
			L	12 00		M	1862	M	18 00
	M	1886	H	19 50		M	1863	M	18 00
			M	16 50		M	1864	M	18 00
			L	12 00		M	1865	H	21 00
	M	1890	H	23 08				L	18 00
			mh	18 00		M	1866	H	21 00
			M	15 00				L	18 00
			ml	10 50		M	1867	H	21 00
			L	7 50				L	18 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1878	M	15 00		M	1868	H	21 00
	M	1879	M	15 00				L	18 00
	M	1880	M	15 00		M	1869	M	18 00
New York, . . .	M	1860	M	12 00		M	1870	H	18 00
	M	1861	M	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1862	M	12 00				L	9 00
	M	1863	M	12 00		M	1871	H	18 00
	M	1864	M	18 00				M	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (FUR- NITURE) — Con.					Engineers (FUR- NITURE) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1871	L	\$9 00	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1871	M	\$10 50
	M	1872	H	18 00		M	1872	M	10 50
			M	15 00		M	1873	M	10 50
			L	9 00		M	1874	M	9 00
	M	1873	H	18 00		M	1875	M	9 00
			M	13 50		M	1876	H	18 00
			L	9 00			L	9 00	
	M	1874	H	18 00		M	1877	H	18 00
			M	13 50			L	9 00	
			L	9 00		M	1878	H	18 00
	M	1875	H	18 00			L	9 00	
			M	12 00		M	1879	H	18 00
			L	10 50			L	10 50	
	M	1876	H	18 00		M	1880	H	18 00
			M	12 00			L	10 50	
			L	10 50	Engineers				
	M	1877	H	18 00	(GLASS).				
			M	12 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	10 50	California, . . .	M	1886	M	15 00
	M	1878	H	18 00		M	1890	M	15 00
			M	12 00		M	1880	M	18 00
			L	10 50	Kentucky, . . .	M	1880	M	18 00
	M	1879	H	18 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1880	M	18 00
			M	12 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1880	M	12 00
			L	10 50		M	1881	M	12 00
	M	1880	H	18 00		M	1882	M	12 00
			L	10 50		M	1883	M	12 00
	M	1881	M	13 50		M	1884	M	12 00
	M	1882	M	12 48		M	1885	M	12 00
Pennsylvania, .	M	1864	M	12 00		M	1886	M	12 00
	M	1865	M	12 00		M	1887	M	12 00
	M	1866	M	12 00		M	1888	M	12 00
	M	1867	M	13 02		M	1889	M	12 00
	M	1868	M	13 02		M	1890	M	12 00
	M	1869	M	13 02		M	1861	M	12 00
	M	1870	H	15 00		M	1862	M	12 00
			L	13 02		M	1863	M	12 00
	M	1871	H	15 00		M	1864	M	15 00
			L	13 02		M	1865	M	15 00
	M	1872	H	15 00		M	1866	M	15 00
			L	13 02		M	1867	M	15 00
	M	1873	H	15 00		M	1868	M	15 00
			L	13 02		M	1869	M	15 00
	M	1874	H	15 00		M	1870	M	15 00
			L	13 02		M	1871	M	15 00
	M	1875	H	15 00		M	1872	M	15 00
			L	12 00		M	1873	M	15 00
	M	1876	H	15 00		M	1874	M	15 00
			L	12 00		M	1875	M	15 00
	M	1877	H	15 00		M	1876	M	15 00
			L	12 00		M	1877	M	15 00
	M	1878	H	15 00		M	1878	M	15 00
			L	12 00		M	1879	M	15 00
	M	1879	H	15 00		M	1880	H	15 00
			M	12 00			L	13 50	
			ml	10 00		M	1883	M	15 00
			L	7 50		M	1891	M	15 00
	M	1880	H	15 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1870	M	7 02
			L	12 00		M	1877	H	13 50
	M	1885	M	15 00			L	10 50	
	M	1888	H	16 02		M	1880	H	12 00
			L	12 00			L	9 00	
Wisconsin, . .	M	1861	M	9 00		M	1883	H	13 85
	M	1863	M	10 50			M	11 54	
	M	1864	M	10 50			L	9 23	
	M	1865	M	10 50		M	1884	H	30 00
	M	1866	M	10 50			M	22 00	
	M	1868	M	10 50			ml	13 84	
	M	1869	M	10 50			L	11 00	
	M	1870	M	10 50		M	1885	H	13 92

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (GLASS) — Con. United States — Con.					Engineers (GLASS) — Con. United States — Con.				
Missouri,	M	1885	mh	\$12 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1870	L	\$12 00
			M	10 34		M	1871	II	18 00
			ml	9 00				mh	16 50
			L	8 00				M	15 00
	M	1886	II	12 00		M	1872	L	12 00
			M	10 00				II	18 00
			L	7 98				mh	16 50
	M	1888	II	10 00				M	15 00
			L	9 00				L	12 00
New York,	M	1850	M	8 10		M	1873	II	17 00
	M	1851	M	8 10				M	15 00
	M	1852	M	8 10				L	12 00
	M	1853	M	8 10		M	1874	II	17 00
	M	1854	M	8 10				M	15 00
	M	1855	M	8 10				L	12 00
	M	1856	M	8 10		M	1875	II	17 00
	M	1857	M	8 10				M	15 00
	M	1858	M	8 10				L	12 00
	M	1859	M	8 10		M	1876	II	16 00
	M	1860	M	8 10				M	15 00
	M	1861	M	8 10				L	13 02
	M	1862	M	8 52		M	1877	II	18 00
	M	1866	M	12 00				mh	15 00
	M	1870	M	10 50				M	13 98
	M	1876	M	8 10				ml	12 60
	M	1880	II	18 00				L	7 98
			M	15 00		M	1878	II	15 00
			ml	12 00				L	13 98
			L	10 02		M	1879	II	16 00
	M	1888	II	21 00				M	15 00
			mh	17 50				L	13 98
			M	15 00		M	1880	II	18 00
			ml	12 00				mh	16 00
			L	9 00				M	13 50
Ohio,	M	1870	M	15 00				ml	11 10
	M	1877	M	12 00				L	9 00
	M	1878	II	12 00	United States (not specified),	M	1880	II	18 00
			L	8 00				L	13 50
	M	1879	II	12 00	West Virginia, . .	M	1845	M	7 50
	M	1880	II	14 00		M	1846	M	7 50
			M	12 00		M	1847	M	7 50
			L	9 00		M	1848	M	7 50
	M	1882	M	12 54		M	1849	M	7 50
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1886	M	9 96		M	1850	M	9 00
	M	1851	M	6 00		M	1857	M	10 50
	M	1852	M	6 00		M	1858	M	10 50
	M	1853	M	6 00		M	1859	M	10 50
	M	1854	M	6 00		M	1860	M	10 50
	M	1855	M	6 00		M	1861	M	10 50
	M	1857	M	8 00		M	1862	M	8 00
	M	1858	M	8 00		M	1863	M	14 00
	M	1859	M	9 00		M	1864	M	16 00
	M	1860	M	9 00		M	1865	M	18 00
	M	1861	M	9 00		M	1866	M	18 00
	M	1862	M	10 00		M	1867	M	9 00
	M	1863	II	12 00		M	1872	M	18 00
			L	9 00		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1864	II	12 00		M	1874	M	15 00
			L	9 00		M	1875	M	15 00
	M	1865	II	15 00		M	1876	M	15 00
			L	12 00		M	1877	M	15 00
	M	1866	II	16 00		M	1878	M	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1879	M	13 50
	M	1867	II	16 00		M	1880	II	13 50
			L	15 00				L	12 00
	M	1868	II	18 00					
			L	15 00	Foreign Countries.				
	M	1869	II	17 00	Austria,	M	1885	M	4 80
			L	15 00	Belgium,	M	1882	II	5 77
	M	1870	II	17 00				L	4 62
			M	15 00					

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (GLASS) — Con.					Engineers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
England,	M	1882	M	\$9 60	Indiana,	M	1874	M	\$15 00
France,	M	1881	M	4 20				L	9 00
Germany,	M	1882	M	6 59		M	1875	H	31 50
								M	15 00
Engineers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY).								L	9 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1876	H	23 80
California, . . .	M	1886	M	18 00				M	15 00
Connecticut, . .	M	1870	M	18 00				L	9 00
	M	1871	M	18 00		M	1877	H	13 80
	M	1872	M	18 00				L	9 00
	M	1873	M	18 00		M	1878	H	13 80
	M	1874	M	18 00				L	9 00
	M	1875	M	18 00		M	1879	H	19 80
	M	1876	M	18 00				M	13 50
	M	1877	M	18 00				L	9 00
	M	1878	M	18 00		M	1880	H	26 10
	M	1879	M	18 00				M	13 50
	M	1880	M	18 00				L	9 00
	M	1887	M	16 23		M	1886	H	12 60
Illinois,	M	1872	M	10 00				L	9 00
	M	1873	H	18 00	Kansas,	M	1858	M	10 50
			L	9 00		M	1865	M	12 00
	M	1874	H	18 00		M	1866	M	12 00
			L	10 00		M	1867	M	12 00
	M	1875	H	18 00		M	1868	M	12 00
			L	10 00		M	1869	M	15 00
	M	1876	H	18 00		M	1870	M	16 50
			L	10 00		M	1871	M	16 50
	M	1877	H	18 00		M	1872	M	16 50
			L	10 00		M	1873	M	16 50
	M	1878	H	18 00		M	1874	M	9 00
			L	10 00		M	1875	M	9 00
	M	1879	H	18 00		M	1876	M	10 50
			L	9 00		M	1877	M	10 50
	M	1880	H	18 00		M	1878	M	10 50
			L	9 00		M	1879	M	10 50
	M	1881	M	9 00		M	1880	M	10 50
Indiana,	M	1861	H	13 50	Kentucky, . . .	M	1876	M	13 50
			L	10 80		M	1877	M	13 50
	M	1862	H	16 50		M	1878	M	13 50
			L	12 00		M	1879	M	15 00
	M	1863	H	18 00		M	1880	M	15 00
			L	12 00	Maine,	M	1886	M	10 50
	M	1864	H	21 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1871	M	15 00
			L	14 40		M	1872	M	15 00
	M	1865	H	21 00		M	1873	M	15 00
			L	14 40		M	1874	M	16 50
	M	1866	H	21 00		M	1875	H	18 00
			L	14 40				L	16 50
	M	1867	H	21 00		M	1876	H	18 00
			L	15 00				L	16 50
	M	1868	H	21 00		M	1877	H	18 00
			L	15 00				L	16 50
	M	1869	H	21 00		M	1878	H	18 00
			L	15 00				L	16 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY) — Con.					Engineers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts,	M	1891	ml	\$12 00	New Hampshire,	M	1871	M	\$9 00
Michigan,	M	1854	L	9 00		M	1872	M	9 00
	M	1855	M	7 50		M	1873	M	9 00
	M	1856	M	7 50		M	1874	M	9 30
	M	1857	M	7 50		M	1875	M	9 30
	M	1858	M	7 50		M	1876	M	9 30
	M	1859	M	7 50		M	1877	M	9 30
	M	1860	M	8 25		M	1878	M	9 60
	M	1861	M	9 00		M	1879	M	9 60
	M	1862	M	9 00	New Jersey,	M	1880	M	9 60
	M	1863	M	10 50		M	1882	H	15 00
	M	1864	M	10 50			L	12 00	
	M	1865	M	10 50		M	1883	H	15 00
	M	1866	M	10 50			M	12 00	
	M	1867	M	13 50			L	10 00	
	M	1868	M	12 00		M	1884	H	12 00
	M	1869	M	12 00			L	10 00	
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1885	M	12 00
	M	1871	M	12 00		M	1888	H	18 00
	M	1872	M	12 00			mh	15 90	
	M	1873	M	12 00			M	14 00	
	M	1874	M	12 00			L	11 70	
	M	1875	M	12 00	New York,	M	1840	M	4 50
	M	1876	M	12 00		M	1841	M	4 50
	M	1877	M	10 80		M	1842	M	4 50
	M	1878	M	10 80		M	1843	M	4 50
	M	1879	M	10 80		M	1844	M	5 00
	M	1880	M	10 80		M	1845	M	5 25
	M	1884	H	14 10		M	1846	M	5 25
			M	11 10		M	1847	M	5 25
			L	7 50		M	1848	M	5 25
	M	1891	H	18 00		M	1849	M	5 25
			mh	15 00		M	1850	M	5 25
			M	12 57		M	1851	H	9 00
			ml	9 00			L	5 25	
			L	7 50		M	1852	H	9 00
Missouri,	M	1857	M	7 50			L	6 00	
	M	1858	M	7 50		M	1853	H	9 00
	M	1859	M	7 50			L	6 00	
	M	1860	M	7 50		M	1854	H	9 00
	M	1861	M	7 50			L	7 00	
	M	1862	M	7 50		M	1855	H	9 00
	M	1863	M	7 50			L	7 00	
	M	1864	M	9 00		M	1856	H	9 00
	M	1865	M	9 00			L	7 00	
	M	1866	M	10 50		M	1857	H	9 00
	M	1867	M	10 50			L	7 00	
	M	1868	M	10 50		M	1858	H	9 00
	M	1869	M	10 50			L	7 00	
	M	1870	M	10 50		M	1859	M	7 50
	M	1871	M	12 00		M	1860	H	9 00
	M	1872	M	12 00			L	6 72	
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1861	H	12 00
	M	1874	M	10 50			M	9 00	
	M	1875	M	10 50			L	7 00	
	M	1876	M	10 50		M	1862	H	12 00
	M	1877	M	10 50			M	9 00	
	M	1878	M	12 00			L	7 00	
	M	1879	M	12 00		M	1863	H	12 00
	M	1880	M	13 50			M	9 00	
	M	1890	M	16 50			L	7 00	
New Hampshire,	M	1864	M	10 02		M	1864	H	12 00
	M	1865	M	10 02			L	9 00	
	M	1866	M	10 02		M	1865	H	12 00
	M	1867	M	10 02			L	9 00	
	M	1868	M	10 02		M	1866	H	12 00
	M	1869	M	10 02			M	10 50	
	M	1870	M	9 00			L	9 00	
						M	1867	H	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY) — Con.					Engineers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1867	M	\$10 50	Ohio, . . .	M	1873	H	\$15 00
			L	9 00				L	8 10
	M	1868	H	12 00		M	1874	H	15 00
			M	10 50				L	8 40
			L	9 00		M	1875	H	15 00
	M	1869	H	12 00				L	8 40
			M	10 50		M	1876	H	15 00
			L	9 00				L	8 40
	M	1870	H	12 00		M	1877	H	15 00
			M	10 50				L	8 40
			L	9 00		M	1878	H	15 00
	M	1871	H	10 50				L	8 40
			L	9 00		M	1879	H	15 00
	M	1872	H	10 50				M	12 00
			L	9 00				ml	10 50
	M	1873	H	13 50				L	8 40
			L	10 50		M	1880	H	16 50
	M	1874	H	12 00				mh	13 50
			L	9 00				M	12 00
	M	1875	H	12 00				ml	9 00
			M	9 00				L	7 50
			L	6 00		M	1881	H	15 00
	M	1876	H	12 00				L	12 90
			M	9 00		M	1882	H	12 00
			L	6 00				L	10 50
	M	1877	H	10 80		M	1884	H	16 50
			M	9 00				mh	13 50
			L	8 00				M	11 25
	M	1878	H	10 80				ml	8 50
			M	9 00				L	6 00
			L	6 00		M	1885	H	15 00
	M	1879	H	10 35				mh	12 00
			M	7 50				M	10 50
			L	6 00				ml	8 50
	M	1880	H	13 50	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1850	H	15 00
			M	11 25				L	12 60
			ml	7 50		M	1853	H	15 00
			L	6 00				L	12 60
	M	1886	M	19 02		M	1857	H	15 00
M	1888	H	32 50					L	12 60
		mh	27 00			M	1860	H	15 00
		M	21 00					L	12 00
		ml	15 00			M	1863	H	15 00
		L	9 00					L	12 00
Ohio, . . .	M	1862	H	15 00		M	1864	M	9 00
			L	3 84				M	9 00
	M	1863	H	15 00		M	1865	M	9 00
			L	3 84				M	9 00
	M	1864	H	15 00		M	1867	H	15 00
			L	3 84				M	12 00
	M	1865	H	15 00				L	9 00
			L	3 84		M	1868	M	9 00
	M	1866	H	15 00		M	1869	H	10 50
			L	3 84				L	9 00
	M	1867	H	15 00		M	1870	H	10 50
			L	3 84				L	8 40
	M	1868	H	15 00		M	1871	H	24 00
			L	3 84				mh	18 00
	M	1869	H	15 00				M	15 00
			L	3 84				ml	11 00
	M	1870	H	15 00				L	9 00
			L	7 50		M	1872	H	14 25
	M	1871	H	15 00				N	12 00
			L	7 00				L	7 50
	M	1872	H	21 00		M	1873	H	15 06
			mh	16 00				M	12 00
			M	15 00				L	7 50
			ml	9 00		M	1874	H	13 62
			L	7 50				M	11 40

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY) — Con.					Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1874	L	\$7 50	Connecticut, . . .	M	1887	ml	\$15 23
	M	1875	H	10 80				L	12 49
			L	7 50	Delaware, . . .	M	1886	M	10 80
	M	1876	H	15 00	Georgia, . . .	M	1871	M	17 50
			mh	12 00		M	1872	M	17 50
			M	10 50		M	1873	M	17 50
			L	8 40		M	1877	M	7 00
	M	1877	H	10 80		M	1878	M	7 00
			M	9 00		M	1879	M	7 00
			L	7 50		M	1880	H	10 50
	M	1878	H	10 80				L	7 00
			L	9 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1873	M	19 20
	M	1879	H	15 00		M	1874	M	19 50
			M	12 00		M	1875	M	18 00
			ml	10 80		M	1876	M	18 00
			L	9 60		M	1877	H	19 80
	M	1880	H	15 00				L	18 00
			M	12 00		M	1878	M	18 00
			L	10 50		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1888	H	21 98		M	1880	H	21 00
			mh	18 00				L	18 24
			M	15 00		M	1885	M	16 50
			ml	12 00		M	1886	H	16 80
			L	9 00				L	9 90
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					Indiana, . . .	M	1868	M	12 00
Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	H	9 73		M	1869	M	12 00
			mh	8 52		M	1870	M	16 50
			M	7 30		M	1871	M	16 50
			L	4 87		M	1872	M	16 50
Russia, . . .	M	1880	H	28 85		M	1873	M	16 50
			L	17 31		M	1874	M	16 50
						M	1875	M	16 50
Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS).						M	1876	M	15 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1877	M	15 00
Alabama, . . .	M	1872	M	12 25		M	1878	M	15 00
	M	1873	M	12 25		M	1879	M	15 00
	M	1874	M	12 25		M	1880	M	15 00
	M	1875	M	12 25		M	1886	H	15 00
	M	1876	M	10 50				L	10 50
	M	1877	M	10 50	Kentucky, . . .	M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1878	M	10 50		M	1871	H	42 00
	M	1879	M	9 45				M	15 00
	M	1880	M	9 45				L	10 50
	M	1886	M	12 00		M	1872	H	42 00
Connecticut, . . .	M	1860	M	19 57				M	15 00
	M	1867	M	15 00		M	1873	H	42 00
	M	1868	M	15 00				L	12 00
	M	1869	M	15 00		M	1874	H	42 00
	M	1870	M	18 00				L	15 00
	M	1871	M	18 00		M	1875	H	42 00
	M	1872	M	18 00				M	12 50
	M	1873	M	18 00				L	10 50
	M	1874	H	21 00		M	1876	H	36 75
			L	18 00				M	13 50
	M	1875	M	21 00		M	1877	H	17 50
	M	1876	M	21 00				M	13 50
	M	1877	M	20 10				ml	10 50
	M	1878	M	20 10				L	8 75
	M	1879	H	18 00		M	1878	H	17 50
			L	16 50				M	13 50
	M	1880	H	18 00				ml	12 25
			L	16 50				L	10 50
	M	1887	H	27 51		M	1879	H	15 75
			mh	23 00				M	13 50
			M	19 01				L	11 55
						M	1880	H	18 90

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.					Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
Kentucky, . . .	M	1880	mh	\$17 50	Michigan, . . .	M	1875	H	\$17 50
			M	14 00				L	8 00
			L	11 67		M	1876	H	15 75
	M	1886	H	13 50				L	8 00
			L	9 00		M	1877	H	14 00
Maryland, . . .	M	1857	M	11 62				L	8 00
	M	1861	M	6 00		M	1878	H	10 50
	M	1863	H	10 50				L	8 00
			L	7 50		M	1879	H	12 25
	M	1864	H	12 25				L	10 50
			L	10 00		M	1880	H	14 00
	M	1865	M	11 50				L	10 50
	M	1870	M	10 50		M	1884	H	19 50
	M	1871	M	15 00				M	15 00
	M	1872	H	13 00				ml	12 00
			L	10 50				L	10 50
	M	1873	H	16 00		M	1889	H	23 08
			L	10 50				mh	19 62
	M	1874	H	12 50				M	16 15
			L	9 10				ml	13 15
	M	1875	M	10 50				L	9 46
	M	1876	H	12 00		M	1891	H	22 50
			L	9 45				M	15 00
	M	1878	M	7 70				ml	12 00
	M	1879	M	8 40				L	9 00
	M	1880	H	11 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1854	M	10 00
			L	9 10		M	1856	M	12 25
	M	1886	H	15 42		M	1857	M	12 25
			L	8 70		M	1858	M	12 25
Massachusetts, .	M	1864	M	10 50		M	1859	M	14 00
	M	1865	H	18 00		M	1864	M	10 50
			L	10 50		M	1865	M	10 50
	M	1866	M	9 96		M	1866	M	14 00
	M	1867	M	10 50		M	1867	M	14 00
	M	1868	M	15 00		M	1868	M	17 50
	M	1869	M	13 50		M	1869	M	17 50
	M	1870	H	18 00		M	1870	M	17 50
			L	13 50		M	1871	H	22 50
	M	1871	M	15 00				M	17 50
	M	1872	M	15 90				L	14 40
	M	1873	M	15 90		M	1872	H	22 50
	M	1874	M	15 90				M	17 50
	M	1875	M	15 90				L	15 00
	M	1876	M	15 90		M	1873	H	22 86
	M	1877	M	15 90				L	14 00
	M	1878	M	15 90		M	1874	H	22 50
	M	1879	M	15 90				M	17 50
	M	1880	H	15 90				L	13 50
			L	14 52		M	1875	H	22 50
	M	1883	H	16 50				L	12 75
			mh	15 00		M	1876	H	21 75
			M	13 50				L	13 20
			ml	12 00		M	1877	H	21 00
			L	9 60				L	12 00
	M	1885	H	21 00		M	1878	H	18 00
			mh	18 00				L	12 00
			M	14 40		M	1879	H	18 36
			ml	11 00				L	11 25
			L	7 50		M	1880	H	21 12
	M	1891	H	25 00				L	10 89
			mh	18 00		M	1886	H	12 00
			M	17 00				L	8 10
			ml	13 50		M	1890	H	24 00
			L	9 00				L	21 00
Michigan, . . .	M	1872	M	12 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1863	M	8 75
	M	1873	H	21 00		M	1864	M	11 34
			L	12 00		M	1865	M	13 09
	M	1874	H	17 50		M	1866	M	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1867	M	14 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.					Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
New Jersey, . . .	M	1868	M	\$12 25	New York, . . .	M	1870	L	\$9 00
	M	1869	M	12 25		M	1871	II	21 00
	M	1870	M	12 60				mh	18 75
	M	1871	M	12 90				M	17 50
	M	1872	M	12 95				L	9 00
	M	1873	II	13 30		M	1872	II	24 50
			L	12 00				M	21 00
	M	1874	M	12 25				L	9 00
	M	1875	M	11 55		M	1873	II	24 50
	M	1876	II	11 55				mh	23 08
			L	10 20				M	21 00
	M	1877	II	11 22				L	15 00
			L	9 59		M	1874	II	21 25
	M	1878	II	11 22				M	17 50
			L	9 59				L	13 86
	M	1879	II	11 22		M	1875	II	21 25
			L	7 84				mh	17 50
	M	1880	M	11 55				M	13 86
	M	1882	II	15 00				ml	11 25
			M	13 50				L	9 00
			L	12 00		M	1876	II	19 63
	M	1883	II	15 00				M	15 75
			M	13 50				L	12 18
			ml	12 00		M	1877	II	19 25
			L	11 00				M	15 75
	M	1884	II	18 00				ml	14 00
			mh	15 75				L	11 46
			M	12 00		M	1878	II	15 75
			ml	10 40				mh	14 00
			L	9 00				M	12 50
	M	1885	II	15 00				L	9 96
			L	12 00		M	1879	II	15 75
	M	1886	II	12 00				mh	14 00
			L	10 50				M	12 50
	M	1888	II	17 00				L	9 96
			M	14 70		M	1880	II	14 40
			ml	12 00				M	12 00
			L	11 00				L	10 50
New York, . . .	M	1850	II	10 50		M	1884	M	12 30
			L	7 50		M	1886	II	19 80
	M	1851	M	10 00				mh	18 00
	M	1852	M	10 00				M	15 00
	M	1853	M	11 25				ml	12 00
	M	1854	M	15 00				L	9 96
	M	1855	II	15 00				L	9 96
			L	7 50		M	1887	M	12 00
	M	1856	M	15 00		M	1888	II	30 00
	M	1857	M	17 50				mh	28 84
	M	1858	II	13 75				M	19 23
			L	6 75				ml	13 84
	M	1859	M	15 00				L	9 00
	M	1860	II	15 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1860	M	7 50
			M	7 50		M	1861	M	7 50
			L	6 00		M	1862	M	7 50
	M	1861	M	14 38		M	1863	M	9 00
	M	1862	M	15 00		M	1864	M	15 75
	M	1863	M	17 50		M	1865	II	15 75
	M	1864	M	25 00				L	14 25
	M	1865	II	25 00		M	1866	M	16 50
			M	11 70		M	1867	II	18 00
			L	9 90				L	16 50
	M	1866	M	18 75		M	1868	II	21 00
	M	1867	M	18 75				M	15 75
	M	1868	M	18 75		M	1869	II	21 00
	M	1869	M	18 75				M	15 75
	M	1870	II	21 00				L	12 00
			mh	18 75		M	1870	II	24 50
			M	17 50				M	16 63
			ml	11 70				ml	14 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.					Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1870	L	\$10 50	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1857	M	\$9 78
	M	1871	H	24 50		M	1858	M	8 58
			M	16 63		M	1859	M	9 00
			ml	14 00		M	1860	H	9 00
	M	1872	L	10 50				M	7 91
			H	24 50				L	6 00
			M	17 85		M	1861	H	9 00
			ml	14 00				M	7 35
			L	9 45				L	6 00
	M	1873	H	24 50		M	1862	H	9 00
			M	17 50				L	6 00
			ml	14 00		M	1863	H	16 98
	M	1874	L	10 50				M	12 96
			H	24 50				ml	11 16
			mh	17 50				L	9 80
			M	16 45		M	1864	H	16 98
			ml	14 00				L	12 84
			L	9 45		M	1865	H	24 00
	M	1875	H	24 50				M	15 00
			M	15 75				L	12 60
			ml	12 60		M	1866	H	24 00
			L	9 46				M	14 00
	M	1876	H	22 75				L	12 00
			mh	15 75		M	1867	H	24 00
			M	14 00				M	16 50
			ml	12 60				L	13 20
			L	8 05		M	1868	H	22 50
	M	1877	H	30 00				M	16 15
			mh	25 00				ml	15 00
			M	13 00				L	14 00
			ml	12 00		M	1869	H	22 50
			L	6 00				M	15 42
	M	1878	H	19 39				ml	14 00
			mh	17 50				L	12 91
			M	14 00		M	1870	H	22 50
			ml	11 90				M	17 50
			L	7 00				ml	15 53
	M	1879	H	21 93				L	14 00
			mh	17 50		M	1871	H	22 50
			M	14 00				M	17 50
			ml	11 90				ml	15 90
			L	7 00				L	14 00
	M	1880	H	21 51		M	1872	H	22 50
			mh	18 00				M	18 80
			M	14 00				ml	17 10
			ml	11 00				L	15 00
			L	7 00		M	1873	H	23 00
	M	1881	H	22 10				mh	19 67
			mh	19 50				M	16 94
			M	15 50				ml	15 00
			ml	12 90				L	12 00
			L	9 00		M	1874	H	23 00
	M	1882	H	15 42				mh	18 90
			mh	13 50				M	15 00
			M	11 40				ml	12 00
			ml	9 00				L	9 00
			L	7 50		M	1875	H	18 00
	M	1884	H	18 00				M	14 25
			mh	15 00				ml	12 60
			M	13 50				L	10 80
			ml	11 00		M	1876	H	36 00
			L	9 00				mh	24 00
	M	1886	H	21 00				M	19 20
			mh	17 16				ml	12 72
			M	13 80		M	1877	H	7 02
			ml	10 02				mh	18 00
			L	6 36				M	15 00
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1855	M	8 58				ml	12 00
	M	1856	M	9 78					10 50

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.					Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1877	L	\$7 50	West Virginia, . .	M	1874	M	\$18 00
	M	1878	H	18 00				ml	16 50
			mh	15 00				L	10 50
			M	11 40		M	1875	H	23 46
			L	8 40				mh	18 00
	M	1879	H	24 00				M	16 50
			mh	18 00				L	9 90
			M	15 68		M	1876	H	23 46
			ml	12 00				M	18 00
			L	8 75				L	16 50
	M	1880	H	19 25		M	1877	H	21 00
			mh	15 00				M	18 00
			M	12 00				L	16 50
			ml	8 40		M	1878	H	21 00
			L	5 22				M	18 00
	M	1881	H	15 00				ml	15 00
			M	12 18				L	12 95
			L	10 14		M	1879	H	21 00
			M	15 96				M	18 00
	M	1882	H	14 28				ml	15 00
			mh	12 18				L	14 00
			M	10 14		M	1880	H	21 00
			L	15 24				mh	18 00
	M	1883	H	13 20				M	15 00
			M	11 34				L	9 00
			ml	9 36		M	1886	M	15 00
			L	8 22		M	1880	M	10 50
	M	1884	H	18 00					
			mh	15 00					
			M	11 70					
			ml	8 32					
			L	5 78					
	M	1886	H	34 50		M	1885	M	4 50
			M	21 00		M	1886	M	4 80
			ml	14 40		M	1855	H	7 20
			L	7 80				L	5 04
	M	1888	H	27 00		M	1856	H	6 96
			mh	24 00				L	4 80
			M	18 04		M	1857	H	6 96
			ml	13 08				L	4 80
			L	7 74		M	1858	H	6 96
Rhode Island, . . .	M	1888	H	21 00				L	4 56
			L	8 20		M	1859	H	6 96
Tennessee, . . .	M	1871	M	18 00				L	4 50
	M	1872	M	21 00		M	1860	H	6 96
	M	1873	M	21 00				L	4 50
	M	1874	M	13 50		M	1861	H	6 96
	M	1875	M	12 90				L	4 56
	M	1876	M	12 90		M	1862	H	6 84
	M	1877	M	12 90				L	4 56
	M	1878	M	12 90		M	1863	H	7 20
	M	1879	M	10 80				M	5 04
	M	1880	M	12 00				L	3 36
	M	1886	H	13 80		M	1866	H	8 64
			mh	12 60				L	5 76
			M	10 80		M	1868	H	6 24
			L	8 10				L	4 80
Virginia,	M	1877	M	10 50		M	1871	M	7 20
	M	1878	M	10 50		M	1877	H	10 08

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engineers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) — Con. <i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					Engravers (GLASS) — Con. <i>United States — Con.</i>				
Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	M	\$8 27	New Jersey, . . .	M	1885	L	\$12 00
	M	1886	L	6 81		M	1886	H	25 00
			H	7 20				M	21 60
			L	5 04				L	20 00
Ireland,	M	1855	M	6 24	New York,	M	1850	M	12 00
	M	1856	M	6 24		M	1851	M	12 00
	M	1857	M	6 72		M	1852	M	12 00
	M	1858	H	14 40		M	1853	M	12 00
			L	8 64		M	1854	M	12 00
	M	1860	M	7 20		M	1855	M	12 00
	M	1863	M	6 48		M	1856	M	12 00
Scotland,	M	1840	M	5 28		M	1857	M	12 00
	M	1850	M	6 00		M	1858	M	12 00
	M	1857	M	7 20		M	1859	M	12 00
	M	1858	M	5 28		M	1860	M	12 00
	M	1860	M	6 48		M	1861	M	12 00
	M	1861	M	6 00		M	1862	M	16 50
	M	1871	M	5 52		M	1866	M	24 00
	M	1874	M	6 84		M	1870	M	22 50
	M	1883	H	6 72		M	1876	M	19 50
Switzerland, . . .	M	1884	L	5 04		M	1880	M	24 00
			M	5 80		M	1888	H	18 00
								M	13 00
Engravers (GLASS). <i>United States.</i>								ml	10 00
Kentucky,	M	1880	M	18 00				L	9 00
Massachusetts, . .	M	1850	M	12 00	Ohio,	M	1877	M	18 00
	M	1851	M	12 00		M	1878	M	18 00
	M	1852	M	12 00		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1853	M	12 00		M	1880	H	21 00
	M	1854	M	12 00				M	18 00
	M	1855	M	12 00				L	10 50
	M	1856	M	12 00		M	1882	M	15 36
	M	1857	M	12 00		M	1886	M	18 00
	M	1858	M	12 00	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1866	M	22 50
	M	1859	M	12 00		M	1867	M	24 00
	M	1860	M	12 00		M	1868	M	24 00
	M	1861	M	12 00		M	1869	M	24 00
	M	1862	M	12 00		M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1863	M	12 00		M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1864	M	16 50		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1865	M	16 50		M	1874	M	18 00
	M	1866	M	16 50		M	1875	M	22 50
	M	1867	M	16 50		M	1876	H	18 00
	M	1868	M	16 50				L	15 00
	M	1869	M	16 50		M	1877	H	18 00
	M	1870	M	16 50				L	15 00
	M	1871	M	16 50		M	1878	H	20 00
	M	1872	M	16 50				L	18 00
	M	1873	M	16 50		M	1879	H	19 98
	M	1874	M	16 50				mh	18 00
	M	1875	M	16 50				M	13 62
	M	1876	M	16 50				L	10 00
	M	1877	M	16 50		M	1880	H	20 00
	M	1878	M	16 50				mh	18 00
	M	1879	M	16 50				M	15 00
	M	1880	H	18 00				ml	12 00
			L	15 00				L	9 00
	M	1883	M	21 00		M	1881	M	16 20
	M	1891	M	15 00		M	1882	M	16 20
New Jersey, . . .	M	1880	M	15 00		M	1883	M	16 38
	M	1883	M	20 00		M	1884	M	10 92
	M	1885	H	28 84		M	1886	M	24 00
			mh	23 07		M	1888	H	24 00
			ml	13 50				mh	21 00
								M	15 00
								L	13 98
					West Virginia, .	M	1867	M	10 50
						M	1880	H	13 50
								L	10 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	SEX	YEARS	GRADE	WEEKLY WAGES	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	SEX	YEARS	GRADE	WEEKLY WAGES
Engravers (GLASS) — Con.					Engravers (WOOD) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Bohemia, . . .	M	1885	H	\$6 20	Indiana, . . .	M	1881	H	\$30 00
			L	4 50				M	18 00
England, . . .	M	1883	M	9 60				L	12 00
Scotland, . . .	M	1883	M	8 40	Massachusetts, .	M	1883	H	50 00
Engravers (MET- ALS).								M	22 00
<i>United States.</i>								L	9 00
California, . . .	M	1886	H	30 00		M	1885	H	27 00
			L	15 00				mh	20 00
	M	1888	H	30 00				M	15 00
			L	15 00				ml	11 35
Connecticut, . .	M	1887	M	13 13		F		L	6 00
	F		H	7 04		M	1891	M	16 00
			L	3 60		M	1886	H	12 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1885	H	23 07	Michigan, . . .			M	20 00
			mh	18 00				L	18 00
			M	15 00				L	14 00
			ml	10 50	Missouri, . . .	M	1882	M	22 00
			L	6 84		M	1887	M	20 00
	F		M	6 84	New Jersey, . .	M	1883	H	46 00
	M	1891	H	28 00				M	25 00
			mh	24 00				ml	12 00
			M	18 00				L	8 00
			ml	15 00		F		H	6 00
			L	10 00				L	5 00
	F		M	10 00		M	1886	M	33 12
Missouri, . . .	M	1882	H	21 00		M	1884	M	16 00
			M	18 00		M	1888	H	60 00
			L	8 00				mh	40 00
New York, . . .	M	1888	H	30 00				M	32 40
			mh	24 00				ml	18 00
			M	20 00				L	4 50
			ml	15 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1878	H	21 00
			L	10 00				L	12 00
Ohio, . . .	M	1880	H	12 00		M	1880	H	16 50
			L	6 60				L	8 40
Pennsylvania, .	M	1877	M	27 00		M	1887	M	21 00
	M	1886	M	19 98	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	9 90
Rhode Island, .	M	1888	M	15 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	15 00	Australia, . . .	M	1889	H	14 40
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								L	12 00
Australia, . . .	M	1889	H	19 20	Austria, . . .	M	1884	M	4 77
			L	14 40		M	1884	M	6 42
Bohemia, . . .	M	1885	M	2 52		M	1885	M	11 58
England, . . .	M	1857	M	7 52		M	1888	M	6 42
Great Britain, .	M	1883	H	9 73	Canada, . . .	M	1888	M	15 00
			M	8 52	Denmark, . . .	M	1884	M	8 00
			L	6 33		M	1888	M	8 00
Engravers (WOOD).					England, . . .	M	1839	M	10 08
<i>United States.</i>						M	1849	M	7 20
California, . . .	M	1885	H	18 00		M	1859	M	7 20
			L	12 00		M	1868	M	8 70
	M	1888	H	30 00		M	1878	M	9 60
			M	20 00		M	1883	M	8 40
			ml	15 00		M	1884	M	8 50
			L	12 00	England and Wales,	M	1884	M	8 38
Connecticut, . .	M	1887	M	24 32		M	1888	M	8 38
Illinois, . . .	M	1879	H	22 00	France, . . .	M	1884	H	8 75
			mh	20 00				L	7 35
			M	18 00		M	1885	M	12 45
			ml	15 00		M	1888	M	7 35
			L	12 00	Germany, . . .	M	1884	M	5 12
	M	1884	M	24 00		M	1885	H	6 87
	M	1888	M	24 00				L	3 51
						M	1888	M	5 12
					Hawaiian Islands, .	M	1888	M	19 00
					Holland, . . .	M	1884	M	8 00
					Ireland, . . .	M	1888	M	8 27
					Italy, . . .	M	1884	M	6 60

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Engravers (Wood) — Con. <i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					Feeders (METALS AND METALLIC GOODS) — Con. <i>United States—Con.</i>				
Italy,	M	1888	M	\$6 60	New Jersey, . . .	M	1886	H	\$8 00
	M	1889	M	5 00				L	3 00
Prussia,	M	1882	M	7 14		M	1888	M	8 00
	M	1884	M	6 87	New York,	M	1870	M	8 08
	M	1885	M	6 66		M	1871	M	7 90
Russia,	M	1884	M	4 66		M	1872	M	7 47
Scotland,	M	1888	M	7 29		M	1873	M	8 06
Switzerland, . .	M	1884	M	6 35		M	1874	M	7 51
	M	1885	M	6 35		M	1875	M	7 44
						M	1876	M	6 72
Examiners (CLOTHING). <i>United States.</i>						M	1877	M	6 06
Illinois,	M	1882	M	15 00		M	1878	M	5 91
	M	1883	M	15 00		M	1879	M	6 20
	M	1884	M	15 00		M	1886	M	18 00
	M	1885	M	15 00		M	1888	H	12 00
	M	1886	M	15 00				L	9 00
Maine,	F	1888	M	5 90	Ohio,	M	1886	H	14 16
Massachusetts, .	M	1883	M	16 00		M	1887	H	12 30
	M	1885	II	18 00				M	12 00
			mh	16 50				ml	9 00
			M	14 00				L	7 50
			L	11 70	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1871	M	6 00
	F		H	6 25		M	1872	M	9 36
			L	5 00		M	1873	M	10 32
	M	1891	H	30 00		M	1874	M	9 36
			mh	25 00		M	1875	M	11 70
			M	20 00		M	1876	M	10 20
			ml	15 00		M	1877	M	10 20
			L	12 00		M	1878	H	12 00
	F		H	7 00				L	10 56
			L	6 00		M	1878	H	12 72
Missouri,	M	1891	M	8 83				ml	10 20
New Jersey, . . .	F	1888	II	6 48				L	7 50
			L	5 00		M	1879	H	6 00
New York,	M	1888	II	35 00				mh	12 00
			mh	30 00				M	10 20
			M	18 00				ml	8 22
			ml	12 00				L	6 00
			L	6 50		M	1880	L	4 50
	F		II	14 00				II	10 20
			mh	9 00				M	7 62
			M	7 00		M	1881	M	6 60
			ml	5 00		M	1881	H	12 00
			L	4 00		M	1882	L	7 02
Feeders (METALS AND METALLIC GOODS). <i>United States.</i>						M	1882	H	12 00
Illinois,	M	1886	H	13 50		M	1883	L	7 02
			L	12 00		M	1883	H	12 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1882	M	13 20		M	1884	L	6 78
	F		M	6 96		M	1884	H	11 10
	M	1885	H	9 00				L	6 00
			M	7 50		M	1885	H	12 60
			L	4 50				L	9 90
			H	9 00	West Virginia, .	M	1873	M	10 56
	F		H	9 00		M	1874	M	9 36
			M	6 00		M	1875	M	9 30
			L	3 00		M	1876	M	9 30
	M	1886	M	13 50		M	1877	M	9 30
	F		M	7 20		M	1878	M	9 30
Michigan,	M	1883	II	6 00		M	1879	M	9 30
			L	4 50		M	1880	M	9 30
New Jersey, . . .	M	1884	H	8 00	Wisconsin,	M	1886	II	12 00
			L	4 00				L	10 50
	M	1885	M	7 00	Feeders (PRESS). <i>United States.</i>				
					California,	F	1888	II	7 00
								L	4 00
					Connecticut, . . .	F	1887	M	6 27

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Feeders (Press) — Con.					Feeders (Press) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
District of Colum- bia,	F	1885	II L	\$9 00 8 00	New York,	M	1888	ml L	\$9 00 6 00
Illinois,	M	1881	M	7 50		F		II	9 00
	M	1882	II M L	8 00 7 00 6 00	Ohio,	M	1878	II M L	3 00 8 66 7 00
	M	1883	II L	8 00 6 00		F		II M	6 00 6 35
	M	1884	II L	9 00 8 00		M	1882	II M ml	4 00 9 00 4 50
	M	1885	II L	9 00 8 00				L M	3 37 5 82
	M	1886	II L	9 00 8 00		F		M II	5 00 18 00
Massachusetts,	F	1840	II L	6 00 5 00		M	1887	II mh M	12 00 9 96 6 96
	F	1845	M	3 50				ml L	6 96 4 50
	M	1883	II M L	10 00 8 00 5 00		F		II M L	6 90 5 10 4 00
	F		II L	7 00 6 00				M II	5 10 6 00
	M	1885	II mh M ml	15 00 11 00 9 00 6 00	Pennsylvania,	M	1873	M	6 00
			L	3 00	Wisconsin,	M	1888	II L	6 42 3 06
	F		II mh M ml L	8 00 7 00 6 00 4 50 3 50	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1891	II mh M ml	15 00 12 00 9 00 7 00	Austria,	F	1885	M	1 60
	F		L II M L	4 00 7 50 6 00 3 00	Belgium,	M	1885	M	7 00
Michigan,	M	1884	II L	4 00 3 00	France,	M	1885	M	2 03
Minnesota,	M	1890	M	4 50		F		M	2 03
Missouri,	M	1887	II M L	15 00 8 00 6 00	Germany,	M	1885	M	2 76
	M	1890	M	7 50		F		M	2 00
	F		M	5 64	Great Britain,	M	1883	M II L	2 92 3 49 1 09
New Jersey,	M	1886	M	5 00		F	1885	M	2 40
New York,	M	1883	II L	9 00 7 00	Scotland,	M	1878	M	8 00
	M	1884	II L	9 00 7 00	Switzerland,	M	1884	M	3 86
	M	1885	II L	10 00 8 00		F	1885	M	3 86
	M	1886	II mh M ml L	18 00 14 00 10 00 7 00 4 00	Filling Carriers (COTTON, WOOL- LEN, AND OTHER TEXTILES).				
	F		M	6 00	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1887	II mh M ml L	14 00 12 00 9 96 7 98 6 96	Connecticut,	M	1874	II mh M ml L	11 28 9 00 7 20 6 00 4 80
	M	1888	II mh M ml L	20 00 18 00 12 00		M	1886	II L	6 00 4 50
			II mh L	5 10 3 60 3 30		M	1887	M	8 10
					Georgia,	M	1886	M	3 90
					Maine,	M	1886	II mh M L	9 18 7 50 5 70 4 20
								M	3 00
					Maryland,	M	1885	M	3 00
					Massachusetts,	M	1886	M	3 00
						M	1883	II mh M ml L	11 10 9 60 7 50 5 10 3 60
						F		II L	5 10 3 30

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Filling Carriers (COTTON, WOOL- LEN, AND OTHER TEXTILES) — Con.					Finishers (BOOK- BINDING) — Con.				
<i>United States</i> — Con.					<i>United States</i> — Con.				
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	H mh	\$9 00 7 44	New York, . . .	M	1888	M ml	\$15 00 10 00
			M	5 80	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	5 00 16 86
	F		L	4 20	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1886	M	4 50	England, . . .	M	1878	M	9 25
			H	7 50	Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	H	9 25
			M	5 52				L	7 06
			L	4 50				M	6 81
	M	1891	H mh	12 00 10 50	Scotland, . . .	M	1886 1880	M	8 80
			M	7 50	Finishers (BOOTS AND SHOES).				
	F		L	4 50	<i>United States.</i>				
Missouri, . . .	M	1890	M	6 00	California, . . .	M	1875	M	18 00
			H	9 42		M	1876	M	18 00
			M	7 26		M	1877	M	18 00
			L	5 16		M	1878	M	18 00
New York, . . .	M	1886	M	6 00		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1888	H	6 00		M	1880	M	18 00
			L	3 00		M	1885	M	18 00
	F		M	3 60		M	1886	H	15 00
North Carolina, . .	M	1886	M	3 00		F	1888	H	7 50
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1886	M	10 50				mh	7 00
Rhode Island, . .	M	1887	M	9 00				L	6 00
	M	1888	H	9 20				M	4 50
			L	4 50				L	3 00
Vermont, . . .	M	1886	M	6 60	Illinois, . . .	M	1875	M	15 00
Finishers (BOOK- BINDING).						M	1876	M	15 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1877	M	15 00
California, . . .	M	1888	M	24 00		M	1878	M	15 00
Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	18 00		M	1879	M	15 00
Massachusetts, . .	M	1840	H	11 00		M	1880	M	15 00
			L	10 00		M	1882	M	18 00
	M	1845	H	10 00		M	1883	M	18 00
			L	8 00		M	1884	M	15 00
	M	1860	H	12 00		M	1885	M	15 00
			L	10 00		M	1886	H	16 02
	M	1883	H	24 00				L	15 00
			mh	21 00	Indiana, . . .	M	1860	M	10 50
			ml	18 00		M	1866	M	21 00
			ml	16 50		M	1870	M	18 00
			L	8 00		M	1871	M	18 00
	M	1885	H	26 00		M	1872	M	16 50
			mh	22 50		M	1873	M	16 50
			M	18 00		M	1874	M	15 00
			ml	14 00		M	1875	M	15 00
			L	10 00		M	1876	M	15 00
	F		H	12 00		M	1877	M	15 00
			mh	10 00		M	1878	M	15 00
			M	7 00		M	1879	M	15 00
			ml	5 00		M	1880	M	15 00
			L	3 00		M	1865	M	12 00
	M	1891	H	20 00	Maine, . . .	M	1866	M	12 00
			mh	16 00		M	1867	M	12 00
			M	13 00		M	1868	M	15 00
			ml	9 00		M	1869	M	16 50
			L	7 00		M	1870	H	16 50
	F		L	12 00				L	12 00
			M	8 00		M	1871	M	12 00
			ml	6 00		M	1872	M	11 40
			L	4 00		M	1873	M	11 40
Michigan, . . .	M	1884	H	21 00		M	1874	H	18 00
			L	12 00				L	11 10
New Jersey, . . .	M	1883	M	18 00		M	1875	H	18 00
New York, . . .	M	1888	H	26 00				L	11 10
			mh	21 00		M	1876	H	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (Boots AND SHOES) - Con.					Finishers (Boots AND SHOES) - Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
Maine,	M	1876	L	\$11 40	Massachusetts, .	M	1885	mh	\$25 00
	M	1877	II	15 00				M	16 50
			L	11 40				ml	10 00
	M	1878	II	15 00				L	5 00
			L	11 70		F		II	11 25
	M	1879	II	14 00				mh	9 00
			L	12 00				M	7 00
	M	1880	II	14 00				ml	5 00
			L	12 00				L	3 00
	M	1887	II	9 00		M	1886	II	16 50
			L	6 00				mh	14 40
	F	1888	M	6 00				M	12 00
Maryland, . . .	M	1865	M	15 00				ml	10 62
	M	1866	M	15 00				L	8 10
	M	1867	M	15 90		F		II	11 22
	M	1868	M	15 90				M	8 40
	M	1869	M	15 90				ml	6 84
	M	1870	M	15 90				L	4 02
	M	1871	M	15 90		M	1891	II	25 00
	M	1872	M	15 90				mh	20 00
	M	1873	M	15 90				M	15 00
	M	1874	M	15 90				ml	10 00
	M	1875	M	18 00				L	4 50
	M	1876	M	18 00		F		II	11 00
	M	1877	M	18 00				mh	10 00
	M	1878	M	18 00				M	7 50
	M	1879	M	18 00				L	6 00
	M	1880	M	18 00	Missouri,	M	1882	M	12 00
	M	1885	M	18 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1879	M	9 00
	M	1886	M	10 02		M	1881	II	12 60
Massachusetts, .	M	1847	M	5 76				L	6 00
	M	1861	M	7 00		M	1882	II	16 00
	M	1862	M	10 00				L	9 50
	M	1863	M	10 00		M	1883	II	18 00
	M	1864	M	12 00				mh	16 00
	M	1865	M	12 00				M	14 00
	M	1866	M	17 00				ml	12 00
	M	1867	M	17 00				L	10 00
	M	1868	M	17 00		M	1884	II	21 00
	M	1869	M	21 00				mh	18 00
	M	1870	II	21 00				M	14 00
			L	17 00				ml	10 00
	M	1871	M	19 00				L	7 00
	M	1872	II	22 00		M	1885	II	20 00
			L	18 00				mh	16 00
	M	1873	II	21 00				M	12 00
			L	18 00				ml	8 00
	M	1874	II	18 00				L	4 00
			L	9 00		M	1886	II	20 00
	M	1875	II	17 00				mh	18 00
			L	9 00				M	13 50
	M	1876	II	14 00				ml	10 00
			L	9 00				L	7 00
	M	1877	II	14 00		F		M	4 50
			L	7 50		M	1888	II	18 00
	M	1878	II	12 00				M	15 00
			L	7 50				ml	13 32
	M	1879	II	12 00				L	12 00
			L	8 00	New York,	M	1871	M	16 00
	M	1880	II	12 00				M	15 98
			L	8 00				M	16 00
	M	1883	II	28 00				M	16 00
			mh	23 50				M	16 00
			M	18 00				M	16 00
			ml	12 00				M	14 00
			L	7 00				M	14 00
	F		II	8 00				M	14 00
			M	4 50				M	14 00
			L	3 00				II	19 50
M	1885	II		30 00				L	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (BOOTS AND SHOES)—Con.					Finishers (CAR- RIAGES AND WAGONS).				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States.</i>				
New York, . . .	F	1884	M	\$7 50	Connecticut, . .	M	1875	M	\$16 50
	F	1885	H	8 00		M	1876	M	16 50
			M	5 00		M	1877	M	16 50
			L	4 00		M	1878	M	15 00
	M	1886	M	9 48		M	1879	M	16 50
	F		H	8 82		M	1880	M	18 00
			L	4 80		M	1886	M	15 00
	M	1888	H	30 00	Delaware, . . .	M	1864	M	12 00
			mh	24 00		M	1866	M	15 00
			M	17 00		M	1867	M	15 00
			ml	10 00		M	1868	M	15 00
			L	3 00		M	1869	M	15 00
	F		M	6 00		M	1870	M	15 00
Ohio,	M	1866	M	12 00		M	1871	M	15 00
	M	1867	M	12 00		M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1868	M	12 00		M	1873	M	15 00
	M	1869	M	12 00		M	1874	M	15 00
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1875	M	12 00
	M	1871	M	12 00		M	1876	M	12 00
	M	1872	M	12 00		M	1877	M	12 00
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1878	M	12 00
	M	1874	M	12 00		M	1879	M	12 00
	M	1875	M	12 00		M	1880	M	10 50
	M	1876	H	18 00	Georgia,	M	1865	M	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1866	M	12 00
	M	1877	H	18 00		M	1867	M	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1868	M	12 00
	M	1878	H	18 00		M	1869	M	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1870	M	12 00
	M	1879	H	19 50		M	1871	M	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1872	M	12 00
	M	1880	H	21 00		M	1873	M	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1874	M	12 00
	M	1881	M	12 00		M	1875	M	12 00
	M	1882	M	14 82		M	1876	M	12 00
	M	1885	M	12 00		M	1877	M	12 00
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1872	M	18 00		M	1878	M	12 00
	M	1873	M	21 00		M	1879	M	12 00
	M	1874	M	18 90		M	1880	M	12 00
	M	1875	M	16 80	Illinois,	M	1886	M	9 00
	M	1876	M	14 70	Maine,	M	1850	M	6 00
	M	1877	M	12 60		M	1851	M	6 00
	M	1878	M	13 65		M	1852	M	6 00
	M	1879	M	15 75		M	1853	M	6 00
	M	1880	M	15 75		M	1854	M	6 00
	M	1886	H	16 80		M	1855	M	6 00
			L	13 20		M	1856	M	6 00
	M	1888	H	23 02		M	1857	M	6 00
			mh	21 00		M	1858	M	6 00
			M	18 00		M	1859	M	7 50
			ml	15 00		M	1860	M	7 50
			L	12 00		M	1861	M	10 50
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	12 72		M	1862	M	9 00
						M	1863	M	9 00
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1864	M	10 50
England,	M	1866	M	7 20		M	1865	M	10 50
	M	1868	M	7 68		M	1866	M	10 50
	M	1871	M	7 68		M	1867	M	10 50
	M	1877	M	6 72		M	1868	M	10 50
	M	1880	H	7 20		M	1869	M	10 50
			L	2 88		M	1870	M	10 50
	M	1883	H	7 20		M	1871	M	10 50
			L	6 00		M	1872	M	10 50
	M	1889	M	4 32		M	1873	M	10 50
Great Britain, . .	M	1880	H	7 26		M	1874	M	10 50
			L	2 90		M	1875	M	10 50
	M	1885	H	7 26		M	1876	M	10 50
			L	2 90		M	1877	M	10 50
						M	1878	M	9 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (CAR- RIAGES AND WAGONS) — Con.					Finishers (CAR- RIAGES AND WAGONS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Maine,	M	1879	M	\$9 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1891	L	\$6 00
	M	1880	M	11 00	New Jersey, . .	M	1882	M	12 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1857	M	15 00		M	1883	H	15 00
	M	1858	M	15 00				M	12 00
	M	1859	M	15 00				ml	10 00
	M	1860	M	15 00				L	9 00
	M	1861	M	18 00		M	1884	H	15 00
	M	1862	M	18 00				M	12 00
	M	1863	M	18 00				ml	11 00
	M	1864	M	18 00				L	9 50
	M	1865	M	18 00		M	1885	H	18 00
	M	1866	H	18 00				M	15 00
			L	9 00				ml	13 00
	M	1867	H	18 00				L	12 00
			L	9 00	New York, . . .	M	1850	M	10 50
	M	1868	H	18 00		M	1851	M	10 50
			L	9 00		M	1852	M	10 50
	M	1869	H	18 00		M	1853	M	10 50
			L	9 00		M	1854	M	10 50
	M	1870	H	18 00		M	1855	M	10 50
			L	9 00		M	1856	M	10 50
	M	1871	H	22 50		M	1857	M	10 50
			mh	19 80		M	1858	M	10 50
			M	15 00		M	1859	M	10 50
			L	9 00		M	1860	M	10 50
	M	1872	H	22 50		M	1865	M	18 00
			mh	19 80		M	1870	M	21 00
			M	15 00		M	1873	H	21 00
			L	9 00				L	15 00
	M	1873	H	22 50		M	1874	H	30 00
			mh	19 80				L	12 00
			M	15 00		M	1875	H	31 98
			ml	11 00				M	19 50
			L	9 00				L	12 96
	M	1874	H	24 00		M	1876	H	30 00
			mh	21 00				L	12 00
			M	15 00		M	1877	H	27 96
			L	9 00				L	10 98
	M	1875	H	24 00		M	1878	H	24 00
			mh	21 00				M	18 00
			M	15 00				L	10 98
			ml	10 50		M	1879	H	24 00
			L	9 00				L	10 98
	M	1876	H	22 50		M	1880	H	25 98
			M	15 00				M	19 50
			ml	12 00				L	12 00
			L	9 00		M	1888	H	13 00
	M	1877	H	21 00				M	9 00
			M	13 50				L	7 50
			L	9 00	Ohio,	M	1872	M	12 00
	M	1878	H	21 00		M	1879	M	8 00
			M	15 00		M	1881	H	9 24
			L	9 00				L	7 50
	M	1879	H	21 00		M	1886	H	16 50
			M	15 00				L	7 80
			L	9 00		M	1887	H	9 00
	M	1880	H	21 00				L	7 50
			mh	18 00	Pennsylvania, .	M	1879	H	15 00
			M	15 00				L	8 10
			L	9 00		M	1888	H	13 50
	M	1885	H	15 00				L	12 00
			M	12 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			L	10 00	England,	M	1880	H	7 44
Michigan, . . .	M	1884	M	6 30				L	2 10
	M	1891	H	15 00				H	7 92
			mh	12 00		M	1883	M	6 81
			M	10 50				L	2 04
			ml	8 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (CLOCKS, WATCHES, AND JEWELRY).					Finishers (Cook- ing, Lighting, and Heating Ap- paratus) — Con.				
<i>United States.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Connecticut, . . .	M	1860	M	\$7 44	Illinois, . . .	M	1875	M	\$9 00
	M	1874	H	24 00		M	1876	M	9 00
			L	12 00		M	1877	M	9 00
	M	1887	H	13 24		M	1878	M	9 00
			L	5 12		M	1879	M	9 00
	F		H	7 05		M	1880	M	9 00
			L	4 70	Massachusetts, .	M	1861	M	10 50
Illinois, . . .	M	1881	M	12 00		M	1862	M	10 50
	F		M	6 00		M	1863	M	9 00
	M	1882	M	19 00		M	1864	M	9 60
	M	1883	M	19 00		M	1865	M	12 00
	M	1884	M	17 00		M	1866	M	15 00
	M	1885	M	17 00		M	1867	M	15 00
	M	1886	H	17 00		M	1868	M	18 00
			L	13 74		M	1869	M	18 00
	F		M	14 40		M	1870	M	18 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1885	M	21 00		M	1871	M	16 50
	F		H	9 00		M	1872	M	16 50
			L	6 00		M	1873	M	16 50
	M	1891	H	14 00		M	1874	M	16 50
			L	12 00		M	1875	M	16 50
	F		M	6 00		M	1876	M	13 50
New Jersey, . . .	M	1881	H	15 00		M	1877	M	13 50
			L	12 00		M	1878	M	13 50
	M	1882	H	24 00		M	1879	M	11 22
			mh	21 00		M	1880	M	12 00
			M	18 00		M	1885	H	12 00
			L	15 00		M		M	10 00
	M	1883	H	21 00				L	8 00
			M	18 00		M	1891	M	8 00
			L	15 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1886	M	6 90
	M	1888	M	18 00		M	1891	M	10 50
	F		H	6 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1884	M	15 00
			L	4 00	New York, . . .	M	1850	M	9 78
New York, . . .	M	1888	M	14 30		M	1851	M	9 78
Ohio, . . .	M	1886	M	18 00		M	1852	M	9 78
						M	1853	M	9 78
Finishers (Cook- ing, Lighting, and Heating Apparatus).						M	1854	M	9 78
<i>United States.</i>						M	1855	M	9 78
Illinois, . . .	M	1850	M	6 90		M	1856	M	9 78
	M	1851	M	6 90		M	1857	M	9 78
	M	1852	M	6 90		M	1858	M	9 78
	M	1853	M	7 50		M	1859	M	10 50
	M	1854	M	7 50		M	1867	M	9 00
	M	1855	M	7 50		M	1868	M	9 00
	M	1856	M	7 50		M	1869	M	10 50
	M	1857	M	7 50		M	1874	M	13 50
	M	1858	M	7 50		M	1875	M	13 50
	M	1859	M	7 50		M	1876	M	13 50
	M	1860	M	7 50		M	1877	M	9 78
	M	1861	M	7 50		M	1878	M	9 78
	M	1862	M	9 00		M	1879	M	12 00
	M	1863	M	9 00		M	1880	M	12 00
	M	1864	M	10 50		M	1888	H	15 00
	M	1865	M	10 50			mh	13 50	
	M	1866	M	10 50			M	12 00	
	M	1867	M	9 00	Pennsylvania, .	M	1855	M	9 04
	M	1868	M	9 00		M	1856	M	9 76
	M	1869	M	9 00		M	1857	M	5 04
	M	1870	M	9 00		M	1858	M	6 36
	M	1871	M	9 00		M	1859	M	7 06
	M	1872	M	9 00		M	1860	M	6 92
	M	1873	M	9 00		M	1861	M	5 52
	M	1874	M	9 00		M	1862	M	7 02
						M	1863	M	6 48
						M	1864	M	14 34
						M	1865	M	11 75

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (Cook- ing, Lighting, and Heating Ap- paratus) — Con.					Finishers (Cot- ton, Woollen, and Other Tex- tiles) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1866	M	\$13 04	Delaware, . . .	M	1886	H	\$18 00
	M	1867	M	14 12		M		M	7 50
	M	1868	M	14 76				L	6 00
	M	1869	M	13 26	Illinois, . . .	M	1857	M	9 00
	M	1870	M	12 92		M	1858	M	9 00
	M	1871	H	16 50		M	1859	M	9 00
			L	10 16		M	1860	M	9 00
	M	1872	H	18 00		M	1861	M	9 00
			L	10 30		M	1862	M	9 00
	M	1873	H	16 50		M	1863	M	10 50
			L	11 17		M	1864	M	13 50
	M	1874	H	15 00		M	1865	M	12 00
			L	11 94		M	1866	M	13 50
	M	1875	H	12 00		M	1867	M	12 84
			L	9 20		M	1868	M	12 00
	M	1876	M	10 50		M	1869	M	12 00
	M	1877	H	12 00		M	1870	M	12 00
			L	10 58		M	1871	M	18 00
	M	1878	M	12 00		M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1879	H	13 50		M	1873	M	18 00
			L	11 48		M	1874	M	18 00
	M	1880	H	16 80		M	1875	M	18 00
			L	11 75		M	1876	M	18 00
						M	1877	M	18 00
Finishers (Cot- ton, Woollen, and Other Tex- tiles).						M	1878	M	18 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1879	M	18 00
California, . . .	M	1886	M	6 00	Indiana, . . .	M	1880	M	18 00
	M	1888	H	18 00		M	1886	M	8 40
			M	12 00		F		M	4 32
			ml	7 50		M	1850	M	6 00
			L	3 60		M	1851	M	6 00
	F		M	6 00		M	1852	M	6 00
Connecticut, . . .	M	1860	H	6 76		M	1853	M	6 00
			L	3 66		M	1854	M	6 00
	M	1864	M	7 14		M	1855	M	6 00
	M	1865	M	7 14		M	1856	M	6 00
	M	1866	M	7 80		M	1857	M	7 50
	M	1867	M	9 18		M	1858	M	9 00
	M	1868	M	8 28		M	1859	M	9 00
	M	1869	M	7 38		M	1860	M	9 00
	M	1870	M	7 38		M	1861	M	10 00
	M	1871	M	7 80		M	1862	M	10 00
	M	1872	M	7 14		M	1863	M	10 00
	M	1873	M	7 38		M	1864	M	15 00
	M	1874	M	6 90		M	1865	M	18 00
	M	1875	M	6 66		M	1866	M	18 00
	M	1876	M	6 66		M	1867	M	18 00
	M	1877	M	5 76		M	1868	M	13 50
	M	1878	M	5 76		M	1869	M	13 50
	M	1879	M	5 52		M	1870	M	13 50
	M	1880	M	5 28		M	1871	M	13 50
	M	1886	H	7 50		M	1872	M	15 00
			M	5 40		M	1873	M	15 00
			L	3 90		M	1874	M	15 00
	F		H	7 50		M	1875	M	15 00
			L	3 90		M	1876	M	12 00
	M	1887	H	10 03		M	1877	M	12 00
			M	8 09		M	1878	M	12 00
			ml	5 28		M	1879	M	12 00
			L	3 42		M	1880	M	12 00
	F		H	6 77		M	1886	H	15 00
			M	5 33				M	9 00
			ml	4 00				ml	6 00
			L	3 00				L	3 48
					Iowa, . . .	F		M	7 26
						M	1886	M	9 00
						F		M	4 50
					Kentucky, . . .	M	1886	H	8 58

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Finishers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Kentucky, . . .	M	1886	L	\$4 32	Massachusetts, .	M	1874	M	\$6 72
Maine, . . .	M	1886	H	9 96		F		L	5 16
			M	6 60		M		M	4 62
			L	5 40		M	1875	H	7 50
	M	1887	M	8 10		F		L	4 92
	F		M	6 00		M		M	4 62
	M	1888	M	6 48		M	1876	H	7 20
Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	4 08				M	6 00
	M	1886	H	4 80		F		L	4 86
			L	3 36		M		M	4 14
Massachusetts, .	M	1837	M	6 00		M	1877	H	7 20
	M	1838	M	6 00		F		L	5 16
	M	1850	H	6 00		M		M	3 72
			M	4 56		M	1878	H	7 20
			L	3 48		F		L	4 62
	M	1855	H	4 80		M		M	3 72
			L	3 60		M	1879	H	7 20
	M	1858	M	4 68		F		L	4 92
	F		M	2 60		M		M	3 72
	M	1859	M	4 92		F		H	7 50
	F		M	2 84		M	1880	L	5 46
	M	1860	M	5 28		F		M	3 66
	F		M	2 90		M	1883	H	30 00
	M	1861	H	5 46				mh	24 00
			L	3 42				M	18 00
	F		M	3 08				ml	10 80
	M	1862	H	5 40		F		L	3 00
			L	3 42				H	9 00
	F		M	3 36				mh	7 50
	M	1863	H	5 52				M	6 50
			L	3 48				ml	5 00
	F		M	3 29				L	3 60
	M	1864	H	7 98		M	1885	H	30 00
			L	4 20				mh	20 00
	F		M	3 56				M	16 50
	M	1865	H	8 10				ml	9 75
			L	6 54		F		L	4 50
	F		M	3 65				H	8 82
	M	1866	H	9 00				mh	7 50
			L	6 18				M	6 00
	F		M	5 25				ml	4 68
	M	1867	H	7 80				L	3 30
			L	6 24		M	1886	H	24 00
	F		M	4 70				mh	18 50
	M	1868	H	8 62				M	15 00
			L	5 82				ml	9 00
	F		M	4 79		F		L	6 06
	M	1869	H	9 00				H	9 00
			M	7 50				M	6 72
			L	5 88				ml	5 52
	F		M	4 94				L	4 50
	M	1870	H	9 00		M	1891	H	27 00
			M	7 86				mh	21 00
			L	5 70				M	16 00
	F		M	4 92				ml	9 00
	M	1871	H	10 02		F		L	4 50
			M	7 74				H	12 00
			L	5 70				mh	9 46
	F		M	4 88				M	7 00
	M	1872	H	10 02				ml	4 50
			M	7 92				L	2 00
			L	5 94	Missouri, . . .	M	1886	M	12 00
	F		M	4 91		F		M	12 00
	M	1873	H	10 02		M	1890	M	5 34
			M	8 74	New Hampshire, .	M	1886	H	7 80
			L	5 88				L	5 70
	F		M	4 86		F		M	5 40
	M	1874	H	9 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1861	H	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Finishers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New Jersey, . . .	M	1861	L	\$10 50	New York, . . .	F	1876	M	\$7 50
	M	1877	M	9 00		M	1877	II	7 14
	M	1880	II	15 00				L	4 26
			L	10 50		M	1878	II	7 14
	M	1881	M	7 50				L	4 26
	M	1882	II	14 00		M	1879	II	7 14
			mh	12 00				L	4 26
			M	10 00		M	1880	II	6 30
			ml	7 50				L	3 30
			L	5 00		F		M	7 50
	F		II	6 00		M	1883	M	10 20
			L	3 50		M	1884	M	10 20
	M	1883	II	12 00		M	1885	M	8 70
			mh	10 00		F		II	12 00
			M	8 00				M	9 00
			ml	6 00				ml	6 90
			L	3 00				L	5 40
	F		II	10 00		M	1886	II	12 90
			M	7 50				mh	10 20
			ml	5 50				M	9 00
			L	3 00				ml	7 50
	M	1884	II	11 66				L	4 26
			M	10 00		F		II	7 50
			ml	8 00				M	6 00
			L	7 00				ml	4 50
	M	1885	II	12 00				L	3 00
			mh	11 00		M	1887	M	10 20
			M	9 50		M	1888	II	15 00
			L	7 00				mh	12 00
	M	1886	II	18 00				M	9 00
			M	12 00				ml	6 00
			ml	8 00				L	3 00
			L	4 50		F		II	14 00
	F		II	5 25				mh	12 00
			L	3 96				M	9 00
	M	1888	II	20 00				ml	6 00
			mh	15 00				L	4 00
			M	13 50	North Carolina, .	N	1886	N	5 10
			ml	9 00	Ohio,	F		M	3 00
			L	7 98		M	1871	M	12 00
	F		M	5 25		M	1872	M	12 00
			L	4 59		M	1873	N	12 00
New York,	M	1860	M	4 59		M	1874	M	10 80
	M	1861	M	4 59		M	1875	M	10 50
	M	1862	M	4 59		M	1876	M	10 50
	M	1863	M	4 59		M	1877	M	10 50
	M	1864	M	4 59		M	1878	M	10 50
	M	1865	II	7 68		M	1879	M	12 00
			L	4 14		M	1880	N	12 00
	M	1866	II	7 68		M	1882	M	9 30
			L	4 14	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1864	M	15 00
	F		M	9 00		M	1865	M	15 00
	M	1867	II	7 68		M	1866	M	15 00
			L	4 14		M	1867	M	15 00
	M	1868	II	7 68		M	1868	M	15 00
			L	4 14		M	1869	M	13 50
	F		M	10 50		M	1870	M	13 50
	M	1869	II	7 68		M	1871	N	13 50
			L	4 14		M	1872	M	13 50
	M	1870	II	7 05		M	1873	M	13 50
			L	4 80		M	1874	II	13 50
	F		M	10 50				L	7 20
	F	1872	M	9 00		M	1875	II	13 00
	M	1874	II	7 14				L	6 96
			L	4 26		M	1876	II	15 00
	M	1875	II	7 14				mh	13 26
			L	4 26				M	11 00
	M	1876	II	7 14				ml	8 40
			L	4 26					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.					Finishers (COT- TON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries — Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1876	L	\$6 00	England, . . .	M	1880	H	\$6 24
	M	1877	H	11 00		F		L	2 88
			L	6 00		M	1883	H	3 60
	F		M	3 60		M		H	6 60
	M	1878	H	15 00				L	1 92
			mh	12 00		F		M	2 46
			M	10 50		M	1884	M	2 49
			ml	9 00		F	1885	M	2 49
			L	6 00		M	1886	M	2 64
	M	1879	H	12 00		F		H	3 72
			mh	10 80				L	1 98
			M	9 00	Germany, . . .	M	1865	M	4 28
			ml	7 50		M	1866	M	5 00
			L	5 88		M	1867	M	5 00
	M	1880	H	10 00		M	1868	M	5 00
			L	6 90		M	1869	M	5 00
	M	1884	M	3 96		M	1870	M	5 35
	M	1886	H	9 00		M	1871	M	5 35
			L	3 78		M	1872	M	4 40
	F		M	5 58		M	1873	H	4 52
	M	1888	H	15 00				L	3 21
			mh	12 00		F		M	1 60
			M	9 00		M	1874	H	5 18
			ml	6 00				L	3 56
			L	3 09		F		M	1 72
	F		H	9 00		M	1875	H	5 71
			M	6 00				L	3 41
			L	2 70		F		M	1 72
Rhode Island, . . .	M	1860	M	3 84		M	1876	M	3 27
	M	1870	M	6 00		F		M	1 72
	M	1871	M	7 50		M	1877	M	3 04
	M	1874	M	8 10		F		M	1 72
	M	1880	M	7 50		M	1878	M	3 04
	M	1888	M	7 50		F		M	1 72
United States (not specified), . . .	M	1879	M	13 50		F	1883	M	1 96
	M	1880	M	13 50		M	1890	H	7 20
Virginia, . . .	M	1870	M	10 50	Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	H	6 29
	M	1871	M	10 50				L	2 90
	M	1872	M	10 50		F		M	3 63
	M	1873	M	10 50		M	1883	H	7 30
	M	1874	M	10 50				mh	6 08
	M	1875	M	10 50				M	4 87
	M	1876	M	10 50				ml	3 65
	M	1877	M	10 50				L	2 43
	M	1878	M	10 50		F		M	2 92
	M	1879	M	10 50		M	1886	H	5 22
	M	1880	M	10 50				L	2 16
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	H	14 64	Holland, . . .	M	1885	M	3 90
			M	12 72	Scotland, . . .	M	1880	M	5 76
			L	7 92		M	1883	H	4 48
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								L	2 28
Austria, . . .	M	1885	M	2 70		F		M	2 16
Belgium, . . .	M	1883	M	4 50		F	1886	H	4 62
Bohemia, . . .	M	1885	M	3 60				M	3 06
England, . . .	M	1839	M	5 04	Silesia, . . .	M	1885	M	1 72
	M	1849	M	5 28				L	2 20
	M	1858	M	6 72	Finishers (FUR- NITURE).				
	M	1859	M	5 28	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1860	M	5 76	California, . . .	M	1870	H	21 00
	M	1861	M	5 76				L	12 00
	M	1863	M	5 76		M	1871	H	21 00
	F	1866	H	3 84				L	12 00
			L	1 92		M	1872	H	21 00
	M	1877	H	6 60				L	12 00
			L	2 88				H	21 00
	F		M	2 88				L	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (FUR- NITURE) — Con.					Finishers (FUR- NITURE) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
California, . . .	M	1873	H	\$21 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1879	mh	\$13 50
			L	12 00				M	10 50
	M	1874	H	21 00				L	4 14
			L	12 00		M	1880	H	18 00
	M	1875	H	21 00				M	11 49
			L	12 00				L	4 62
	M	1876	H	21 00		M	1885	H	18 00
			L	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1877	H	21 00		M	1886	M	7 50
			L	12 00		M	1858	M	9 00
	M	1878	H	21 00	Indiana, . . .	M	1859	M	9 00
			L	12 00		M	1860	M	9 00
	M	1879	H	21 00		M	1861	M	9 00
			L	12 00		M	1862	M	9 00
	M	1880	H	21 00		M	1863	M	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1864	M	10 50
	M	1885	H	21 00		M	1865	M	10 50
			M	18 00		M	1866	M	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1867	M	10 50
Connecticut, . .	M	1860	M	10 80		M	1868	M	10 50
	M	1861	M	10 80		M	1869	M	10 50
	M	1862	M	12 00		M	1870	M	10 50
	M	1863	M	12 00		M	1871	M	10 50
	M	1864	M	12 00		M	1872	M	10 50
	M	1865	M	13 50		M	1873	H	15 00
	M	1866	M	13 50				L	10 50
	M	1867	M	13 50		M	1874	H	15 00
	M	1868	M	15 00				L	10 50
	M	1869	M	16 50		M	1875	H	15 00
	M	1870	M	12 00				L	10 50
	M	1871	M	12 00		M	1876	H	15 00
	M	1872	M	12 00				L	10 50
	M	1873	M	10 80		M	1877	M	10 50
	M	1874	M	10 80		M	1878	M	10 50
	M	1875	M	10 80		M	1879	M	10 50
	M	1876	M	10 80		M	1880	M	11 10
	M	1877	M	10 80		M	1886	H	9 00
	M	1878	M	10 80				L	6 00
	M	1879	M	10 80	Iowa, . . .	M	1874	M	15 00
	M	1880	M	10 80		M	1875	M	14 00
Illinois, . . .	M	1871	H	10 50		M	1876	M	14 00
			L	9 00		M	1877	M	12 50
	M	1872	H	13 50		M	1878	M	12 50
			M	10 50		M	1879	M	11 25
			L	9 00		M	1880	M	11 25
	M	1873	H	13 50		M	1885	M	11 25
			mh	10 50	Kansas, . . .	M	1870	M	13 50
			M	9 00		M	1871	M	13 50
			L	3 46		M	1872	M	13 50
	M	1874	H	13 50		M	1873	M	13 50
			mh	11 76		M	1874	M	13 50
			M	9 00		M	1875	M	13 50
			L	3 46		M	1876	M	13 50
	M	1875	H	13 50		M	1877	M	13 50
			mh	10 50		M	1878	M	13 50
			M	9 00		M	1879	M	13 50
			L	3 46		M	1880	M	13 50
	M	1876	H	13 50	Kentucky, . .	M	1861	H	15 00
			mh	10 50				L	10 50
			M	9 00		M	1862	H	15 00
			L	3 46				L	10 50
	M	1877	H	13 50		M	1863	H	15 00
			mh	10 50				L	10 50
			M	8 76		M	1864	H	15 00
			L	3 46				L	10 50
	M	1878	H	13 50		M	1865	H	15 00
			mh	10 50				L	10 50
			M	7 88		M	1866	H	15 00
			L	3 46				L	10 50
	M	1879	H	18 00		M	1867	H	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (FUR- NITURE) — Con.					Finishers (FUR- NITURE) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Kentucky, . . .	M	1867	L	\$10 50	Missouri, . . .	M	1880	M	\$12 00
	M	1868	H	15 00		M	1890	M	11 16
			L	10 50	New Hampshire, .	M	1880	M	9 00
	M	1869	H	15 00		M	1880	M	9 00
			L	10 50	New York, . . .	M	1850	M	9 00
	M	1870	H	15 00		M	1851	M	9 00
			L	10 50		M	1852	M	9 00
	M	1871	H	15 00		M	1853	H	9 00
			L	11 40				L	7 00
	M	1872	H	15 00		M	1854	H	9 00
			L	11 40				L	7 00
	M	1873	H	15 00		M	1855	H	9 00
			L	11 40				L	7 00
	M	1874	H	13 50		M	1856	H	9 00
			L	11 40				L	7 00
	M	1875	H	13 50		M	1857	H	9 00
			L	11 40				L	6 00
	M	1876	H	15 00		M	1858	H	9 00
			L	11 40				L	6 00
	M	1877	H	16 50		M	1859	H	9 00
			L	11 40				L	6 00
	M	1878	H	18 00		M	1860	H	9 00
			L	11 40				L	7 00
	M	1879	H	18 00		M	1861	H	9 00
			L	11 40				M	7 50
	M	1880	M	12 00		M	1862	H	9 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1883	H	25 00				L	7 50
			mh	20 00		M	1863	M	9 00
			M	15 00		M	1864	H	15 00
			ml	10 00				L	13 00
			L	6 00		M	1865	H	15 00
	M	1885	H	21 00				L	9 00
			M	13 00		M	1866	H	15 00
			ml	8 90				M	13 50
			L	4 86				L	12 00
	M	1891	H	18 00		M	1867	H	15 00
			mh	15 00				M	13 50
			M	12 00				L	12 00
			ml	9 00		M	1868	H	15 00
			L	6 00				M	13 50
Michigan, . . .	M	1871	M	15 00				L	12 00
	M	1872	M	15 00		M	1869	H	15 00
	M	1873	M	13 50				M	13 50
	M	1874	M	13 50				L	12 00
	M	1875	M	12 00		M	1870	H	15 00
	M	1876	M	12 00				M	13 50
	M	1877	M	10 50				L	12 00
	M	1878	M	12 00		M	1871	H	15 00
	M	1879	M	12 00				M	13 50
	M	1880	M	13 50				L	12 00
	M	1884	H	18 00		M	1872	H	19 00
			mh	13 50				M	15 00
			M	10 50				ml	13 50
			ml	7 50				L	12 00
			L	3 90		M	1873	H	19 00
	M	1886	H	15 00				M	15 00
			mh	12 00				ml	13 50
			M	10 50				L	12 00
			ml	7 50		M	1874	H	18 00
			L	6 00				M	13 50
	M	1890	H	19 23				L	11 00
			mh	15 00		M	1875	H	18 00
			M	12 00				M	13 50
			ml	8 70				ml	12 00
			L	5 40				L	9 96
	M	1891	H	15 00		M	1876	H	18 00
			M	10 50				mh	13 50
			L	9 00				M	12 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1878	M	12 00				L	7 50
	M	1879	M	12 00		M	1877	H	16 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (FUR- NITURE)—Con.					Finishers (FUR- NITURE)—Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1877	mh M ml L	\$13 50 12 00 11 00 9 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1883	M	\$10 50
	M	1878	H mh M ml L	16 00 15 00 13 50 12 00 10 50	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1879	H M ml L	18 00 15 00 13 50 11 00		M	1871	M	15 00
	M	1880	H M ml L	18 00 15 00 13 50 12 00		M	1872	M	15 00
	M	1885	H M L	18 00 16 00 13 50		M	1873	M	15 00
	M	1888	H mh M ml L	20 00 15 96 11 24 7 50 3 50		M	1874	H	15 00
Ohio, . . .	M	1860	M	12 00		M	1875	H	12 60
	M	1861	M	12 00		M	1876	H	12 00
	M	1862	M	12 00		M	1877	H	15 00
	M	1863	M	12 00		M	1878	H	15 00
	M	1864	M	12 00		M	1879	L	11 00
	M	1865	H	15 00		M	1880	H	15 00
	M	1866	H	12 00		M	1881	L	10 80
	M	1867	H	15 00		M	1882	L	7 20
	M	1868	H	12 00		M	1883	H	15 00
	M	1869	H	13 50		M	1884	H	11 50
	M	1870	H	12 00		M	1885	H	15 00
	M	1871	H	15 00		M	1886	L	11 46
	M	1872	H	12 00		M	1887	M	12 00
	M	1873	H	15 00		M	1888	M	15 00
	M	1874	H	12 00		M	1889	M	9 00
	M	1875	H	10 50		M	1890	M	10 50
	M	1876	H	12 00		M	1891	M	10 50
	M	1877	H	8 10		M	1892	M	10 50
	M	1878	H	15 00		M	1893	M	10 50
	M	1879	H	12 00		M	1894	M	10 50
	M	1880	H	8 10		M	1895	M	9 00
	M	1881	H	15 00		M	1896	H	9 00
	M	1882	M	10 74		M	1897	L	6 00
						M	1898	L	9 00
						M	1899	L	6 00
						M	1900	L	6 00
						M	1901	L	6 00
						M	1902	L	6 00
						M	1903	L	6 00
						M	1904	L	6 00
						M	1905	L	6 00
						M	1906	L	6 00
						M	1907	L	6 00
						M	1908	L	6 00
						M	1909	L	6 00
						M	1910	L	6 00
						M	1911	L	6 00
						M	1912	L	6 00
						M	1913	L	6 00
						M	1914	L	6 00
						M	1915	L	6 00
						M	1916	L	6 00
						M	1917	L	6 00
						M	1918	L	6 00
						M	1919	L	6 00
						M	1920	L	6 00
						M	1921	L	6 00
						M	1922	L	6 00
						M	1923	L	6 00
						M	1924	L	6 00
						M	1925	L	6 00
						M	1926	L	6 00
						M	1927	L	6 00
						M	1928	L	6 00
						M	1929	L	6 00
						M	1930	L	6 00
						M	1931	L	6 00
						M	1932	L	6 00
						M	1933	L	6 00
						M	1934	L	6 00
						M	1935	L	6 00
						M	1936	L	6 00
						M	1937	L	6 00
						M	1938	L	6 00
						M	1939	L	6 00
						M	1940	L	6 00
						M	1941	L	6 00
						M	1942	L	6 00
						M	1943	L	6 00
						M	1944	L	6 00
						M	1945	L	6 00
						M	1946	L	6 00
						M	1947	L	6 00
						M	1948	L	6 00
						M	1949	L	6 00
						M	1950	L	6 00
						M	1951	L	6 00
						M	1952	L	6 00
						M	1953	L	6 00
						M	1954	L	6 00
						M	1955	L	6 00
						M	1956	L	6 00
						M	1957	L	6 00
						M	1958	L	6 00
						M	1959	L	6 00
						M	1960	L	6 00
						M	1961	L	6 00
						M	1962	L	6 00
						M	1963	L	6 00
						M	1964	L	6 00
						M	1965	L	6 00
						M	1966	L	6 00
						M	1967	L	6 00
						M	1968	L	6 00
						M	1969	L	6 00
						M	1970	L	6 00
						M	1971	L	6 00
						M	1972	L	6 00
						M	1973	L	6 00
						M	1974	L	6 00
						M	1975	L	6 00
						M	1976	L	6 00
						M	1977	L	6 00
						M	1978	L	6 00
						M	1979	L	6 00
						M	1980	L	6 00
						M	1981	L	6 00
						M	1982	L	6 00
						M	1983	L	6 00
						M	1984	L	6 00
						M	1985	L	6 00
						M	1986	L	6 00
						M	1987	L	6 00
						M	1988	L	6 00
						M	1989	L	6 00
						M	1990	L	6 00
						M	1991	L	6 00
						M	1992	L	6 00
						M	1993	L	6 00
						M	1994	L	6 00
						M	1995	L	6 00
						M	1996	L	6 00
						M	1997	L	6 00
						M	1998	L	6 00
						M	1999	L	6 00
						M	2000	L	6 00
						M	2001	L	6 00
						M	2002	L	6 00
						M	2003	L	6 00
						M	2004	L	6 00
						M	2005	L	6 00
						M	2006	L	6 00
						M	2007	L	6 00
						M	2008	L	6 00
						M	2009	L	6 00
						M	2010	L	6 00
						M	2011	L	6 00
						M	2012	L	6 00
						M	2013	L	6 00
						M	2014	L	6 00
						M	2015	L	6 00
						M	2016	L	6 00
						M	2017	L	6 00
						M	2018	L	6 00
						M	2019	L	6 00
						M	2020	L	6 00
						M	2021	L	6 00
						M	2022	L	6 00
						M	2023	L	6 00
						M	2024	L	6 00
						M	2025	L	6 00
						M	2026	L	6 00
						M	2027	L	6 00
						M	2028	L	6 00
						M	2029	L	6 00
						M	2030	L	6 00
						M	2031	L	6 00
						M	2032	L	6 00
						M	2033	L	6 00
						M	2034	L	6 00
						M	2035	L	6 00
						M	2036	L	6 00
						M	2037	L	6 00
						M	2038	L	6 00
						M	2039	L	6 00
						M	2040	L	6 00
						M	2041	L	6 00
						M	2042	L	6 00
						M	2043	L	6 00
						M	2044	L	6 00
						M	2045	L	6 00
						M	2046	L	6 00
						M	2047	L	6 00
						M	2048	L	6 00
						M	2049	L	6 00
						M	2050	L	6 00
						M	2051	L	6 00
						M	2052	L	6 00
						M	2053	L	6 00
						M	2054	L	6 00
						M	2055	L	6 00
						M	2056	L	6 00
						M	2057	L	6 00
						M	2058	L	6 00
						M	2059	L	6 00
						M	2060	L	6 00
						M	2061	L	6 00
						M	2062	L	6 00
						M	2063	L	6 00
						M	20		

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (Glass) — Con.					Finishers (Glass) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, .	M	1855	M	\$15 00	Pennsylvania, .	M	1861	M	\$15 48
	M	1856	M	15 00		M	1862	M	15 48
	M	1857	M	15 00		M	1863	M	20 22
	M	1858	M	15 00		M	1864	M	20 22
	M	1859	M	15 00		M	1865	M	20 22
	M	1860	M	15 00		M	1866	H	30 36
	M	1861	M	15 00				L	27 24
	M	1862	M	15 00		M	1867	M	28 44
	M	1863	M	15 00		M	1868	M	28 44
	M	1864	M	18 00		M	1869	M	28 44
	M	1865	M	18 00		M	1870	H	28 50
	M	1866	M	18 00				M	24 00
	M	1867	M	12 00				ml	21 12
	M	1868	M	12 00				L	18 00
	M	1869	M	12 00		M	1871	H	28 50
	M	1870	M	21 00				M	23 28
	M	1871	M	21 00				L	18 00
	M	1872	M	21 00		M	1872	H	24 00
	M	1873	M	21 00				L	18 00
	M	1874	M	21 00		M	1873	H	24 00
	M	1875	M	21 00				L	18 00
	M	1876	M	21 00		M	1874	H	24 00
	M	1877	M	21 00				M	21 78
	M	1878	M	21 00				L	18 00
	M	1879	M	21 00		M	1875	H	24 00
	M	1880	H	21 00				mh	21 78
			M	16 50				M	18 00
			L	10 50				L	14 52
New Jersey, .	M	1878	M	21 00		M	1876	H	24 00
	M	1879	H	24 00				mh	21 78
			L	21 00				ml	16 24
	M	1880	H	30 00				L	12 00
			M	24 00		M	1877	H	24 00
			L	18 00				mh	21 78
	M	1884	H	35 00				M	18 00
			L	22 00				L	14 52
New York, .	M	1850	M	16 50		M	1878	H	24 00
	M	1851	M	16 50				mh	21 78
	M	1852	M	16 50				M	18 00
	M	1853	M	16 50				L	15 06
	M	1854	M	16 50		M	1879	H	27 00
	M	1855	M	16 50				mh	24 00
	M	1856	M	16 50				M	21 60
	M	1857	M	16 50				ml	19 25
	M	1858	M	16 50				L	16 14
	M	1859	M	16 50		M	1880	H	32 70
	M	1860	M	16 50				mh	26 58
	M	1861	M	16 50				M	18 30
	M	1862	M	18 00				ml	12 00
	M	1866	M	24 00				L	4 56
	M	1870	M	21 60		M	1881	H	25 80
	M	1876	M	18 00				M	20 10
	M	1880	H	22 20				L	13 80
			mh	19 80		M	1882	M	21 72
			M	17 46		M	1883	H	18 18
			L	3 00				L	13 20
	M	1888	H	22 00		M	1884	M	12 12
			M	16 50		M	1886	H	30 00
			ml	13 50				L	9 96
			L	9 00		M	1888	H	22 50
Ohio, . . .	M	1877	M	19 80				mh	20 40
	M	1878	H	19 80				M	15 00
			L	14 40				ml	9 60
	M	1879	M	19 80				L	6 00
	M	1880	H	24 00	West Virginia, .	M	1867	M	15 00
			M	21 00		M	1880	H	25 80
			L	19 80				L	24 00
	M	1886	H	21 00		M	1885	H	7 50
			L	15 00				L	4 50
Pennsylvania, .	M	1860	M	15 48					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (GLASS) — Con.					Finishers (HATS) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
England, . . .	M	1857	M	\$9 36	New York, . . .	M	1870	M	\$9 56
	M	1860	M	7 92		M	1871	M	13 33
	M	1877	M	6 72		M	1872	M	14 02
	M	1878	II	7 20		M	1873	M	14 69
			L	0 96		M	1874	M	17 37
Scotland, . . .	M	1863	M	7 20		M	1875	M	14 79
						M	1876	M	10 65
Finishers (HATS).						M	1877	M	10 62
<i>United States.</i>						M	1878	M	10 40
California, . . .	M	1888	M	27 00		M	1879	M	11 73
Connecticut, . .	M	1881	M	13 92		M	1880	M	10 63
	F		II	7 02		M	1883	M	12 00
			L	6 00		M	1884	II	12 00
	M	1882	M	11 76		F		L	7 50
	F		M	4 92				M	7 50
	M	1884	M	11 40		M	1885	M	12 00
	F		M	5 40		M	1886	M	12 00
Illinois, . . .	M	1882	M	13 00		M	1887	M	12 00
	M	1883	M	13 00		M	1888	II	30 00
	M	1884	M	12 00				M	21 30
	M	1885	M	12 00				ml	16 00
	M	1886	M	12 00				L	10 00
	M	1885	M	27 00		F		M	3 00
Maryland, . . .	M	1850	M	12 00		F	1871	II	7 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1860	II	16 00	Pennsylvania, . .	F		L	15 00
			L	14 00		M	1886	M	12 00
	M	1883	II	30 00		F		M	8 10
			mh	26 00					4 20
			M	21 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			ml	17 00	England, . . .	M	1839	M	8 64
			L	12 00		M	1849	M	6 00
	M	1885	II	19 50		M	1859	M	6 72
			mh	15 00		M	1863	II	8 64
			M	13 68				L	7 20
			ml	10 85		M	1877	M	6 48
			L	7 50		M	1880	M	6 24
	F		II	7 00	Great Britain, . .	M	1883	II	9 73
			L	4 00				mh	8 52
	M	1891	II	32 00				M	7 30
			mh	28 00				L	6 08
			M	24 00				M	3 65
			ml	13 50	Ireland, . . .	M	1860	M	5 04
			L	6 00		M	1871	M	8 64
New Jersey, . .	M	1883	II	30 00	Finishers (LEATHER).				
			M	20 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			ml	15 00	California, . . .	M	1866	M	13 50
			L	9 00		M	1871	M	13 80
	M	1884	II	28 00		M	1872	M	13 80
			mh	20 00		M	1873	M	13 80
			M	16 00		M	1874	M	13 80
			ml	12 00		M	1875	M	13 80
			L	8 00		M	1876	M	12 72
	M	1885	II	25 00		M	1877	M	12 72
			mh	20 00		M	1878	M	12 72
			M	16 50		M	1879	M	12 72
			ml	12 38		M	1880	M	13 50
			L	9 00		M	1885	M	13 50
	F		II	7 00		M	1886	M	15 96
			L	4 00		M	1885	M	13 50
	M	1888	II	28 00	Delaware, . . .	M	1886	II	15 00
			mh	24 00				L	9 96
			M	19 50		M	1882	M	12 00
			ml	16 00		M	1883	M	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1884	M	12 00
New York, . . .	M	1865	M	15 12		M	1885	M	10 80
	M	1866	M	10 83		M	1886	M	12 00
	M	1867	M	12 02					
	M	1868	M	12 54					
	M	1869	M	9 81					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (LEATHER) — Con.					Finishers (LEATHER) — Con.				
<i>United States</i> — Con.					<i>United States</i> — Con.				
Maryland, . . . M	1885	H	\$12 00		Ohio, . . . M	1866	M	\$12 96	
		L	10 50			M	1867	M	13 50
Massachusetts, . M	1885	H	21 00			M	1868	M	13 50
		mh	16 00			M	1869	M	13 98
		M	13 00			M	1870	M	13 98
		ml	9 50			M	1871	M	13 98
		L	6 00			M	1872	M	13 98
	M	1886	H	15 00		M	1873	M	13 98
		M	13 50			M	1874	M	13 50
		L	10 98			M	1875	M	13 50
	M	1891	H	18 00		M	1876	M	13 50
		mh	15 00			M	1877	M	13 98
		M	12 00			M	1878	M	13 98
		ml	9 00			M	1879	M	12 96
		L	5 00			M	1880	M	12 96
Michigan, . . . M	1884	H	11 10			M	1881	H	13 50
		L	8 10				M		12 00
New Jersey, . . M	1884	H	12 00				ml		10 50
		L	7 00				L		9 00
	M	1888	H	16 50		M	1882	M	12 06
		L	12 00			M	1885	M	12 96
New York, . . . M	1850	M	7 50		Pennsylvania, . M	1863	M	7 50	
	M	1851	M	7 50		M	1870	M	12 00
	M	1852	M	7 50		M	1871	M	12 00
	M	1853	M	7 50		M	1872	M	12 00
	M	1854	M	7 50		M	1873	M	12 00
	M	1855	M	9 00		M	1874	M	12 00
	M	1856	M	9 60		M	1875	M	12 00
	M	1857	M	9 60		M	1876	H	12 00
	M	1858	M	7 80			M		10 50
	M	1859	M	7 50			L		9 00
	M	1860	M	7 50		M	1877	H	15 00
	M	1861	M	9 00			M		12 00
	M	1862	M	9 60			ml		8 40
	M	1863	M	10 50			L		6 00
	M	1864	M	12 00		M	1878	H	12 00
	M	1865	M	10 50			M		9 00
	M	1866	M	10 50			ml		7 50
	M	1867	M	10 50			L		6 00
	M	1868	M	10 50		M	1879	H	12 00
	M	1869	M	10 50			M		9 00
	M	1870	M	10 50			ml		7 50
	M	1871	M	10 50			L		6 00
	M	1872	M	10 50		M	1880	M	9 00
	M	1873	M	10 50		M	1881	M	9 72
	M	1874	M	10 62		M	1882	H	14 00
	M	1875	M	10 38			L		9 72
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1883	M	13 68
	M	1877	M	8 88		M	1885	H	9 00
	M	1878	M	8 82			M		7 98
	M	1879	M	8 88			L		4 80
	M	1880	M	8 70		M	1886	H	15 48
	M	1882	M	14 00			L		9 60
	M	1885	M	8 70		M	1888	H	18 00
	M	1888	H	18 00			mh		16 00
		mh	15 00				M		13 50
		M	12 00				ml		11 37
		ml	8 00				L		9 00
		L	5 00		<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
Ohio, . . . M	1855	M	6 00		England, . . . M	1883	H	7 20	
	M	1856	M	6 48			L		3 60
	M	1857	M	6 96	Ireland, . . . M	1887	M	4 32	
	M	1858	M	7 50					
	M	1859	M	7 98	Finishers (MET-				
	M	1860	M	7 98	ALS AND METAL-				
	M	1861	M	9 00	LIC GOODS).				
	M	1862	M	8 46	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1863	M	9 00	California, . . . M	1886	M	19 98	
	M	1864	M	12 96	Connecticut, . . M	1867	M	12 00	
	M	1865	M	12 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.					Finishers (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
Connecticut, . . .	M	1868	M	\$10 50	New York, . . .	M	1880	H	\$22 50
	M	1869	M	10 50				L	18 00
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1883	M	12 00
	M	1871	M	12 00		M	1884	M	12 00
	M	1872	M	12 00		M	1885	M	13 00
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1886	H	14 40
	M	1874	H	24 00				L	10 00
			M	18 00		M	1887	M	15 00
			ml	13 98		M	1888	H	36 00
			L	10 50				mh	27 00
	M	1875	M	9 00				M	20 00
	M	1876	M	9 00				ml	13 00
	M	1877	M	9 00				L	6 00
	M	1878	M	9 00		F		H	8 40
	M	1879	M	10 50				L	3 90
	M	1880	M	12 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1877	H	15 00
	M	1886	M	10 38				L	12 00
	F		M	4 90		M	1881	M	13 50
	M	1887	M	12 47		M	1882	M	12 20
	F		M	4 00		M	1886	H	13 50
Delaware, . . .	M	1865	M	12 00				L	9 00
Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	18 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1877	M	7 80
Massachusetts, . .	M	1883	H	16 50		M	1888	H	21 42
			M	14 00				mh	17 52
			L	12 00				M	14 00
	M	1885	H	22 50				L	9 36
			mh	20 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			M	15 00	England, . . .	M	1840	M	6 72
			ml	10 50		F		H	7 20
			L	7 00				L	4 80
	M	1891	H	15 00		M	1850	M	6 72
			mh	15 00		F		H	7 20
			M	12 00				L	4 80
			L	6 00		M	1857	H	9 60
Michigan, . . .	M	1884	M	18 00				M	5 76
	M	1891	H	10 50				L	1 92
			mh	9 00		M	1860	M	6 48
			M	8 00		F		H	7 20
			ml	7 00				L	4 80
			L	5 50		M	1863	M	6 84
Missouri, . . .	M	1884	M	12 00		M	1866	H	7 68
New Jersey, . . .	M	1871	M	33 00				M	4 32
	M	1873	M	33 00				L	2 88
	M	1874	M	29 70		M	1868	H	7 68
	M	1875	M	25 28				M	4 32
	M	1876	M	22 80				E	2 88
	M	1877	M	22 80		M	1871	H	8 40
	M	1878	M	22 80				L	6 00
	M	1879	M	22 80	France, . . .	M	1885	M	4 63
	M	1880	M	25 20	Great Britain, . .	M	1883	H	8 27
	M	1881	M	12 00				mh	6 81
	M	1884	H	24 00				M	4 80
			M	10 05				ml	3 16
			L	4 90				L	1 46
	M	1885	H	16 50	Italy, . . .	M	1878	H	12 00
			L	7 00				L	4 20
	M	1886	H	27 00	Scotland, . . .	M	1871	H	5 40
	M	1888	H	21 00				L	2 88
			M	15 00		M	1877	M	6 52
			ml	12 00		M	1880	M	6 90
			L	9 00		M	1883	H	7 92
New York, . . .	M	1845	M	9 00				L	6 00
	M	1850	M	9 00	Finishers				
	M	1855	M	7 50	(PAPER).				
	M	1858	M	7 86	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1860	M	8 25	Connecticut, . . .	M	1850	M	6 00
	M	1865	M	25 50		M	1851	M	6 00
	M	1870	M	19 80		M	1852	M	6 48
	M	1875	M	19 50					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (PAPER) — Con. <i>United States</i> —Con.					Finishers (PAPER) — Con. <i>United States</i> —Con.				
Connecticut, . . .	M	1853	M	\$6 48	Maine,	M	1878	H	\$10 50
	M	1854	M	7 02				L	7 02
	M	1855	M	9 00		M	1879	H	10 50
	M	1856	M	9 00				L	7 02
	M	1857	M	9 00		M	1880	H	12 00
	M	1858	M	9 00				L	7 50
	M	1859	M	9 00		M	1886	H	12 00
	M	1860	M	9 00				L	9 00
	M	1861	M	9 00		F		M	6 00
	M	1862	M	9 00		F	1888	M	5 00
	M	1863	M	10 02	Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	7 50
	M	1864	M	15 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1840	M	6 00
	M	1865	M	15 00		M	1845	M	6 96
	M	1866	M	15 00		M	1848	M	7 26
	M	1867	M	15 00		M	1850	M	7 00
	M	1868	M	16 50		M	1855	M	7 50
	M	1869	M	16 50		M	1857	M	7 68
	M	1870	M	18 00		M	1868	H	10 02
	M	1871	M	18 00				L	7 50
	M	1872	M	18 00		F		M	3 88
	M	1873	M	18 00		M	1859	H	10 02
	M	1874	H	18 00				L	7 50
			L	13 50		F		M	3 00
	M	1875	M	18 00		M	1860	H	10 08
	M	1876	M	18 00				L	7 00
	M	1877	M	18 00		F		M	3 00
	M	1878	M	10 50		M	1861	M	7 98
	M	1879	M	12 00		M	1865	H	13 50
	M	1880	M	12 00				L	10 00
	M	1887	H	16 50		M	1866	H	21 00
			L	13 50				L	18 00
Delaware,	F		M	6 00		M	1867	H	21 00
	M	1850	M	6 00				L	18 00
	M	1855	M	6 00		M	1868	H	21 00
	M	1860	H	14 00				L	18 00
			L	6 96		M	1869	H	24 00
	M	1864	M	14 00				M	18 00
	M	1865	M	9 96				L	15 00
	M	1868	M	10 98		M	1870	H	24 00
	M	1870	H	14 00				M	18 00
			L	10 98		M	1871	H	24 00
	M	1875	M	12 00				L	18 00
	M	1877	M	12 00		M	1872	H	24 00
	M	1880	H	14 00				mh	18 00
			L	10 98				M	16 50
	M	1886	H	18 00				L	9 96
Georgia,			L	16 80		M	1873	H	24 00
	M	1870	M	6 00				M	18 00
	M	1871	M	9 00				ml	16 50
	M	1872	M	9 00				L	12 00
	M	1873	M	9 00				L	12 00
	M	1874	M	9 00		M	1874	H	24 00
	M	1875	M	9 00				M	18 00
	M	1879	M	6 00				ml	15 00
	M	1880	M	6 00				L	12 00
Illinois,			M	7 50		M	1875	H	24 00
	M	1876	M	7 50				mh	18 00
	M	1877	M	7 50				M	16 50
	M	1878	M	7 50				L	10 50
	M	1879	M	7 50		M	1876	H	24 00
	M	1880	M	6 75				M	15 00
Maine,	M	1871	M	7 50				L	10 50
	M	1872	M	7 50		M	1877	H	24 00
	M	1873	M	7 50				M	15 00
	M	1874	M	7 50				ml	13 50
	M	1875	H	10 50				L	10 50
			L	7 50		M	1878	H	24 00
	M	1876	H	12 00				M	12 18
			L	7 02				L	10 50
	M	1877	H	10 50		M	1879	H	24 00
			L	7 02					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (PAPER) — Con.					Finishers (PAPER) — Con.				
<i>United States</i> — Con.					<i>United States</i> — Con.				
Massachusetts, .	M	1879	M	\$12 15	New Jersey, . .	M	1864	M	\$9 00
			L	10 50		M	1865	M	9 00
	M	1880	H	24 00		M	1866	M	9 00
			M	13 50		M	1867	M	9 00
			ml	12 00		M	1868	M	9 00
			L	10 00		M	1869	M	9 00
	M	1885	H	19 50		M	1870	M	9 00
			mh	16 00		M	1871	M	9 00
			M	12 00		M	1872	M	9 00
			ml	9 00		M	1873	M	9 00
			L	6 00		M	1874	M	9 00
	F		H	15 00		M	1875	M	9 00
			M	10 00		M	1876	M	9 00
			ml	7 50		M	1877	M	9 00
			L	4 62		M	1878	M	9 00
	M	1886	H	16 50		M	1879	M	9 00
			mh	12 00		M	1880	M	9 00
			M	10 50		M	1882	M	9 00
			ml	9 00		M	1883	M	9 00
			L	6 00		M	1884	M	9 00
	F		H	6 60		F		M	4 00
			L	4 80		M	1888	M	13 50
	M	1891	H	24 00		F		M	4 00
			mh	21 00	New York, . . .	M	1850	M	9 00
			M	16 50		M	1851	M	9 00
			ml	12 00		M	1852	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1853	M	9 00
Michigan, . . .	F		M	8 40		M	1854	M	9 00
	M	1867	M	12 00		M	1855	M	9 00
			M	12 00		M	1856	H	9 00
			M	15 00			L	7 50	
			M	18 00		F		M	3 60
			M	18 00		M	1857	H	9 00
			M	18 00			L	7 50	
			M	18 00		F		M	3 60
			M	18 00		M	1858	M	6 00
			M	18 00		F		M	3 30
			M	18 00		M	1859	H	9 00
			M	15 00			L	6 78	
			M	15 00		F		M	3 00
			M	15 00		M	1860	H	9 00
			M	13 50			L	7 50	
			M	15 00		F		M	3 00
			H	15 00		M	1861	H	9 00
			L	12 00			L	7 50	
New Hampshire, .	M	1864	M	9 00		F		M	3 00
			M	9 00		M	1862	H	9 00
			M	9 00			L	7 50	
			M	13 50		F		M	3 60
			M	12 00		M	1863	H	10 50
			M	12 00			L	7 98	
			M	12 00		F		M	3 90
			M	10 50		M	1864	H	10 50
			M	10 50			L	9 00	
			M	12 00		F		M	4 20
			M	12 00		M	1865	M	10 50
			M	12 00		F		M	4 20
			M	12 00		M	1866	M	10 50
			M	12 00		F		M	4 80
			M	12 00		M	1867	H	13 50
			M	12 00			L	10 50	
			M	12 00		F		M	4 50
			M	12 00		M	1868	H	15 00
			M	7 50			L	10 50	
			M	12 00		F		M	4 80
			L	9 00		M	1869	H	15 00
	M	1876	H	12 00			L	10 50	
			L	9 00		F		M	4 50
	M	1877	H	12 00		M	1870	H	18 00
			L	9 00			L	10 50	
	M	1878	M	12 00					
	M	1879	H	12 00					
			L	7 50					
	M	1880	H	12 00					
			L	9 00					
	M	1886	M	12 00					
New Jersey, . . .			M	9 00					
	M	1861	M	9 00					
	M	1862	M	9 00					
	M	1863	M	9 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (PAPER) — Con.					Finishers (PAPER) — Con.				
<i>United States</i> —Con.					<i>United States</i> —Con.				
New York, . . .	F	1870	M	\$6 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1866	L	\$7 50
	M	1871	H	10 50		M	1867	H	12 00
			L	9 00				L	7 50
	M	1872	H	18 00		M	1868	H	12 00
			M	12 00				L	7 50
			ml	10 50		M	1869	H	14 00
			L	9 00				L	7 50
	F		M	6 00		M	1870	H	14 00
	M	1873	H	12 00				L	7 50
			M	10 50		M	1871	H	14 00
			L	9 00				L	7 50
	M	1874	H	12 00		M	1872	H	14 00
			M	10 50				L	7 50
			L	9 00		M	1873	H	14 00
	F		M	5 10				L	7 50
	M	1875	H	13 50		M	1874	H	14 00
			M	10 50				L	6 60
			L	9 00		M	1875	H	14 00
	M	1876	H	13 50				L	6 60
			M	12 00		M	1876	H	12 60
			L	9 00				M	7 20
	F		M	5 10				L	4 50
	M	1877	H	13 50		M	1877	H	12 60
			M	12 00				L	7 20
			L	9 00		M	1878	H	12 60
	M	1878	H	12 00				L	7 20
			L	9 00		M	1879	H	12 60
	F		M	4 80				M	10 50
	M	1879	H	12 00				L	7 20
			L	9 00		M	1880	H	14 00
	M	1880	H	18 00				L	7 20
			M	12 00		M	1886	M	12 00
			L	9 00		M	1888	H	21 60
	F		M	4 80				mh	16 50
	M	1888	H	15 00				M	15 00
			mh	12 00				ml	10 50
			M	10 50				L	7 50
			ml	8 25	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1860	M	9 00
			L	7 20		M	1861	M	9 00
	F		H	6 00		M	1862	M	9 00
			M	5 00		M	1863	M	9 00
			ml	4 00		M	1864	M	12 00
			L	3 00		M	1865	M	12 00
Ohio, . . .	M	1872	M	17 10		M	1866	M	12 00
	M	1873	M	18 00		M	1867	M	10 50
	M	1874	M	12 00		M	1868	M	9 00
	M	1875	M	12 00		M	1869	M	9 00
	M	1876	H	12 00		M	1870	M	7 50
			L	10 50		M	1871	M	7 50
	M	1877	H	11 52		M	1872	M	7 50
			L	10 50		M	1873	M	7 50
	M	1878	H	11 52		M	1874	M	7 50
			L	10 50		M	1875	M	7 50
	M	1879	M	10 98		M	1876	M	7 50
	M	1880	H	13 50		M	1877	M	7 50
			L	10 50		M	1878	M	9 00
	M	1881	H	12 00		M	1879	M	9 00
			M	10 44		M	1880	M	9 00
			L	7 50		M	1888	M	6 66
	M	1882	M	9 36	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
Oregon, . . .	F	1886	M	10 50	England, . . .	M	1868	M	6 30
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1858	M	8 00		M	1880	H	6 00
	M	1859	M	8 00				L	2 16
	M	1860	M	8 00	Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	H	6 05
	M	1861	M	8 00				L	2 18
	M	1862	M	8 00	Ireland, . . .	M	1858	M	2 88
	M	1863	M	10 00		M	1860	M	2 88
	M	1864	M	12 00	Scotland, . . .	M	1840	M	3 60
	M	1865	M	13 00		M	1841	M	3 60
	M	1866	H	12 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (PAPER) — Con.					Finishers (PIANOS AND ORGANS) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Scotland, . . .	M	1850	M	\$3 60	New Hampshire, .	M	1852	M	\$8 40
	M	1857	M	3 84		M	1853	M	8 40
	M	1860	M	4 08		M	1854	M	9 00
	M	1861	M	4 08		M	1855	M	9 00
	M	1863	M	4 80		M	1856	M	9 60
	M	1866	H	4 32		M	1857	M	10 20
			L	2 88		M	1858	M	10 50
	M	1880	M	2 88		M	1859	M	10 50
	M	1883	H	5 64		M	1860	M	10 50
			L	1 92		M	1861	M	10 50
	F		M	2 88		M	1862	M	10 50
	F	1885	M	2 92		M	1863	M	10 50
Finishers (PIANOS AND ORGANS).						M	1864	M	12 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1865	M	12 00
Maine, . . .	M	1886	H	9 00		M	1866	M	12 00
			L	6 72		M	1867	M	13 50
Maryland, . .	M	1885	M	16 00		M	1868	M	15 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1843	M	10 58		M	1869	M	15 00
	M	1854	M	15 04		M	1870	M	16 50
	M	1856	M	14 70		M	1871	M	18 00
	M	1859	M	13 32		M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1862	M	12 63		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1865	M	15 55		M	1874	M	18 00
	M	1869	M	17 22		M	1875	M	16 50
	M	1872	M	14 40		M	1876	M	15 00
	M	1875	M	12 18		M	1877	M	13 50
	M	1876	M	12 21		M	1878	M	12 00
	M	1877	M	11 19		M	1879	M	10 50
	M	1878	M	11 70		M	1880	M	12 00
	M	1879	M	12 77		M	1886	M	12 00
	M	1880	M	14 18	New Jersey, . .	M	1882	H	21 00
	M	1885	H	24 00				L	18 00
			mh	20 00				L	15 00
			M	18 00		M	1883	H	22 00
			ml	14 80				mh	21 00
			L	12 00				M	18 00
	M	1891	H	21 00		M	1884	H	15 00
			mh	17 50				mh	13 50
			M	14 00				M	12 00
			ml	10 00				L	9 00
			L	7 00	New York, . . .	M	1885	M	10 50
Michigan, . .	M	1872	M	14 31		M	1853	M	12 00
	M	1873	M	15 00		M	1854	M	12 00
	M	1874	M	13 85		M	1855	M	12 00
	M	1875	M	13 15		M	1856	M	12 00
	M	1876	M	12 23		M	1857	M	12 00
	M	1877	M	11 08		M	1858	M	12 00
	M	1878	M	9 00		M	1859	M	13 00
	M	1879	M	9 23		M	1860	M	13 00
	M	1880	M	9 46		M	1861	M	12 00
New Hampshire, .	M	1836	M	15 00		M	1862	M	13 00
	M	1837	M	14 40		M	1863	M	14 00
	M	1838	M	15 00		M	1864	M	15 00
	M	1839	M	15 00		M	1865	M	15 00
	M	1840	M	18 00		M	1866	M	15 00
	M	1841	M	6 00		M	1867	H	16 00
	M	1842	M	7 50				L	15 00
	M	1843	M	7 50		M	1868	M	17 00
	M	1844	M	7 50		M	1869	M	18 00
	M	1845	M	7 50		M	1870	M	19 00
	M	1846	M	7 50		M	1871	M	18 00
	M	1847	M	7 80		M	1872	M	19 00
	M	1848	M	7 80		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1849	M	8 10		M	1874	M	17 00
	M	1850	M	8 10		M	1875	M	17 00
	M	1851	M	8 10		M	1876	M	16 00
						M	1877	M	16 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Finishers (PIANOS AND ORGANS) — Con.					Firemen (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
New York,	M	1878	M	\$16 00	Georgia,	M	1886	H	\$5 10
	M	1879	M	17 00				L	3 90
	M	1880	M	19 00	Indiana,	M	1886	M	9 00
	M	1883	H	18 00	Kentucky,	M	1886	M	9 90
			M	17 00	Maine,	M	1886	H	9 66
			L	11 00				L	6 90
	M	1884	H	18 00		M	1887	M	10 50
			mh	17 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1883	H	10 50
			M	14 00				mh	9 48
			L	11 00				M	8 40
	M	1885	H	18 00				ml	7 00
			mh	17 00				L	6 00
			M	14 00		M	1885	H	14 52
			L	11 00				mh	12 00
	M	1886	H	26 00				M	10 20
			mh	21 00				ml	7 95
			M	18 00				L	5 70
			ml	15 00		M	1886	H	11 04
			L	11 00				M	9 00
	F		M	7 50				ml	7 98
	M	1887	H	18 00				L	6 00
			mh	17 00		M	1891	H	14 00
			M	14 00				mh	12 25
			L	11 00				M	10 50
	M	1888	H	40 00				ml	9 00
			mh	30 00				L	7 50
			M	23 20	Missouri,	M	1870	M	14 00
			ml	14 00		M	1871	M	12 00
			L	6 00		M	1872	M	12 00
Ohio,	M	1881	M	13 50		M	1873	M	13 50
	M	1882	M	12 00		M	1874	M	12 00
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1875	M	12 50
Germany,	M	1865	M	3 57		M	1876	M	12 00
	M	1866	M	4 10		M	1877	M	9 00
	M	1867	M	4 00		M	1878	M	8 00
	M	1868	M	5 00		M	1879	M	8 00
	M	1869	M	5 23		M	1880	M	8 00
	M	1870	M	5 35	New Hampshire, .	M	1886	H	10 50
	M	1871	M	6 07				L	8 22
	M	1872	M	6 18	New Jersey, . . .	M	1882	H	12 50
	M	1873	M	6 66				L	10 00
	M	1874	M	7 14		M	1883	H	10 00
	M	1875	M	7 61				L	9 00
Italy,	M	1884	H	8 40		M	1884	H	9 00
			L	4 20		M	1885	H	9 00
								M	8 00
Firemen (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEX- TILES).						M	1886	H	7 00
<i>United States.</i>								M	10 00
California,	M	1886	H	14 40				M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1888	M	8 00
	M	1888	H	18 00	New York,	M	1886	H	10 98
			M	15 00				M	8 64
			L	13 85		M	1888	H	6 60
			L	15 00				L	15 00
	M	1890	M	15 00				mh	12 00
Connecticut, . . .	M	1874	H	13 50				M	10 50
			mh	12 00				ml	8 10
			M	9 00				L	5 76
			ml	7 82	North Carolina, .	M	1886	H	6 00
			L	6 36				L	4 50
	M	1886	H	12 00		M	1887	H	6 00
			L	9 00				L	4 50
	M	1887	H	11 42	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1877	M	9 00
			L	10 35		M	1878	M	9 00
				6 96		M	1886	M	10 50
Delaware,	M	1886	M	6 96		M	1888	H	15 00
								L	8 10

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Firemen (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEXT- ILES) — Con.					Firemen (COTTON, WOOLLEN, AND OTHER TEXT- ILES) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries — Con.</i>				
Rhode Island, . . .	M	1882	M	\$10 66	Italy, . . .	M	1886	H	\$3 48
	M	1887	M	8 00				L	2 34
United States (not specified), . . .	M	1877	M	7 80	Poland, . . .	M	1882	M	3 50
Vermont, . . .	M	1886	M	9 00	Scotland, . . .	M	1856	M	2 64
Virginia, . . .	M	1886	M	6 60		M	1857	M	2 64
						M	1858	M	2 64
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1860	M	3 48
Alsace-Lorraine, . .	M	1885	M	4 95		M	1861	M	4 32
Australia, . . .	M	1882	M	9 73		M	1863	H	4 80
Belgium, . . .	M	1882	H	6 00				L	3 12
			L	4 40		M	1866	H	4 92
Bohemia, . . .	M	1885	M	2 70				L	3 60
England, . . .	M	1839	M	3 84		M	1877	M	6 00
	M	1849	M	4 08		M	1880	H	6 00
	M	1857	M	3 84				L	3 84
	M	1858	M	3 84		M	1882	M	6 00
	M	1859	M	4 32		M	1883	M	4 62
	M	1860	M	4 32		M	1886	H	5 24
	M	1861	M	4 32				L	4 02
	M	1863	M	4 32	Switzerland, . . .	M	1882	M	3 68
	M	1866	H	4 80					
			L	2 04	Firemen (FOOD PREPARATIONS).				
	M	1868	H	4 80	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	3 60	California, . . .	M	1861	M	18 00
	M	1874	M	6 48		M	1862	M	18 00
	M	1877	H	6 72		M	1863	M	18 00
			M	5 28		M	1864	M	18 00
			L	4 08		M	1865	M	18 00
	M	1878	M	5 28		M	1866	M	18 00
	M	1879	H	5 04		M	1867	M	18 00
			L	3 84		M	1868	M	18 00
	M	1880	H	5 28		M	1869	M	18 00
			L	3 60		M	1870	M	18 00
	M	1882	H	6 00		M	1871	H	18 00
			L	3 84				L	15 00
	M	1883	H	8 16		M	1872	H	18 00
			M	5 52				L	15 00
			L	3 28		M	1873	H	18 00
	M	1884	M	5 10				L	15 00
	M	1885	M	5 60		M	1874	H	18 00
	M	1886	H	6 40				L	15 00
			M	4 86		M	1875	H	18 00
			L	3 44				L	15 00
England and Scot- land, . . .	M	1886	H	5 76		M	1876	H	18 00
			L	4 32		M	1877	H	18 00
France, . . .	M	1870	M	4 62				L	15 00
	M	1882	H	6 28		M	1878	H	18 00
			L	4 62				L	15 00
	M	1883	H	8 00		M	1879	H	18 00
			L	6 00				L	16 00
	M	1885	M	5 04		M	1880	H	18 00
	M	1886	M	4 80				L	15 00
Germany, . . .	M	1882	H	5 10		M	1885	M	15 00
			L	3 60		M	1886	M	15 00
	M	1885	H	4 62	Colorado, . . .	M	1868	M	15 00
			L	2 50		M	1869	M	15 00
	M	1886	H	4 38		M	1870	M	15 00
			L	3 09		M	1871	M	15 00
Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	H	6 29		M	1872	M	15 00
			L	3 63		M	1873	M	15 00
	M	1883	M	5 11		M	1874	M	15 00
	M	1886	M	5 28		M	1875	M	15 00
Holland, . . .	M	1882	M	4 00		M	1876	M	15 00
	M	1885	M	3 84		M	1877	M	15 00
Italy, . . .	M	1882	M	4 00		M	1878	M	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Firemen (FOOD PREPARATIONS) — Con.					Firemen (FOOD PREPARATIONS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Colorado, . . .	M	1879	M	\$15 00	Maine, . . .	M	1875	L	\$6 00
	M	1880	M	15 00		M	1876	H	12 00
Illinois, . . .	M	1850	M	4 50				L	6 00
	M	1851	M	4 50		M	1877	H	12 00
	M	1852	M	4 50				L	6 00
	M	1853	M	4 50		M	1878	H	12 00
	M	1854	M	4 50				L	6 00
	M	1855	M	4 50		M	1879	M	6 00
	M	1856	M	4 50		M	1880	M	12 00
	M	1857	M	4 50	Massachusetts, .	M	1885	H	11 00
	M	1858	M	4 50				L	7 50
	M	1859	M	4 50		M	1891	H	15 00
	M	1860	M	6 00				mh	13 50
	M	1861	M	4 50				m	12 00
	M	1862	M	6 00				ml	10 00
	M	1863	M	7 50				L	9 00
	M	1864	M	10 50	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	M	9 00
	M	1865	M	10 50	Minnesota, . . .	M	1875	M	11 52
	M	1866	M	12 00		M	1876	M	9 24
	M	1867	M	12 00		M	1877	M	9 24
	M	1868	M	12 00		M	1878	M	9 24
	M	1869	M	12 00		M	1879	M	9 90
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1880	M	9 90
	M	1871	M	12 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1871	M	18 00
	M	1872	M	12 00		M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1874	H	12 00		M	1874	M	18 00
			M	10 50		M	1875	M	18 00
			L	8 28		M	1876	M	18 00
	M	1875	H	12 00		M	1877	M	18 00
			M	10 50		M	1878	M	18 00
			L	8 28		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1876	H	10 00		M	1880	M	18 00
			L	8 28		M	1886	H	17 10
	M	1877	H	10 00				L	12 00
			L	8 28		M	1887	M	12 00
	M	1878	H	10 00		M	1890	H	14 34
			L	8 10				M	12 00
	M	1879	H	10 00				L	10 32
			L	8 10	Nevada, . . .	M	1873	M	12 00
	M	1880	H	12 00		M	1874	M	12 00
			L	8 10		M	1875	M	12 00
	M	1881	M	8 28		M	1876	M	12 00
	M	1885	M	12 00		M	1877	M	12 00
	M	1886	H	13 98		M	1878	M	10 50
			M	12 00		M	1879	M	10 50
			ml	9 00		M	1880	M	10 50
			L	7 50	New York, . . .	M	1868	M	9 00
Indiana, . . .	M	1870	M	15 00		M	1869	M	9 00
	M	1871	M	15 00		M	1870	M	9 00
	M	1872	M	13 50		M	1871	M	9 00
	M	1873	M	13 50		M	1872	M	9 00
	M	1874	M	12 00		M	1873	M	9 00
	M	1875	M	10 50		M	1874	M	9 00
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1875	M	9 00
	M	1877	M	9 00		M	1876	M	9 00
	M	1878	M	9 00		M	1877	M	9 00
	M	1879	M	9 00		M	1878	M	9 00
Maine, . . .	M	1866	M	12 00		M	1879	M	10 50
	M	1867	M	12 00		M	1880	M	10 50
	M	1868	M	12 00		M	1885	M	10 50
	M	1869	M	12 00		M	1888	H	18 00
	M	1870	M	12 00				mh	15 00
	M	1871	M	12 00				M	12 46
	M	1872	M	10 50				ml	10 20
	M	1873	M	12 00				L	7 50
	M	1874	H	12 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1877	H	9 00
			L	6 00				L	7 50
	M	1875	H	12 00		M	1879	M	8 10

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Firemen (FOOD PREPARATIONS) — Con.					Firemen (GAS AND RESIDUAL PROD- UCTS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1882	M	\$11 04	Maine,	M	1876	M	\$12 00
	M	1886	M	13 98		M	1877	M	12 00
Pennsylvania,	M	1873	M	7 50		M	1878	M	12 00
	M	1874	M	7 50		M	1879	M	10 50
	M	1875	M	7 50		M	1880	M	10 50
	M	1876	M	7 50	Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	II	15 90
	M	1877	M	9 00				ml	13 85
	M	1878	M	9 00				M	11 54
	M	1879	M	9 00				ml	9 36
	M	1880	M	10 50				L	7 20
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1891	II	18 20
England,	M	1861	M	5 40				mh	16 00
	M	1866	M	5 52				M	14 00
	M	1877	II	7 26				ml	12 00
			M	5 76				L	10 00
			L	4 56	New Jersey,	M	1867	M	10 50
	M	1880	II	7 20		M	1868	M	12 00
			L	4 50		M	1869	M	12 00
	M	1883	M	5 76		M	1870	M	12 00
Germany,	M	1883	M	5 34		M	1871	M	12 00
Great Britain,	M	1883	M	5 34		M	1872	M	12 00
Scotland,	M	1866	II	5 28		M	1873	M	12 60
			L	3 84		M	1874	M	12 60
	M	1880	M	6 00		M	1875	M	12 00
	M	1883	M	6 12		M	1876	M	12 00
Firemen (GAS AND RESIDUAL PROD- UCTS).						M	1877	M	12 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1878	M	12 00
Connecticut,	M	1874	II	15 00		M	1879	M	12 00
			mh	13 98		M	1880	M	12 00
			M	12 00	New York,	M	1888	II	18 00
			L	9 72				mh	16 50
Indiana,	M	1852	M	6 00				M	15 00
	M	1853	M	6 00				ml	12 75
	M	1854	M	6 00				L	10 50
	M	1855	M	6 00	Ohio,	M	1877	M	13 30
	M	1856	M	6 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1857	M	6 00	Austria,	M	1885	M	3 00
	M	1858	M	6 00	England,	M	1840	M	5 04
	M	1859	M	6 00		M	1850	M	4 76
	M	1860	M	6 00		M	1856	M	5 76
	M	1861	M	6 00		M	1858	M	5 76
	M	1862	M	6 00		M	1860	M	6 72
	M	1863	M	9 00		M	1861	M	5 16
	M	1864	M	9 00		M	1862	M	5 76
	M	1865	M	12 00		M	1866	M	5 40
	M	1866	M	12 00		M	1868	M	8 16
	M	1867	M	12 00		M	1871	M	8 16
	M	1868	M	12 00		M	1877	II	9 60
	M	1869	M	12 00				L	7 20
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1880	II	10 08
	M	1871	M	12 00				M	8 40
	M	1872	M	13 50				L	6 12
	M	1873	M	13 50	Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	II	10 89
	M	1874	M	13 50				mh	9 56
	M	1875	M	13 50				M	8 47
	M	1876	M	12 60				ml	7 26
	M	1877	H	12 60				L	6 18
			L	10 80	Ireland,	M	1871	II	6 48
	M	1878	H	12 60				L	5 04
			L	10 80		M	1874	M	8 40
	M	1879	H	12 60		M	1877	M	8 40
			L	10 80		M	1880	II	10 80
	M	1880	II	12 60				M	9 60
			L	10 80				L	8 40
						M	1883	M	8 40

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	
Firemen (GAS AND RESIDUAL PROD- UCTS) — Con.					Firemen (LUM- BER) — Con.					
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>United States — Con.</i>					
Ireland, M	1885	M	\$6 33	Massachusetts, . . M	1891	mh	\$12 00			
Scotland, M	1866	M	5 76			M	11 00			
	1880	M	7 84			ml	9 00			
	1883	M	7 92			L	7 50			
Firemen (LIQ- UORS: MALT, DISTILLED, AND FERMENTED).				Michigan, M	1884	H	27 00			
<i>United States.</i>						M	15 00			
Illinois, M	1886	H	12 00			ml	12 00			
		L	9 00			L	9 90			
Massachusetts, . M	1883	H	12 50		M	1885	H	16 50		
		M	11 25			mh	15 00			
		L	10 00			M	12 00			
	M	1885	M	12 69			L	9 90		
	M	1891	H	16 00			H	16 50		
		mh	15 00			ml	12 00			
		M	12 00			L	9 90			
		ml	11 00			L	7 50			
		L	7 50	New Jersey, . . . M	1888	M	9 00			
Michigan, M	1884	M	12 00	New York, M	1888	H	12 00			
Missouri, M	1887	H	15 00			M	10 50			
		L	11 54			L	5 00			
		M	12 96	Ohio, M	1874	M	10 50			
	M	1883	H	11 52		M	1875	M	10 50	
		L	10 38			M	1876	M	9 00	
		H	11 52			M	1877	M	9 00	
		L	10 38			M	1878	M	9 00	
	M	1885	H	11 52			M	1879	M	9 00
		L	10 38			M	1880	M	10 50	
	M	1886	M	12 66			M	1882	M	8 28
	M	1887	M	15 00		M	1876	H	13 50	
	M	1888	H	23 07			mh	12 00		
		mh	20 00			M	10 50			
		M	17 00			L	7 50			
		ml	14 00			M	1877	H	12 00	
		L	10 38			L	10 50			
	M	1889	M	12 00			H	10 50		
Ohio, M	1882	M	9 67			M	1878	H	9 00	
	M	1886	H	13 68			M	1879	H	15 00
		L	9 00			M		mh	13 50	
	M	1883	M	7 50			M		12 00	
	M	1888	H	18 00			L		10 50	
		mh	16 00			M	1888	H	15 00	
		M	13 50					mh	13 50	
		ml	11 40					M	12 00	
		L	8 88					ml	10 50	
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								L	9 00	
Bohemia, M	1885	M	2 70	Virginia, M	1886	M	7 50			
Great Britain, . . M	1883	M	5 96	West Virginia, . . M	1886	M	7 50			
Firemen (LUM- BER).				Firemen (METALS AND METALLIC GOODS).						
<i>United States.</i>				<i>United States.</i>						
Alabama, M	1876	M	6 00	Alabama, M	1886	M	7 50			
	M	1877	M	6 00	Connecticut, . . . M	1874	M	6 00		
	M	1878	M	6 00		1887	H	15 00		
	M	1879	M	6 00			L	10 50		
	M	1880	M	6 00			L	10 50		
California, M	1886	M	13 50			M	1873	H	15 00	
Illinois, M	1886	M	10 80					L	12 00	
	M	1885	H	13 00			M	1874	M	9 36
		M	12 00				M	1875	H	13 50
		L	9 00					L	12 00	
	M	1891	H	14 00			M	1876	H	13 50
								L	12 00	
							M	1877	H	13 02

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Firemen (METALS AND METALLIC GOODS) — Con.					Firemen (METALS AND METALLIC GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Illinois, . . .	M	1877	L	\$10 50	New York, . . .	M	1888	L	\$8 52
	M	1878	H	12 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1877	H	12 00
			L	10 50				mh	10 50
	M	1879	M	12 00				M	9 40
	M	1880	M	13 50				ml	7 70
	M	1886	H	10 80				L	6 50
			L	9 30		M	1879	M	6 00
Indiana, . . .	M	1886	H	9 60		M	1880	M	8 22
			L	7 20		M	1881	M	10 98
Kentucky, . .	M	1886	M	9 00		M	1882	M	10 82
Maryland, . .	M	1886	M	12 84		M	1886	H	10 20
Massachusetts, .	M	1865	M	9 00					8 10
	M	1870	M	10 50				L	6 00
	M	1875	M	10 50	Pennsylvania, .	M	1860	M	6 72
	M	1880	M	8 22		M	1861	M	6 30
	M	1883	M	10 50		M	1862	M	6 60
	M	1885	H	15 00		M	1863	M	8 10
			M	10 32		M	1864	M	10 50
			ml	9 00		M	1865	M	10 80
			L	7 80		M	1866	M	11 40
	M	1891	H	12 00		M	1867	M	11 70
			M	10 00		M	1868	M	11 70
			L	9 00		M	1869	M	11 70
Michigan, . . .	M	1884	H	10 50		M	1870	M	11 70
			L	8 70		M	1871	M	12 00
	M	1889	H	12 92		M	1872	M	12 00
			mh	10 38		M	1873	H	12 60
			M	8 31				L	10 00
			L	3 46		M	1874	H	12 00
	M	1891	H	12 00				L	9 90
			L	9 00		M	1875	H	12 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1871	M	13 50				L	9 00
	M	1872	M	13 50		M	1876	H	12 00
	M	1873	M	12 00				mh	10 20
	M	1874	M	12 90				M	8 40
	M	1875	M	12 75				ml	6 72
	M	1876	M	11 40				L	5 10
	M	1877	M	11 10		M	1877	H	12 18
	M	1878	M	10 50				mh	10 50
	M	1879	M	9 75				M	9 00
	M	1880	M	10 50				L	6 00
	M	1890	H	14 04		M	1878	H	12 00
			mh	12 00				mh	10 20
			M	10 86				M	8 50
			ml	8 94				ml	6 60
			L	7 68				L	4 80
New Jersey, . .	M	1882	H	10 50		M	1879	H	10 50
			L	9 00				mh	9 30
	M	1883	H	20 00				M	8 10
			M	12 00				ml	6 90
			ml	10 00				L	5 70
			L	7 50		M	1880	H	12 00
	M	1884	H	10 73				mh	10 50
			M	9 00				M	9 00
			L	8 00				ml	7 50
	M	1885	H	9 00				L	6 00
			M	6 60		M	1881	H	10 44
			ml	5 50				L	9 00
			L	4 50		M	1882	H	13 50
	M	1886	H	10 00				M	10 44
			M	7 15				L	9 00
			ml	6 00		M	1883	H	10 62
			L	5 00				M	9 60
New York, . . .	M	1886	M	9 00				L	8 28
	M	1887	M	15 00		M	1884	H	11 22
	M	1888	H	15 00				mh	9 60
			mh	13 89				M	8 40
			M	12 60				ml	6 60
			ml	10 50				L	5 55

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Firemen (METALS AND METALLIC GOODS) — Con.					Firemen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1886	H	\$10 20	Connecticut, . . .	M	1859	M	\$5 52
			L	8 70		M	1860	M	5 52
	M	1888	H	21 00		M	1861	M	5 52
			m	18 30		M	1862	M	5 52
			mh	13 80		M	1863	M	6 00
			ml	10 80		M	1864	M	9 00
			L	7 92		M	1865	M	9 00
Tennessee, . . .	M	1871	M	15 00		M	1866	M	12 00
	M	1872	M	15 00		M	1867	M	12 00
	M	1873	M	15 00		M	1868	M	12 00
	M	1874	M	10 50		M	1869	M	12 00
	M	1875	M	9 00		M	1870	M	12 00
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1871	M	12 00
	M	1877	M	9 00		M	1872	M	13 50
	M	1878	M	9 00		M	1873	M	12 00
	M	1879	M	5 10		M	1874	M	12 00
	M	1880	M	9 00		M	1875	M	12 00
Virginia, . . .	M	1886	H	8 40		M	1876	M	12 00
			L	6 48		M	1877	M	10 80
West Virginia, . .	M	1873	M	12 72		M	1878	M	7 50
	M	1874	M	12 72		M	1879	M	7 50
	M	1875	M	12 00		M	1880	M	8 40
	M	1876	M	12 00	Delaware, . . .	M	1860	M	7 50
	M	1877	M	12 00		M	1864	M	12 00
	M	1878	M	10 80		M	1870	M	12 00
	M	1879	H	10 80		M	1877	M	10 50
			L	4 50		M	1880	M	12 00
	M	1880	H	10 80	Georgia, . . .	M	1860	M	4 50
			L	5 70		M	1861	M	4 50
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1862	M	4 50
Austria, . . .	M	1885	M	3 05		M	1863	M	9 00
Belgium, . . .	M	1886	M	4 20		M	1864	M	12 00
Bohemia, . . .	M	1885	H	4 03		M	1865	M	3 00
			L	2 00		M	1866	M	6 00
England, . . .	M	1866	M	3 36		M	1867	M	6 60
	M	1874	M	4 80		M	1868	M	6 00
	M	1878	H	10 92		M	1869	M	6 00
			L	7 20		M	1870	M	6 00
	M	1879	M	10 92		M	1871	M	6 00
	M	1880	H	5 76		M	1872	M	6 00
			L	4 56		M	1873	M	6 00
	M	1883	H	10 80		M	1874	M	6 00
			M	7 20		M	1875	M	6 00
			L	4 92		M	1876	H	6 00
Great Britain, . .	M	1886	M	4 80				L	3 66
Scotland, . . .	M	1840	M	3 36		M	1877	H	6 00
	M	1850	M	3 60				L	3 66
	M	1860	M	3 60		M	1878	H	6 00
	M	1861	M	4 80				L	3 66
	M	1877	M	5 76		M	1879	M	4 50
	M	1880	H	6 12		M	1880	H	6 00
			L	5 04				L	3 66
	M	1883	H	5 76	Illinois, . . .	M	1876	M	9 00
			L	4 44		M	1877	M	8 25
Firemen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS).						M	1878	M	7 50
<i>United States.</i>						M	1879	M	7 20
Connecticut, . . .	M	1850	M	5 10		M	1880	M	8 25
	M	1851	M	5 10	Indiana, . . .	M	1860	M	7 00
	M	1852	M	5 10		M	1861	M	7 00
	M	1853	M	5 10		M	1862	M	7 00
	M	1854	M	5 10		M	1863	M	7 00
	M	1855	M	5 10		M	1864	M	7 00
	M	1856	M	5 52		M	1865	M	7 00
	M	1857	M	5 52		M	1866	M	8 00
	M	1858	M	5 52		M	1867	M	8 00
						M	1868	M	8 00
						M	1869	M	9 00
						M	1870	M	9 00
						M	1871	M	9 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Firemen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.					Firemen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Indiana, . . .	M	1872	M	\$9 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1879	II	\$10 50
	M	1873	M	7 00				L	7 98
	M	1874	II	9 00		M	1880	II	10 50
			L	6 00				M	9 48
	M	1875	II	9 00				L	8 22
			L	6 00		M	1885	II	14 00
	M	1876	II	9 00				mh	12 00
			L	5 00				M	10 00
	M	1877	II	9 00				ml	8 22
			L	5 00				L	6 00
	M	1878	II	9 00		M	1886	M	9 00
			L	5 00		M	1891	II	13 00
	M	1879	II	9 00				M	12 00
			L	5 00				L	9 75
	M	1880	II	9 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	II	15 00
			L	6 00				M	11 10
Maine, . . .	M	1871	M	7 50				L	9 00
	M	1872	M	7 50	New Hampshire, .	M	1864	M	6 00
	M	1873	M	7 50		M	1865	M	6 00
	M	1874	M	7 50		M	1866	M	6 00
	M	1875	II	10 50		M	1867	M	6 00
			L	7 50		M	1868	M	6 00
	M	1876	II	9 00		M	1869	M	6 00
			L	6 48		M	1870	M	6 00
	M	1877	II	9 00		M	1871	M	6 60
			L	6 48		M	1872	M	6 60
	M	1878	II	9 00		M	1873	M	6 00
			L	6 48		M	1874	II	8 10
	M	1879	II	9 00				L	6 00
			L	7 50		M	1875	M	8 10
	M	1880	II	10 02		M	1876	M	8 10
			L	7 50		M	1877	M	7 50
Maryland, . .	M	1886	M	10 50		M	1878	M	7 50
Massachusetts, .	M	1885	M	7 50		M	1879	M	7 50
	M	1861	M	6 00		M	1880	M	7 50
	M	1864	M	7 50	New Jersey, . . .	M	1861	M	9 00
	M	1865	M	9 00		M	1862	M	9 00
	M	1866	II	12 00		M	1863	M	9 00
			L	9 72		M	1864	M	9 00
	M	1867	II	15 00		M	1865	M	9 30
			L	10 02		M	1866	M	9 00
	M	1868	II	15 00		M	1867	M	9 00
			L	10 02		M	1868	M	9 00
	M	1869	II	15 00		M	1869	M	9 00
			M	10 50		M	1870	M	7 50
			L	9 00		M	1871	M	7 50
	M	1870	II	15 00		M	1872	M	7 50
			L	10 02		M	1873	M	7 50
	M	1871	II	15 00		M	1874	M	7 50
			M	12 00		M	1875	M	7 50
			L	10 02		M	1876	M	9 00
	M	1872	II	15 00		M	1877	M	9 00
			M	12 00		M	1878	M	9 00
			ml	10 50		M	1879	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1880	M	9 00
	M	1873	II	15 00		M	1882	M	10 50
			M	12 00		M	1883	II	11 00
			L	10 02				M	10 00
	M	1874	II	12 00				L	9 00
			L	10 02		M	1888	M	13 50
	M	1875	II	12 00	New York, . . .	M	1850	M	9 00
			L	10 00		M	1851	M	9 00
	M	1876	II	10 50		M	1852	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1853	M	9 00
	M	1877	II	10 50		M	1854	M	9 00
			M	9 00		M	1855	M	9 00
			L	7 98		M	1856	II	9 00
	M	1878	II	10 50				L	6 00
			L	7 98		M	1857	II	9 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Firemen (PA- PER AND PAPER Goods) — Con.					Firemen (PA- PER AND PAPER Goods) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1857	L	\$6 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1877	H	\$13 50
	M	1858	M	6 00				M	10 50
	M	1859	H	9 00				L	9 00
			L	6 00		M	1878	H	12 00
	M	1860	H	9 00				M	10 50
			L	6 00				ml	9 00
	M	1861	H	9 00				L	7 98
			L	6 00		M	1879	H	10 50
	M	1862	H	9 00				M	9 00
			L	6 00				L	7 02
	M	1863	H	10 50		M	1880	H	12 00
			L	6 78				M	10 50
	M	1864	H	10 50				ml	9 00
			L	7 50				L	7 98
	M	1865	H	10 50		M	1881	H	12 00
			L	9 00				mh	10 50
	M	1866	H	10 50				M	9 00
			L	9 00				L	7 50
	M	1867	H	10 50		M	1882	M	8 88
			L	9 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1883	M	6 00
	M	1868	H	10 50		M	1889	M	6 00
			L	9 00		M	1860	M	6 00
	M	1869	H	10 50		M	1861	M	6 00
			L	9 00		M	1862	M	6 00
	M	1870	H	10 50		M	1863	M	7 00
			L	9 00		M	1864	M	10 00
	M	1871	M	10 50		M	1865	M	11 00
	M	1872	H	12 00		M	1866	H	10 00
			M	10 50				L	6 60
			L	9 00		M	1867	H	10 00
	M	1873	H	12 00				L	6 60
			M	10 50		M	1868	H	10 00
			L	9 00				L	6 60
	M	1874	H	12 00		M	1869	H	10 00
			M	10 50				L	6 60
			L	9 00		M	1870	H	10 00
	M	1875	H	12 00				L	6 60
			M	10 50		M	1871	H	10 00
			L	9 00				L	6 60
	M	1876	H	12 00		M	1872	H	10 00
			M	10 50				L	6 60
			L	9 00		M	1873	M	7 38
	M	1877	H	12 00		M	1874	H	10 00
			L	9 00				M	7 38
	M	1878	H	12 00				L	6 00
			L	9 00		M	1875	H	10 00
	M	1879	H	12 00				M	7 38
			L	9 00				L	6 00
	M	1880	H	12 00		M	1876	H	9 90
			M	10 50				L	6 60
			L	9 00		M	1877	H	8 10
	M	1888	H	14 00				L	6 60
			mh	12 00		M	1878	H	9 90
			M	10 50				L	6 60
			ml	9 00		M	1879	H	9 90
			L	7 50				L	6 00
Ohio, . . .	M	1872	M	10 50		M	1880	H	10 00
	M	1873	H	15 00				L	6 60
			M	10 98		M	1888	H	15 00
			L	9 00				M	10 98
	M	1874	H	15 00				L	7 50
			M	10 50	Virginia, . . .	M	1871	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1872	M	9 00
	M	1875	H	15 00		M	1873	M	9 00
			M	10 50		M	1874	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1875	M	9 00
	M	1876	H	15 00		M	1876	M	9 00
			M	10 50	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1860	M	6 00
			L	9 00		M	1861	M	6 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Firemen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.					Fitters (BOOTS AND SHOES) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1862	M	\$6 00	Indiana, . . .	M	1873	M	\$12 00
	M	1863	M	6 00		M	1874	M	10 50
	M	1864	M	9 00		M	1875	M	10 50
	M	1865	M	9 00		M	1876	M	10 50
	M	1866	M	10 50		M	1877	M	10 50
	M	1867	M	10 50		M	1878	M	10 50
	M	1868	M	9 00		M	1879	M	10 50
	M	1869	M	7 50		M	1880	M	11 40
	M	1870	M	6 75	Kentucky, . . .	M	1886	M	15 00
	M	1871	M	6 75		F		M	6 00
	M	1872	M	6 75	Maine, . . .	F	1852	M	4 50
	M	1873	M	6 75		F	1853	M	4 50
	M	1874	M	6 75		F	1854	M	4 50
	M	1875	M	6 75		F	1855	M	4 50
	M	1876	M	6 75		F	1856	M	4 50
	M	1877	M	6 75		F	1857	M	4 50
	M	1878	M	7 50		F	1858	M	4 50
	M	1879	M	7 50		F	1859	M	4 50
	M	1880	M	7 50		F	1860	M	4 50
						F	1865	M	4 50
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						F	1866	M	9 00
England, . . .	M	1863	M	4 44		F	1867	M	9 00
	M	1880	M	6 00		F	1868	M	12 00
	M	1883	M	6 90		F	1869	M	12 00
Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	M	6 05		M	1870	M	5 40
Scotland, . . .	M	1866	M	4 32		F		M	12 00
	M	1880	M	5 76		M	1871	M	5 10
	M	1883	H	6 00		M	1872	M	5 10
			L	4 80		M	1873	H	10 50
	M	1885	M	5 84				M	7 50
								L	5 10
Fitters (BOOTS AND SHOES).						M	1874	M	5 10
<i>United States.</i>						F		M	10 50
California, . . .	M	1875	M	16 50		M	1875	M	5 40
	M	1876	M	16 50		M	1876	M	5 40
	M	1877	M	16 50		F		M	9 00
	M	1878	M	16 50		M	1877	M	5 70
	M	1879	M	16 50		F		M	9 00
	M	1880	M	16 50		M	1879	M	6 00
	M	1885	M	16 50		F		M	9 00
	M	1886	H	13 50		M	1880	M	6 00
			L	12 00		F		M	7 50
	F		M	9 00	Maryland, . . .	M	1850	H	9 00
	F	1888	H	16 00				L	4 50
			mh	12 50		M	1855	H	9 00
			M	9 00				L	4 50
			ml	5 50		M	1860	H	7 50
			L	3 00				L	4 50
Connecticut, . . .	F	1887	M	6 82		M	1861	H	7 50
Illinois, . . .	M	1875	M	9 00				L	4 50
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1862	H	7 50
	M	1877	M	9 00				L	4 50
	M	1878	M	9 00		M	1863	H	9 00
	M	1879	M	9 00				L	6 00
	M	1880	M	9 00		M	1864	H	9 00
Indiana, . . .	M	1860	M	15 00				L	6 00
	M	1861	M	15 00		M	1865	H	9 00
	M	1862	M	15 00				L	6 00
	M	1863	M	15 00		M	1866	H	10 50
	M	1864	M	15 00				L	7 50
	M	1865	M	15 00		M	1867	H	10 50
	M	1866	M	15 00				L	7 50
	M	1867	M	15 00		M	1868	H	10 50
	M	1868	M	13 50				L	7 50
	M	1869	M	13 50		M	1869	H	10 50
	M	1870	M	13 50				L	7 50
	M	1871	M	13 50		M	1870	H	10 50
	M	1872	M	12 00				L	7 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Fitters (Boots AND SHOES) - Con. <i>United States - Con.</i>					Fitters (Boots AND SHOES) - Con. <i>United States - Con.</i>				
Maryland, . . .	M	1871	H	\$10 50	Massachusetts, . .	M	1885	M	\$12 00
			L	7 50				L	5 77
	M	1872	H	10 50		F		H	12 00
			L	7 50				mh	10 50
	M	1874	H	10 50				M	8 00
			L	8 25				ml	6 00
	M	1875	H	10 50		M	1886	L	4 00
			L	8 25				H	16 92
	M	1876	H	10 50				mh	15 00
			L	8 25				M	13 50
	M	1877	H	10 50				ml	10 50
			L	8 25		F		L	9 00
	M	1878	H	10 50				H	9 00
			L	8 25				L	7 20
	M	1879	H	10 50		M	1891	H	18 00
			L	8 25				mh	16 00
	M	1880	H	10 50				M	13 50
			L	8 25				ml	10 50
	M	1885	H	10 50				L	7 50
			L	8 25		F		H	10 50
	M	1886	H	12 00				L	6 00
			L	8 52	Minnesota, . . .	M	1887	M	5 84
	F		H	6 96	Missouri, . . .	M	1890	M	6 54
			L	4 98	New Jersey, . . .	M	1881	H	14 85
Massachusetts, .	F	1837	M	3 00				M	9 00
	F	1838	M	3 00				L	6 00
	M	1851	M	3 00		F		H	6 48
	M	1852	M	3 00		M	1882	M	9 00
	M	1853	M	3 00				L	6 00
	M	1854	M	3 00		F		H	12 50
	M	1855	M	3 00				M	7 50
	M	1856	M	3 00				L	3 00
	M	1857	M	3 00		M	1883	H	10 00
	M	1858	M	3 00				L	7 00
	M	1859	M	3 00		F		H	10 00
	M	1860	M	3 00				mh	9 00
	M	1861	M	3 00				M	7 00
	M	1862	M	6 00				ml	5 00
	M	1863	M	6 00				L	4 00
	M	1864	M	7 50		M	1884	H	15 00
	M	1865	M	7 50				mh	12 00
	M	1866	M	12 00				M	9 64
	M	1867	M	12 00				ml	7 00
	M	1868	M	12 00				L	4 00
	M	1869	M	16 02		F		H	12 00
	M	1870	H	16 02				mh	10 00
			L	12 00				M	8 00
	M	1871	H	16 02				ml	6 00
			L	12 00				L	4 00
	M	1872	H	16 02		M	1885	H	16 00
			L	12 00				mh	14 00
	M	1873	H	16 02				M	10 00
			L	11 80				L	4 50
	M	1874	H	12 00		F		H	12 00
			L	10 57				mh	10 00
	M	1875	H	12 00				M	8 00
			L	10 57				ml	6 00
	M	1876	H	12 00				L	4 00
			L	10 00		M	1886	H	20 00
	M	1877	M	10 00				mh	16 00
	M	1878	M	10 50				M	12 00
	M	1879	H	10 50				ml	8 00
			L	9 00				L	5 00
	M	1880	M	9 80		F		H	9 96
	M	1883	H	18 00				mh	8 00
			mh	15 00				M	7 00
			M	12 48				ml	6 00
			ml	10 00				L	4 00
			L	7 00		M	1888	M	15 00
	M	1885	H	21 00		F		M	7 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Fitters (Boots AND SHOES) - Con.					Fitters (Boots AND SHOES) - Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1871	M	\$12 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1879	H	\$20 00
	M	1872	M	12 00				M	10 00
	M	1873	M	12 00				L	5 25
	M	1874	M	10 00		F		H	10 00
	M	1875	M	10 00				L	5 00
	M	1876	M	10 00		M	1880	M	6 75
	M	1877	M	9 00		M	1881	M	14 10
	M	1878	M	9 00		F		M	9 42
	M	1879	M	9 00		M	1886	H	9 96
	M	1880	M	9 00				L	6 30
	F	1885	H	14 00		F		M	3 00
			M	9 00		M	1888	H	18 00
			L	4 00				mh	15 00
	M	1886	H	12 00				M	12 00
			L	9 00				mI	9 00
	M	1888	H	18 00				L	6 00
			mh	15 00	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	H	10 62
			M	11 00				L	6 30
			mI	8 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			L	5 00	England, . . .	F	1860	H	3 60
	F		H	12 00				L	1 68
			mh	10 00		F	1866	H	2 64
			M	7 00				L	0 96
			mI	5 00		F	1868	M	2 88
			L	3 00		F	1871	M	2 88
Ohio, . . .	M	1866	M	6 00		F	1883	M	3 60
	M	1867	M	6 00				M	3 00
	M	1868	M	6 00					
	M	1869	M	6 00					
	M	1870	M	6 00	Flangers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY).				
	M	1871	M	6 00	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1872	M	6 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1875	M	16 80
	M	1873	M	6 00		M	1876	M	14 40
	M	1874	M	6 00		M	1877	M	12 96
	M	1875	M	6 00		M	1878	M	12 96
	M	1876	H	10 50		M	1879	M	12 96
			L	6 00		M	1880	M	15 00
	M	1877	H	9 00		M	1875	M	16 80
			L	6 00	Indiana, . . .	M	1876	M	14 40
	M	1878	H	9 00		M	1877	M	12 96
			L	6 00		M	1878	M	12 96
	M	1879	H	7 00		M	1879	M	12 96
			L	6 00		M	1880	M	15 00
	M	1880	H	9 00		M	1860	M	10 50
			L	6 00	Maine, . . .	M	1866	M	18 00
	M	1881	M	6 00		M	1870	M	18 00
	M	1882	M	7 56		M	1877	M	18 00
	M	1885	M	6 00		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1886	M	13 50		M	1880	M	18 00
	F		H	7 98		M	1885	M	16 50
			L	5 10	Massachusetts, . .	M	1891	M	10 00
	M	1887	H	24 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1864	M	15 60
			mh	18 00	New Hampshire, . .	M	1865	M	15 30
			M	10 50		M	1866	M	15 00
			mI	6 24		M	1867	M	15 00
			L	4 50		M	1868	M	16 98
	F		H	9 00		M	1869	M	16 98
			mh	7 50		M	1870	M	18 00
			M	6 00		M	1871	M	18 00
			mI	4 50		M	1872	M	18 00
			L	3 00		M	1873	M	19 50
Pennsylvania, . .	F	1871	H	12 00		M	1874	M	19 50
			L	7 00		M	1875	M	18 00
	M	1872	M	8 00		M	1876	M	13 50
	M	1873	M	9 00		M	1877	M	13 50
	M	1874	M	8 10		M	1878	M	13 50
	M	1875	M	7 20		M	1879	M	13 50
	M	1876	M	6 30					
	M	1877	M	5 40					
	M	1878	M	5 85					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Flangers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY) — Con.					Flangers (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New Hampshire, . . .	M	1880	M	\$16 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1866	M	\$16 50
New Jersey, . . .	M	1885	M	21 00		M	1867	M	16 50
New York, . . .	M	1851	M	7 50		M	1868	M	16 50
	M	1852	M	7 50		M	1869	M	16 50
	M	1853	M	7 50		M	1870	M	16 50
	M	1854	M	8 25		M	1871	M	18 00
	M	1855	M	8 25		M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1856	M	8 25		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1857	M	8 25		M	1874	H	17 00
	M	1858	M	9 00				L	15 00
	M	1859	M	9 00		M	1875	H	16 98
	M	1860	M	9 00				L	15 00
	M	1861	M	10 50		M	1876	H	18 48
	M	1862	M	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1863	M	13 50				ml	12 00
	M	1864	M	15 00				L	10 50
	M	1865	M	15 00		M	1877	H	17 50
	M	1866	H	15 00				M	15 00
			L	12 00				L	10 80
	M	1867	H	16 50		M	1878	H	16 50
			L	12 00				mh	14 20
	M	1868	H	16 50				M	13 20
			L	13 50				ml	12 00
	M	1869	H	15 00				L	9 00
			L	13 50		M	1879	H	18 00
	M	1870	M	14 40				M	15 00
	M	1871	H	21 00				L	11 10
			M	15 00		M	1880	H	18 00
			L	13 50				L	14 00
	M	1872	H	21 00		M	1881	M	13 86
			M	15 00		M	1882	M	13 86
			L	13 50		M	1883	M	13 80
	M	1873	H	21 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			M	16 80	England, . . .	M	1878	M	8 00
			L	13 50		M	1879	M	8 00
	M	1874	H	21 00		M	1883	M	7 20
			M	16 80	Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	M	7 30
			L	13 50					
	M	1875	H	21 00	Flatteners				
			mh	16 80	(GLASS).				
			M	15 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	13 50	Illinois, . . .	M	1880	M	23 40
			ml	9 00		M	1886	M	37 50
	M	1876	H	21 00	Indiana, . . .	M	1880	M	20 76
			mh	16 20		M	1880	M	16 14
			M	15 00		M	1885	M	30 91
			ml	13 50	Massachusetts, . . .	M	1872	M	18 22
			L	9 00		M	1875	H	19 68
	M	1877	H	18 00				L	11 53
			mh	16 20		M	1878	H	20 00
			M	15 00				L	11 50
			ml	12 00		M	1881	H	20 00
			L	9 00				L	13 03
	M	1878	H	18 00		M	1883	H	36 00
			M	15 00				L	15 00
			ml	12 00		M	1885	M	20 76
			L	9 00		M	1886	M	16 10
	M	1879	H	18 00		M	1880	M	18 00
			M	15 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1863	M	23 04
			ml	12 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1864	M	23 76
			L	9 00		M	1865	M	28 80
	M	1880	H	18 00		M	1866	M	27 66
			mh	16 80		M	1867	M	27 66
			M	15 60		M	1868	M	27 66
			ml	12 00		M	1869	M	27 66
			L	9 00		M	1870	M	23 04
Ohio, . . .	M	1887	M	16 50		M	1871	M	23 04
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1864	M	16 50					
	M	1865	M	16 50					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Flatteners (GLASS) — Con.					Flatteners (GLASS) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
New Jersey, . . .	M	1872	M	\$23 04	Ohio, . . .	M	1877	H	\$30 00
	M	1873	M	23 04				L	18 00
	M	1874	M	19 56		M	1878	H	28 02
	M	1875	M	19 56				M	23 40
	M	1876	M	23 04				ml	21 00
	M	1877	M	20 76				L	18 00
	M	1878	M	18 42		M	1879	H	25 38
	M	1879	M	18 42				L	20 00
	M	1880	H	22 80		M	1880	H	32 88
			mh	21 00				M	24 00
			M	18 42				ml	22 00
			L	16 20				L	15 00
	M	1883	H	30 00		M	1882	M	36 00
			mh	25 38		M	1883	M	27 00
			M	20 76		M	1886	H	37 86
			ml	18 46				M	33 00
			L	11 54				L	27 00
	M	1884	H	30 00		M	1887	H	42 00
			mh	26 00				mh	36 00
			M	21 92				M	30 00
			ml	19 61				ml	24 00
			L	13 84		M	1888	L	19 98
	M	1885	H	28 00				H	40 92
			mh	26 50				mh	36 00
			M	25 38				M	30 00
			L	22 50				ml	27 72
	M	1886	H	28 80				L	24 00
			M	24 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1866	M	55 86
			ml	22 12		M	1867	M	45 30
			L	20 80		M	1868	M	50 16
	M	1888	H	36 00		M	1869	M	44 46
			mh	33 00		M	1870	M	28 74
			M	30 00		M	1871	M	34 80
			ml	27 00		M	1872	M	32 82
			L	24 00		M	1873	M	39 00
New York, . . .	M	1866	M	36 00		M	1874	M	29 82
	M	1867	H	36 00		M	1875	H	27 24
			L	28 80				L	11 52
	M	1868	M	28 80		M	1876	M	27 84
	M	1869	M	28 80		M	1877	H	34 80
	M	1870	M	28 80				M	30 00
	M	1871	M	28 80				L	24 48
	M	1872	M	28 80		M	1878	H	33 43
	M	1873	M	28 80				L	23 76
	M	1874	M	26 52		M	1879	H	33 00
	M	1875	M	26 52				mh	25 14
	M	1876	H	26 52				M	18 00
			L	23 04				L	6 00
	M	1877	H	23 04		M	1880	H	41 70
			L	20 76				mh	34 50
	M	1878	H	20 76				ml	23 10
			L	18 42				L	16 20
	M	1879	M	18 42		M	1881	M	28 20
	M	1880	H	29 76		M	1882	H	33 42
			L	21 00				L	26 28
	M	1888	H	48 00		M	1883	M	37 32
			mh	36 00		M	1884	M	24 88
			M	25 00		M	1886	M	27 30
			L	5 76		M	1888	H	45 60
Ohio, . . .	M	1860	M	20 00				mh	40 80
	M	1870	H	44 40				ml	30 84
			M	27 00				L	27 60
			ml	18 00					
			L	15 00					
	M	1871	M	44 40					
	M	1872	M	45 00					
	M	1873	M	30 60					
	M	1874	M	27 90					
	M	1875	M	32 10					
	M	1876	M	32 40					
					<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
					Belgium, . . .	M	1872	M	9 23
						M	1873	M	9 23
						M	1874	M	9 23
						M	1878	M	6 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Flatteners (GLASS) — Con.					Folders (Book) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.				
Belgium, M	1882	M	\$6 46	Germany, M	1885	M	\$2 04		
	M	1884	H	7 79	Great Britain, . . M	1883	M	1 46	
			L	5 50		F	M	2 92	
	M	1885	H	7 79	Ireland, F	1855	M	2 52	
			L	5 50		F	1856	M	2 52
France, M	1868	M	6 24			F	1857	H	2 52
	M	1882	H	6 24			L	1 44	
			L	4 01		F	1858	H	2 52
Germany, M	1882	H	8 24				L	1 44	
		L	4 94			F	1860	M	2 16
Italy, M	1882	M	6 96			F	1883	M	2 88
						M	1878	M	2 50
Folders (Book).						F	M	2 50	
<i>United States.</i>						F	1880	M	2 40
California, . . . F	1885	H	10 00			F	1883	M	2 40
		L	5 00			M	1884	M	2 70
	F	1886	H	10 00		F	1885	M	2 43
		L	5 00		Folders (CLOTH).				
	F	1888	H	10 00	<i>United States.</i>				
		L	5 00		California, . . . M	1890	M	12 00	
Kansas, F	1889	M	3 00		Connecticut, . . . M	1854	M	5 00	
Maine, F	1888	M	4 52			M	1855	M	5 00
Massachusetts, . M	1837	H	5 50			M	1856	M	5 00
		L	3 25			M	1857	M	5 14
	M	1838	H	5 50		M	1858	M	5 14
		L	3 25			M	1859	M	5 14
	F	1840	M	4 00		M	1860	M	6 50
	F	1860	M	5 00		M	1861	M	6 50
F	1883	H	12 00			M	1862	M	6 50
		mh	9 00			M	1863	M	7 00
		M	7 00			M	1864	M	7 00
		ml	5 00			M	1865	M	8 00
		L	3 00			M	1866	H	9 00
	F	1885	H	9 00			L	7 50	
		mh	8 00			M	1867	M	9 00
		M	6 00			M	1868	M	9 00
		ml	5 00			M	1869	M	8 00
		L	3 00			M	1870	M	8 00
	M	1891	M	7 00		M	1871	M	8 00
F		H	12 00			M	1872	M	9 00
		mh	9 00			M	1873	M	9 00
		M	7 50			M	1874	H	12 00
		ml	5 25				M	9 00	
		L	3 00				L	7 50	
Minnesota, . . . M	1887	M	4 72			M	1875	M	9 00
Missouri, F	1887	M	6 00			M	1876	M	8 50
New Jersey, . . . F	1883	H	6 00			M	1877	M	9 00
		L	3 00			M	1878	M	9 00
New York, . . . F	1885	H	7 50			M	1879	M	8 50
		L	4 00			M	1880	M	9 00
	M	1887	M	9 96		M	1886	M	7 98
F		M	6 00			M	1876	M	5 40
M	1888	H	6 00		Georgia, M	1876	M	5 40	
		M	4 00			M	1877	M	5 40
		L	3 00			M	1878	M	5 40
	F	H	9 00			M	1879	M	5 40
		mh	7 00			M	1880	M	5 40
		M	6 00			M	1886	M	4 50
		ml	5 00		Indiana, M	1866	M	5 40	
		L	3 00			M	1867	M	5 40
Ohio, F	1878	M	5 00			M	1868	M	5 40
Pennsylvania, . . F	1873	M	3 00			M	1869	M	5 40
						M	1870	M	5 40
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1871	M	5 10
Belgium, M	1885	M	4 63			M	1872	M	5 10
England, M	1858	M	2 40			M	1873	M	5 10
France, M	1885	M	2 03			M	1874	M	5 10
						M	1875	M	5 10

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Folders (CLOTH) — Con.					Folders (CLOTH) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Indiana, . . .	M	1876	M	\$5 10	Massachusetts, .	M	1891	ml	\$7 50
	M	1877	M	4 50				L	5 10
	M	1878	M	4 50		F		H	7 50
	M	1879	M	4 50				M	6 50
	M	1880	M	4 50				L	5 10
Maine, . . .	M	1866	M	9 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1876	M	4 50
	M	1867	M	9 00		M	1877	M	4 50
	M	1868	M	9 00		M	1878	M	4 00
	M	1869	M	10 50		M	1879	M	4 50
	M	1870	M	10 50		M	1880	M	4 50
	M	1871	M	11 52	New Hampshire, .	M	1850	M	3 36
	M	1872	M	11 52		M	1851	M	3 36
	M	1873	M	11 52		M	1852	M	3 36
	M	1874	M	8 58		M	1853	M	3 36
	M	1875	H	8 58		M	1854	M	3 36
			L	3 60		M	1855	M	3 36
	M	1876	H	9 48		M	1856	M	3 36
			L	3 30		M	1857	M	6 00
	M	1877	H	9 48		M	1858	M	6 00
			L	3 30		M	1859	M	6 00
	M	1878	H	9 36		M	1860	M	6 00
			L	3 00		M	1861	M	6 00
	M	1879	H	9 84		M	1862	M	6 00
			L	3 60		M	1863	M	6 00
	M	1880	H	8 88		M	1864	M	7 02
			L	4 20		M	1865	M	7 50
	M	1886	H	9 48		M	1866	M	7 98
			L	6 60		M	1867	M	8 52
	M	1887	M	7 98		M	1868	M	8 52
Maryland, . . .	M	1868	M	3 60		M	1869	M	8 52
	M	1870	M	3 60		M	1870	M	8 52
	M	1871	M	4 14		M	1871	M	8 52
	M	1872	M	4 14		M	1872	M	8 52
	M	1873	M	3 60		M	1873	M	8 52
	M	1874	M	3 60		M	1874	M	8 52
	M	1875	M	3 30		M	1875	M	8 52
	M	1876	M	3 00		M	1876	M	7 80
	M	1877	M	3 00		M	1877	M	7 50
	M	1878	M	3 00		M	1878	M	7 20
	M	1880	M	3 00		M	1879	M	7 20
	M	1886	M	6 00		M	1880	M	7 20
Massachusetts, .	M	1873	M	9 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1881	M	12 00
	M	1874	M	15 00		M	1882	H	12 00
	M	1875	M	15 00				L	11 00
	M	1876	M	15 00		F		M	5 25
	M	1877	M	14 70		M	1883	H	12 00
	M	1878	M	12 00				M	10 00
	M	1879	H	15 00				L	8 00
			L	11 40		F		H	6 00
	M	1880	M	10 80				L	5 00
	F	1883	H	7 80		M	1886	H	12 00
			M	6 75				L	9 60
			L	4 50		F		M	4 80
	M	1885	H	12 00		F	1888	M	4 80
			mh	10 20	New York, . . .	M	1850	M	3 00
			ml	5 40		M	1852	M	3 00
			L	4 00		F	1853	M	3 00
	F		H	9 04		M	1854	M	3 24
			mh	7 50		M	1859	M	3 00
			M	6 50		M	1860	M	3 00
			ml	5 10		M	1861	M	3 00
			L	3 78		M	1862	M	3 00
	M	1886	H	9 60		M	1863	M	3 00
			M	6 60		M	1864	H	7 50
			L	4 92				L	3 24
	F		M	5 40		M	1865	M	3 48
	M	1891	H	15 00		M	1866	H	7 50
			mh	12 00				L	3 75
			M	10 00		M	1867	M	4 98
						M	1868	H	7 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Folders (CLOTH) — Con.					Folders (CLOTH) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1868	L	\$4 98	United States (not specified), . . .	M	1877	M	\$7 50
	M	1869	M	4 98	Vermont, . . .	M	1886	H	6 60
	M	1870	H	9 00				L	4 50
			M	6 00	Virginia, . . .	M	1886	M	6 00
			L	4 98	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1875	M	7 50
	M	1871	H	9 00		M	1876	M	7 50
			L	4 98		M	1877	M	7 50
	M	1872	H	9 00		M	1878	M	7 50
			M	6 00		M	1879	M	7 50
			L	4 98		M	1880	M	7 50
	M	1873	H	9 00		M	1888	M	11 28
			L	4 98					
	M	1874	H	7 86	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			L	4 80	England, . . .	M	1877	M	6 30
	M	1875	H	7 50		M	1878	M	6 00
			L	4 80		M	1886	H	4 58
	M	1876	H	7 50				mh	3 50
			M	6 00				M	2 82
			L	4 50				ml	1 64
	M	1877	H	6 72				L	0 96
			L	3 96		F		H	4 04
	M	1878	H	6 72				L	2 40
			L	3 96	Germany, . . .	M	1886	M	2 52
	M	1879	H	6 00					
			L	3 60	Folders (PAPER).				
	M	1880	H	6 72	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	4 20	Connecticut, . . .	F	1850	M	3 00
	M	1884	M	4 50		F	1851	M	3 00
	M	1885	M	4 50		F	1852	M	3 00
	M	1886	H	9 00		F	1853	M	3 00
			M	7 50		F	1854	M	3 00
			L	4 20		F	1855	M	3 48
	F		M	4 98		F	1856	M	3 48
	M	1887	M	4 20		F	1857	M	3 48
	M	1888	H	15 00		F	1858	M	3 48
			mh	12 00		F	1859	M	3 48
			M	9 96		F	1860	M	4 02
			ml	7 50		F	1861	M	4 02
			L	4 20		F	1862	M	4 02
North Carolina, . .	M	1886	M	6 00		F	1863	M	4 02
	M	1887	H	7 50		F	1864	M	5 40
			M	6 00		F	1865	M	4 98
			L	4 80		F	1866	M	6 00
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1860	M	9 00		F	1867	M	6 48
	M	1861	M	9 00		F	1868	M	6 48
	M	1862	M	9 00		F	1869	M	6 48
	M	1863	M	9 00		F	1870	M	6 48
	M	1864	M	9 00		F	1871	M	6 48
	M	1865	M	9 00		F	1872	M	6 48
	M	1866	M	9 00		F	1873	M	7 20
	M	1867	M	9 00		F	1874	M	6 48
	M	1868	M	9 00		F	1875	M	6 48
	M	1869	M	9 00		F	1876	M	6 48
	M	1870	M	9 00		F	1877	M	6 48
	M	1871	M	9 00		F	1878	M	6 00
	M	1872	M	9 00		F	1879	M	6 00
	M	1873	M	9 00		F	1880	M	6 00
	M	1874	M	9 00		M	1860	M	3 00
	M	1875	M	9 00	Georgia, . . .	M	1862	M	3 00
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1863	M	9 00
	M	1877	H	12 00		M	1866	M	3 00
			M	9 00		M	1867	M	3 60
			L	4 98		M	1868	M	4 80
	M	1878	H	9 00		M	1869	M	4 80
			M	7 50		M	1870	M	4 80
			L	3 00		M	1871	M	4 80
	M	1879	M	9 00		M	1872	M	4 80
	M	1880	M	9 00		M	1873	M	4 80
Rhode Island, . . .	M	1888	M	10 50					
	F	1889	M	5 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Folders (PAPER) — Con.					Folders (PAPER) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Georgia, . . .	M	1874	M	\$4 80	New York, . . .	M	1850	M	\$3 75
	M	1875	M	4 80		M	1851	M	3 75
	M	1876	M	4 80		M	1852	M	3 75
	M	1877	M	4 80		M	1853	M	3 75
	M	1878	M	4 50		M	1854	M	3 75
	M	1879	M	4 50		M	1855	M	3 75
	M	1880	M	6 00		M	1856	M	3 75
Illinois, . . .	F	1876	M	4 80		M	1857	M	3 75
	F	1877	M	4 80		M	1858	M	3 30
	F	1878	M	3 60		M	1859	M	3 75
	F	1879	M	3 60		M	1860	H	4 50
	F	1880	M	4 98				L	3 00
Indiana, . . .	F	1874	M	7 00		M	1861	H	4 50
	F	1875	M	7 00				L	3 00
	F	1876	M	6 50		M	1862	M	4 50
	F	1877	M	6 50		M	1863	M	4 50
	F	1878	M	6 00		M	1864	H	6 00
	F	1879	M	6 00				L	4 20
	F	1880	M	6 00		M	1865	H	6 00
Massachusetts,	F	1861	M	3 00				L	4 20
	F	1866	H	7 50		M	1866	M	6 00
			L	4 50		M	1867	H	6 00
	F	1867	H	7 50				L	4 50
			L	4 50		M	1868	H	6 00
	F	1868	H	7 80				L	4 50
			L	4 50		M	1869	H	6 00
	M	1869	M	5 40				L	4 50
	F		H	8 10		M	1870	H	6 00
			L	4 50				L	4 50
	F	1870	H	7 50		M	1871	M	6 00
			L	4 50		M	1872	M	6 00
	M	1871	M	7 50		M	1873	M	6 00
	F		H	9 00		M	1874	M	6 00
			L	4 50		M	1875	M	6 00
	M	1872	M	7 50		M	1876	M	6 00
	F		H	9 60		M	1877	M	6 00
			L	4 50		M	1878	M	6 00
	M	1873	M	7 50		M	1879	M	6 00
	F		H	10 50		M	1880	M	6 00
			L	4 50		M	1888	H	5 00
	M	1874	M	7 50				L	3 00
	F		H	8 10		F		M	7 00
			L	4 50	Ohio, . . .	M	1876	M	8 40
	M	1875	M	7 50		M	1877	M	8 40
	F		H	7 50		M	1878	M	8 40
			L	4 50		M	1879	M	8 40
	M	1876	H	7 00		M	1880	M	8 40
			L	5 40	Pennsylvania, .	M	1866	M	3 60
	F		H	10 20		M	1867	M	3 60
			L	4 50		M	1868	M	3 60
	M	1877	M	6 00		M	1869	M	3 60
	F		H	9 60		M	1870	M	4 20
			L	4 50		M	1871	M	4 20
	M	1878	M	5 40		M	1872	M	4 20
	F		M	8 10		M	1873	M	4 20
	M	1879	M	5 40		M	1874	M	3 60
	F		M	8 70		M	1875	M	3 60
	M	1880	H	7 50		M	1876	M	3 60
			L	6 00		M	1877	M	3 60
	F		M	9 00		M	1878	M	4 20
	M	1885	H	8 10		M	1879	M	4 20
			L	6 60		M	1880	M	4 20
	F		H	9 00	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1860	M	4 50
			L	5 40		M	1861	M	4 50
	M	1891	M	10 00		M	1862	M	4 50
	F		H	11 00		M	1863	M	4 50
			M	9 00		M	1864	M	6 00
			L	6 00		M	1865	M	6 00
Michigan, . . .	M	1884	M	3 00		M	1866	M	6 00
New Jersey, . .	F	1888	M	4 50		M	1867	M	6 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Folders (PAPER) — Con.					Foremen (AGRI- CULTURAL IMPLI- MENTS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1868	M	\$4 50	Massachusetts, . .	M	1874	H	\$28 85
	M	1869	M	3 75				L	19 02
	M	1870	M	3 75		M	1875	H	23 85
	M	1871	M	3 75				L	18 00
	M	1872	M	3 75		M	1876	H	28 85
	M	1873	M	3 75				L	16 50
	M	1874	M	3 75		M	1877	H	28 85
	M	1875	M	3 75				L	16 50
	M	1876	M	3 75		M	1878	H	28 85
	M	1877	M	3 75				L	16 50
	M	1878	M	4 50		M	1879	H	28 85
	M	1879	M	4 50				L	15 90
	M	1880	M	4 50		M	1880	H	28 85
	M	1888	M	4 80				L	15 90
Foremen (AGRI- CULTURAL IMPLI- MENTS).						M	1883	H	31 25
<i>United States.</i>								L	24 00
Illinois, . . .	M	1876	M	21 60		M	1891	H	21 00
	M	1877	M	21 60				L	18 00
	M	1878	M	21 60				L	18 00
	M	1879	M	21 60		M	1884	H	19 50
	M	1880	M	21 60				mh	18 00
	M	1886	H	30 00				M	15 00
			mh	27 00				L	12 00
			M	21 00		M	1891	H	23 00
			ml	18 00				mh	19 20
			L	15 00				M	18 00
Indiana, . . .	M	1880	M	24 92				ml	15 00
	M	1886	H	18 00				L	12 00
			mh	15 00		M	1888	H	21 00
			ml	12 00				mh	16 50
			L	9 90				M	10 50
Kentucky, . . .	M	1866	M	18 46				L	4 50
	M	1867	M	23 08		M	1886	M	15 00
	M	1868	M	23 08		M	1866	M	15 00
	M	1869	M	23 08		M	1867	M	15 00
	M	1870	M	23 08		M	1868	M	15 00
	M	1871	M	23 08		M	1869	M	18 00
	M	1872	M	23 08		M	1870	M	18 00
	M	1873	M	34 62				L	15 00
	M	1874	M	38 46		M	1872	H	18 00
	M	1875	M	38 46				L	15 00
	M	1876	M	38 46		M	1873	H	18 00
	M	1877	M	38 46				L	15 00
	M	1878	M	38 46		M	1874	H	18 00
	M	1879	M	38 46				L	15 00
	M	1880	M	38 46		M	1875	H	21 00
	M	1886	M	18 00				M	17 31
Maine, . . .	M	1886	H	16 50				L	6 92
			L	13 50		M	1876	H	21 00
Massachusetts,	M	1840	M	10 50				M	17 31
	M	1850	M	15 00		M	1877	H	21 00
	M	1864	M	13 50				L	7 62
	M	1865	M	15 00		M	1878	H	21 00
	M	1866	M	18 00				M	17 31
	M	1867	M	18 00				L	7 62
	M	1868	M	18 00		M	1879	H	30 00
	M	1869	M	18 00				mh	21 00
	M	1870	H	23 03				M	18 01
			L	18 00				m	12 50
	M	1871	H	23 08				L	8 31
			L	18 00		M	1880	H	30 00
	M	1872	H	23 08				mh	25 00
			L	18 00				M	19 09
	M	1873	H	28 85				ml	13 50
			L	19 02				L	8 31

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (AGRI- CULTURAL IMPLE- MENTS) — Con.					Foremen (ARTI- SANS' TOOLS) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1882	M	\$17 70	Massachusetts, .	M	1878	M	\$23 08
	M	1883	II	30 00		M	1879	M	23 08
			M	24 00		M	1880	M	23 08
			ml	21 15		M	1885	II	24 00
			L	18 00				M	18 00
	M	1884	II	25 00				L	12 00
			mh	20 00		M	1891	M	18 00
			M	18 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1891	M	15 00
			L	12 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1879	M	20 00
	M	1886	II	40 00	New Hampshire, .	M	1854	II	11 54
			mh	30 00				L	9 75
			M	25 00		M	1855	M	12 00
			ml	19 00		M	1856	M	12 00
			L	12 00		M	1857	M	12 00
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1873	M	18 00		M	1858	M	12 00
	M	1876	II	19 50		M	1859	M	12 00
			L	11 54		M	1860	M	12 00
	M	1878	II	16 50		M	1861	M	12 00
			L	13 50		M	1862	M	12 00
	M	1886	M	24 00		M	1863	M	12 00
	M	1888	II	21 00		M	1864	M	15 00
			L	10 50		M	1865	M	15 00
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	18 66		M	1866	M	18 00
						M	1867	M	13 50
Foremen (ARTI- SANS' TOOLS).						M	1868	M	13 50
<i>United States.</i>						M	1869	M	13 50
Connecticut, . .	M	1850	M	13 85		M	1870	M	13 50
	M	1851	M	13 85		M	1871	M	13 50
	M	1852	M	13 85		M	1872	M	13 50
	M	1853	M	13 85		M	1873	M	13 50
	M	1854	M	13 85		M	1874	M	13 50
	M	1855	M	13 85		M	1875	II	21 00
	M	1856	M	13 85				L	13 50
	M	1857	M	13 85		M	1876	M	13 50
	M	1858	M	13 85		M	1877	M	13 50
	M	1859	M	13 85		M	1878	M	13 50
	M	1860	M	13 85		M	1879	M	13 50
	M	1861	M	13 85		M	1880	M	13 50
	M	1862	M	17 31	New York, . . .	M	1888	M	21 00
	M	1863	M	17 31	Ohio,	M	1879	M	18 35
	M	1864	M	17 31		M	1880	II	25 00
	M	1865	M	17 31				M	20 00
	M	1866	M	17 31				ml	17 90
	M	1867	M	17 31				L	14 50
	M	1868	M	17 31		M	1882	M	21 00
	M	1869	M	17 31		M	1884	II	25 00
	M	1870	M	17 31				mh	20 00
	M	1871	M	17 31				M	18 00
	M	1872	M	17 31				ml	15 00
	M	1873	M	17 31				L	10 00
	M	1874	M	17 31	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1877	M	30 00
	M	1875	M	17 31		M	1879	M	12 00
	M	1876	M	17 31					
	M	1877	M	17 31	Foremen (BOOTS AND SHOES).				
	M	1878	M	17 31	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1879	M	17 31	California, . . .	M	1875	M	10 50
	M	1880	M	17 31		M	1876	M	10 50
	M	1869	M	38 46		M	1877	M	10 50
Massachusetts, .	M	1870	M	38 46		M	1878	M	10 50
	M	1871	M	38 46		M	1879	M	10 50
	M	1872	M	38 46		M	1880	M	10 50
	M	1873	M	38 46		M	1885	M	10 50
	M	1874	M	38 46		M	1886	M	30 00
	M	1875	M	38 46	Illinois,	M	1875	M	23 08
	M	1876	II	38 46		M	1876	M	23 08
			L	15 00		M	1877	M	23 08
	M	1877	M	38 46		M	1878	M	23 08

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (Boots AND SHOES)—Con. <i>United States—Con.</i>					Foremen (BRICK, TILES, AND SEW- ER PIPE)—Con. <i>United States—Con.</i>				
Ohio, M	1886	ml	\$18 00		Massachusetts, . . M	1891	M	\$18 67	
		L	10 00				L	16 50	
Pennsylvania, . . M	1872	L	18 00				L	13 50	
		L	12 46		Michigan, M	1884	L	16 50	
	M	1873	L	20 77			L	7 50	
		L	13 85		Missouri, M	1865	M	29 00	
	M	1874	L	18 69			M	21 00	
		L	12 46			M	1867	M	21 00
	M	1875	L	16 62			M	1869	M
		L	11 08			M	1870	M	21 00
	M	1876	L	14 54			M	1871	M
		L	9 69			M	1872	M	21 00
	M	1877	L	12 46			M	1873	M
		L	8 31			M	1874	M	21 00
	M	1878	L	13 48			M	1875	M
		L	9 00			M	1876	M	17 50
	M	1879	L	15 63			M	1877	M
		L	10 38			M	1878	M	19 26
	M	1880	L	15 68			M	1879	M
		L	10 38			M	1880	M	19 26
Wisconsin, . . . M	1885	M	18 18		New Hampshire, . . M	1886	M	34 14	
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					New York, M	1888	L	24 00	
England, M	1868	M	8 40				L	18 60	
	M	1871	M	8 40			L	17 40	
	M	1883	L	14 40			L	15 00	
		L	13 20		Ohio, M	1861	M	12 00	
		L	10 80			M	1862	M	12 00
		L	8 40			M	1863	M	12 00
		L	6 72			M	1864	M	12 00
Foremen (BRICK, TILES, AND SEW- ER PIPE). <i>United States.</i>						M	1865	M	13 50
Delaware, M	1886	M	19 98			M	1866	M	13 50
Indiana, M	1863	M	18 00			M	1867	M	13 50
	M	1864	M	18 00		M	1868	M	13 50
	M	1865	M	19 50		M	1869	M	13 50
	M	1866	M	21 00		M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1867	M	21 00		M	1871	M	19 15
	M	1868	M	19 50		M	1872	M	19 15
	M	1869	M	19 50		M	1873	L	19 15
	M	1870	M	19 50			L	12 00	
	M	1871	M	18 00		M	1874	L	19 15
	M	1872	M	18 00			L	12 00	
	M	1873	M	16 50		M	1875	L	17 31
	M	1874	M	18 00			L	12 00	
	M	1875	M	15 00		M	1876	L	16 15
	M	1876	M	13 50			L	12 00	
	M	1877	M	13 50		M	1877	L	15 00
	M	1878	M	11 40			L	12 00	
	M	1879	M	11 40		M	1878	L	15 00
	M	1880	M	12 00			L	12 00	
	M	1881	M	13 50		M	1879	L	15 38
	M	1885	L	18 00			L	13 50	
		L	10 38			M	1880	L	30 00
Iowa, M	1875	M	11 54				L	19 00	
	M	1876	M	11 54			L	14 00	
	M	1877	M	11 54		M	1881	L	9 00
	M	1878	M	11 54			L	14 40	
	M	1879	M	9 24		M	1882	L	17 34
	M	1880	M	11 54			L	15 00	
	M	1885	L	36 00			L	13 32	
		L	18 00				L	11 76	
		L	12 69			M	1884	L	9 00
		L	7 89				L	21 00	
Massachusetts, . . M	1891	L	25 00				L	18 00	
		L	21 00				L	14 00	
		L					L	10 50	
		L					L	7 00	
		L					L	20 00	
		L					L	18 00	
		L					L	15 00	
		L					L	12 00	

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (BRICK, TILES, AND SEW- ER PIPE) — Con.					Foremen (BUILD- ING) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1886	L	\$8 10	Indiana,	M	1879	M	\$16 50
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1860	M	11 52				L	9 23
	M	1861	M	13 50		M	1880	H	21 00
	M	1862	M	13 50				L	9 23
	M	1863	M	17 22	Iowa,	M	1869	M	13 46
	M	1864	M	18 00		M	1870	M	13 40
	M	1865	M	18 00		M	1871	M	13 46
	M	1866	M	19 20		M	1872	M	13 46
	M	1867	M	19 50		M	1873	M	18 00
	M	1868	M	23 04		M	1874	M	18 00
	M	1869	M	23 04		M	1875	M	18 00
	M	1870	M	23 04		M	1876	M	18 00
	M	1871	M	23 04		M	1877	M	18 00
	M	1872	M	23 04		M	1878	M	18 00
	M	1873	M	23 04		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1874	M	23 04		M	1880	M	18 00
	M	1875	M	23 04		M	1885	H	25 50
	M	1876	H	23 04				L	17 25
			L	12 00	Kansas,	M	1864	M	17 31
	M	1877	M	23 04		M	1865	M	17 31
	M	1878	M	23 04		M	1866	M	17 31
	M	1879	H	23 04		M	1867	M	17 31
			L	13 50		M	1868	M	17 31
Wisconsin,	M	1880	M	23 04		M	1869	M	17 31
	M	1888	M	14 70		M	1870	M	17 31
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1871	M	17 31
Germany,	M	1885	M	5 63		M	1872	M	17 31
						M	1873	M	17 31
Foremen (BUILD- ING).						M	1874	M	17 31
<i>United States.</i>						M	1875	M	17 31
California,	M	1885	M	36 00		M	1876	M	17 31
Indiana,	M	1868	M	18 00		M	1877	M	17 31
	M	1871	H	18 46		M	1878	M	17 31
			L	8 31		M	1879	M	17 31
	M	1872	H	24 00		M	1880	M	17 31
			mh	21 00	Kentucky,	M	1886	M	30 00
			M	18 00		M	1890	M	33 00
			L	9 23		M	1882	M	9 23
	M	1873	H	24 00		M	1883	M	10 38
			mh	21 00		M	1884	M	11 54
			M	18 00		M	1885	M	15 00
			L	9 23		M	1886	M	15 00
	M	1874	H	24 00		M	1887	M	18 46
			mh	21 00		M	1888	M	18 46
			M	18 00		M	1889	M	18 46
			L	9 23		M	1890	M	18 46
	M	1875	H	23 02		M	1861	M	11 54
			mh	21 00		M	1862	M	15 00
			M	18 00		M	1863	H	23 08
			L	9 23				L	18 46
	M	1876	H	27 69		M	1864	M	28 85
			mh	21 00		M	1865	H	38 31
			M	18 00				L	23 08
			L	11 54		M	1866	M	23 08
	M	1877	H	27 69		M	1867	M	23 08
			mh	21 00		M	1868	M	23 08
			M	18 00		M	1869	H	23 08
			L	11 54				L	19 61
	M	1878	H	27 69		M	1870	H	23 08
			mh	21 00				L	18 46
			M	18 00		M	1871	H	27 69
			L	10 38				M	23 08
	M	1879	H	21 00				L	18 46
			mh	18 00		M	1872	H	28 85
			M	15 00				M	23 08
			L	13 50		M	1873	M	18 46
			L	9 23		M	1874	H	25 38
	M	1879	H	21 00				L	20 77
			mh	18 00		M	1875	H	23 08

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (BUILD- ING) — Con.					Foremen (BUILD- ING) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Kentucky, . . .	M	1875	L	\$20 77	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	M	\$18 00
	M	1876	II	21 92				L	15 00
			M	18 46	Minnesota, . .	M	1890	II	29 52
			L	16 15				L	16 02
	M	1877	II	21 92	Missouri, . . .	M	1872	II	45 00
			M	18 46				L	30 00
			L	16 15		M	1879	M	30 00
	M	1878	II	19 61		M	1887	II	24 00
			M	17 31				L	18 00
			L	15 00	New Jersey, . .	M	1881	M	28 85
	M	1879	II	18 46		M	1884	II	30 00
			M	15 00				M	19 50
			L	13 85				L	15 00
	M	1880	II	17 31	New York, . . .	M	1888	II	48 07
			L	15 00				mh	38 64
Louisiana, . . .	M	1871	M	24 00				M	25 00
	M	1872	M	24 00				ml	18 00
	M	1873	M	24 00				L	10 50
	M	1874	M	24 00		M	1889	II	30 00
	M	1875	M	24 00				M	24 00
	M	1876	M	24 00				ml	18 00
	M	1877	M	24 00				L	14 00
	M	1878	M	24 00	Ohio,	M	1858	M	15 00
	M	1879	M	24 00		M	1859	M	15 00
	M	1880	M	24 00		M	1860	M	15 00
Maine,	M	1887	M	18 00		M	1861	II	18 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1835	M	10 50				L	15 00
	M	1845	II	10 50		M	1862	II	21 00
			M	9 00				L	15 00
			L	6 00		M	1863	II	24 00
	M	1860	II	12 00				L	21 00
			L	10 50		M	1864	II	30 00
	M	1869	M	22 50				L	24 00
	M	1870	M	23 08		M	1865	M	30 00
	M	1871	M	22 50		M	1866	M	30 00
	M	1872	M	22 50		M	1867	II	30 00
	M	1873	M	22 50				L	16 50
	M	1874	M	22 50		M	1868	II	30 00
	M	1875	M	19 50				L	16 50
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1869	II	30 00
	M	1877	M	18 00				L	16 50
	M	1878	M	18 00		M	1870	II	30 00
	M	1879	M	18 00				L	15 00
	M	1880	M	22 50		M	1871	II	30 00
	M	1883	M	21 00				L	13 85
	M	1885	II	30 00		M	1872	II	30 00
			mh	25 50				L	11 54
			M	21 00		M	1873	II	30 00
			ml	16 50				L	11 54
			L	12 00		M	1874	II	30 00
	M	1891	II	30 00				L	11 54
			mh	27 00		M	1875	II	30 00
			M	23 22				M	22 80
			ml	19 08				ml	15 00
			L	15 00				L	11 54
Michigan, . . .	M	1869	II	18 00		M	1876	II	30 00
			L	15 00				M	22 80
	M	1870	II	18 00				L	10 38
			L	15 00		M	1877	II	30 00
	M	1871	M	16 50				mh	25 00
	M	1872	M	16 50				M	21 00
	M	1873	M	15 00				L	9 00
	M	1874	M	13 50		M	1878	II	30 00
	M	1875	M	13 50				M	20 10
	M	1876	M	12 00				ml	13 85
	M	1877	M	12 00				L	9 00
	M	1878	M	12 00		M	1879	II	30 00
	M	1879	M	12 00				M	19 50
	M	1880	M	13 50				ml	15 10
	M	1884	II	21 00				L	10 38

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (BUILD- ING) — Con.					Foremen (CAR- RIAGES AND WAG- ONS) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1880	H	\$30 00	Connecticut,	M	1870	M	\$21 00
			mh	25 00		M	1875	M	21 00
			M	20 10		M	1876	M	21 00
			ml	15 00		M	1877	M	18 00
			L	12 00		M	1878	M	18 00
	M	1882	M	24 00		M	1879	M	21 00
	M	1884	H	26 00		M	1880	M	22 50
			L	18 00		M	1886	H	25 02
	M	1886	H	27 60				L	19 50
			mh	21 00	Delaware,	M	1864	M	15 00
			M	20 00		M	1865	M	15 00
			ml	16 00		M	1866	M	18 00
			L	12 00		M	1867	M	18 00
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1871	M	15 00		M	1868	M	18 00
	M	1872	M	15 00		M	1869	M	18 00
	M	1873	H	18 00		M	1870	M	18 00
			L	15 00		M	1871	M	18 00
	M	1874	M	12 00		M	1872	M	18 00
	M	1875	M	9 00		M	1873	M	21 00
	M	1876	H	27 00		M	1874	M	24 00
			L	9 00		M	1875	M	24 00
	M	1877	H	36 00		M	1876	M	24 00
			M	24 00		M	1877	M	20 00
			ml	18 00		M	1878	M	20 00
			L	10 50		M	1879	M	20 00
	M	1878	M	10 50		M	1880	M	20 00
	M	1879	H	24 00	Georgia,	M	1865	M	12 69
			M	18 00		M	1866	M	12 69
			ml	14 40		M	1867	M	12 69
			L	12 00		M	1868	M	12 69
	M	1880	M	12 00		M	1869	M	12 69
Wisconsin,	M	1888	H	19 14		M	1870	M	12 69
			L	14 00		M	1871	M	12 69
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1872	M	12 69
England,	M	1863	M	7 92		M	1873	M	12 69
	M	1866	M	9 12		M	1874	M	12 69
	M	1868	H	8 64		M	1875	M	12 69
			L	2 16		M	1876	M	12 69
	M	1877	H	15 12		M	1877	M	12 69
			mh	12 96		M	1878	M	12 69
			M	11 86		M	1879	M	11 54
			ml	10 00		M	1880	M	11 54
			L	7 91	Illinois,	M	1886	H	30 00
	M	1880	H	14 40				M	24 00
			M	10 80				ml	21 00
			ml	8 64				L	18 00
			L	6 72	Indiana,	M	1871	M	24 00
France,	M	1878	M	12 00		M	1872	M	24 00
Germany,	M	1877	M	6 60		M	1873	M	24 00
	M	1882	H	5 95		M	1874	M	24 00
			M	4 88		M	1875	M	24 00
			L	3 33		M	1876	M	18 00
Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	M	8 52		M	1877	M	15 00
Ireland,	M	1871	H	14 40		M	1878	M	15 00
			L	7 92		M	1879	M	12 00
	M	1874	M	8 88		M	1880	M	12 00
Scotland,	M	1866	M	7 20	Iowa,	M	1879	M	19 50
	M	1877	H	10 71		M	1880	M	19 50
			L	7 14	Maine,	M	1850	M	9 00
	M	1882	M	9 00		M	1851	M	9 00
						M	1852	M	9 00
Foremen (CAR- RIAGES AND WAG- ONS).						M	1853	M	9 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1854	M	9 00
California,	M	1886	H	18 00		M	1855	M	9 00
			L	15 00		M	1856	M	9 00
Connecticut,	M	1865	M	18 00		M	1857	M	9 00
						M	1858	M	9 00
						M	1859	M	10 50
						M	1860	M	10 50
						M	1861	M	10 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (CAR- RIAGES AND WAG- ONS) — Con.					Foremen (CAR- RIAGES AND WAG- ONS) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Maine, . . .	M	1862	M	\$12 00	Massachusetts,	M	1876	ml	\$16 50
	M	1863	M	15 00				L	15 00
	M	1864	M	18 00		M	1877	II	21 00
	M	1865	M	18 00				M	18 00
	M	1866	M	18 00				L	15 00
	M	1867	M	18 00		M	1878	II	21 00
	M	1868	M	18 00				M	18 00
	M	1869	M	18 00				L	15 00
	M	1870	M	18 00		M	1879	II	21 00
	M	1871	M	18 00				M	18 00
	M	1872	M	18 00				L	15 00
	M	1873	M	18 00		M	1880	II	21 00
	M	1874	M	18 00				M	18 00
	M	1875	M	18 00				L	15 24
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1883	M	25 00
	M	1877	M	18 00		M	1885	II	20 00
	M	1878	M	16 50				mh	17 31
	M	1879	M	16 50				M	15 00
	M	1880	M	18 00				ml	13 50
Massachusetts,	M	1857	II	18 00				L	10 00
			L	16 50		M	1891	II	30 00
	M	1858	II	18 00				mh	25 00
			L	16 50				M	21 00
	M	1859	II	18 00				ml	16 50
			L	16 50				L	12 00
	M	1860	II	18 00	Michigan,	M	1891	II	25 00
			L	16 50				M	20 00
	M	1861	II	19 50				ml	15 00
			L	18 00				L	13 50
	M	1862	II	19 50	Minnesota,	M	1890	M	17 16
			L	18 00	Missouri,	M	1872	M	22 25
	M	1863	II	19 50		M	1878	M	19 98
			L	18 00		M	1879	M	19 98
	M	1864	II	19 50		M	1880	M	19 98
			L	18 00		M	1882	II	25 00
	M	1865	II	19 50				L	21 00
			L	18 00	New York,	M	1888	II	24 00
	M	1866	II	19 50				M	18 00
			M	18 00				ml	14 25
			L	13 50				L	10 25
	M	1867	II	19 50	Ohio,	M	1850	M	9 00
			M	18 00		M	1851	M	9 00
			L	13 50		M	1852	M	9 00
	M	1868	II	19 50		M	1853	M	9 00
			M	18 00		M	1854	M	9 00
			L	13 50		M	1855	M	9 00
	M	1869	II	19 50		M	1856	M	9 00
			M	18 00		M	1857	M	9 00
			L	13 50		M	1858	M	9 00
	M	1870	II	19 50		M	1859	M	9 00
			M	18 00		M	1879	II	27 70
			L	13 50				M	17 63
	M	1871	II	21 00				L	10 00
			M	18 00		M	1880	II	35 00
			L	15 00				mh	25 00
	M	1872	II	21 00				M	20 00
			M	18 00				ml	15 00
			L	15 00				L	9 00
	M	1873	II	21 00		M	1881	M	16 02
			M	18 00		M	1882	II	17 58
			L	15 00				L	15 90
	M	1874	II	21 00		M	1883	M	15 00
			M	18 00		M	1884	II	26 00
			L	15 00				mh	22 00
	M	1875	II	21 00				M	17 50
			M	18 00				ml	13 50
			L	15 00				L	9 00
	M	1876	II	21 00		M	1886	II	30 00
			M	18 00				mh	27 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (CAR- RIAGES AND WAG- ONS) — Con.					Foremen (CLOTH- ING) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1886	M ml	\$18 00 12 00 9 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1875	M	\$35 00
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1873	H L	30 00 18 00		M	1876	M	35 00
	M	1888	H L	19 98 18 00		M	1877	M	31 50
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1874	M	15 00		M	1878	M	24 00
	M	1875	M	15 00		M	1879	M	24 00
	M	1876	M	13 50		M	1880	M	22 50
	M	1877	M	13 50		M	1882	H	12 00
	M	1878	M	13 50			L	7 00	
	M	1879	M	13 50		M	1883	M	10 00
	M	1880	M	13 50		M	1884	M	30 00
	M	1888	M	18 54		M	1885	M	20 00
						M	1886	H	22 50
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>							mh	19 98	
England,	M	1877	H L	19 20 12 24		M	1888	H	25 00
	M	1880	H L	19 20 12 00			mh	22 00	
Ireland,	M	1880	M	17 76			ml	20 00	
							L	14 00	
Foremen (CLOTH- ING).						F		L	13 00
<i>United States.</i>					New York, . . .	M	1855	M	12 00
California, . . .	F	1888	M	9 00		M	1856	M	13 85
Connecticut, . .	M	1887	M	16 41		M	1857	M	13 85
Kansas,	F	1889	M	7 50		M	1858	M	16 62
Maine,	F	1888	H M	9 00 7 50		M	1859	M	16 62
			L	6 00		M	1860	M	18 46
Massachusetts, .	M	1883	H mh	50 00 40 00		M	1861	M	18 46
			M	35 00		M	1862	H	23 08
			L	25 00			M	21 00	
	M	1885	H mh	40 67 32 22		M	1863	H	23 08
			M	24 00			mh	21 00	
			ml	15 00		M		M	18 00
			L	6 90			L	15 00	
	F		H mh	24 00 18 00		M	1864	H	27 69
			M	15 00			M	24 00	
			ml	10 00		M	1865	H	27 69
			L	5 00			M	24 00	
	M	1891	H mh	70 00 50 00		M	1866	H	40 00
			M	40 00			M	30 00	
			ml	25 00		M	1867	H	27 69
			L	9 90			M	30 00	
	F		H mh	37 50 27 00		M	1868	H	40 00
			M	20 00			M	35 00	
			ml	12 50			ml	30 00	
			L	5 00		M	1869	H	40 00
Michigan,	M	1884	M	21 00			M	30 00	
	F		M	6 90		M	1870	H	40 00
Minnesota, . . .	M	1890	M	22 26			L	25 77	
Missouri,	M	1890	M	19 80		M	1871	H	35 00
	F		H L	15 00 12 00			mh	30 00	
New Jersey, . . .	M	1869	M	30 00			M	23 08	
	M	1870	M	35 00			ml	19 23	
	M	1871	M	35 00		F		L	12 00
	M	1872	M	35 00			M	9 82	
	M	1873	M	35 00		M	1872	H	35 00
	M	1874	M	35 00			mh	28 85	
							M	23 08	
							L	13 50	
						F		M	10 18

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES -- Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (CLOTH- ING) — Con.					Foremen (CLOTH- ING) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1873	H	\$36 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1840	M	\$12 00
			mh	28 85		M	1845	M	12 00
			M	23 08		M	1850	M	12 00
			L	13 50		M	1855	M	12 00
	F		M	10 72		M	1860	M	12 00
	M	1874	H	40 00		M	1865	M	15 00
			M	28 85		M	1870	M	20 00
			ml	23 08		M	1875	M	16 00
			L	12 00		M	1880	M	16 00
	F		M	9 89	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	28 22
	M	1875	H	45 00					
			mh	38 46	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			M	25 96	Bavaria,	M	1882	M	4 76
			ml	18 50					
			L	12 00	Foremen (Cook- ING, LIGHTING, AND HEATING APPARATUS).				
	F		M	10 43	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1876	H	45 00	Connecticut, . . .	M	1868	M	23 08
			mh	34 62		M	1869	M	23 08
			M	25 96		M	1870	M	23 08
			ml	18 00		M	1871	M	23 08
			L	12 00		M	1872	M	23 08
	F		M	10 55		M	1873	M	28 85
	M	1877	H	40 00		M	1874	M	28 85
			mh	34 62		M	1875	M	34 62
			M	25 96		M	1876	M	34 62
			ml	16 50		M	1877	M	34 62
			L	12 00		M	1878	M	23 08
	F		M	8 89		M	1879	M	23 08
	M	1878	H	40 00		M	1880	M	28 85
			mh	34 62	Illinois,	M	1850	M	13 85
			M	27 69		M	1851	M	13 85
			ml	15 00		M	1852	M	16 15
			L	9 00		M	1853	M	16 15
	F		M	9 56		M	1854	M	16 15
	M	1879	H	40 00		M	1855	M	17 31
			mh	34 62		M	1856	M	17 31
			M	28 85		M	1857	M	17 31
			L	15 00		M	1858	M	17 31
	F		M	10 09		M	1859	M	17 31
	M	1880	H	40 00		M	1860	M	18 46
			mh	30 00		M	1861	M	20 77
			M	21 00		M	1862	M	20 77
			ml	15 00		M	1863	M	23 08
			L	9 00		M	1864	M	23 08
	F		M	9 73		M	1865	M	23 08
	M	1888	H	36 00		M	1866	M	23 08
			mh	27 00		M	1867	M	23 08
			M	20 00		M	1868	M	23 08
			ml	14 00		M	1869	M	23 08
			L	9 00		M	1870	M	23 08
	F		M	9 73		M	1871	M	23 08
	M	1888	H	36 00		M	1872	M	23 08
			mh	27 00		M	1873	M	23 08
			M	20 00		M	1874	M	28 85
			ml	14 00		M	1875	M	28 85
			L	9 00		M	1876	M	28 85
	F		M	9 73		M	1877	M	28 85
	M	1888	H	36 00		M	1878	M	28 85
			mh	27 00		M	1879	M	28 85
			M	20 00		M	1880	M	28 85
			ml	14 00		M	1886	H	24 00
			L	9 00			M	L	13 50
	F		M	9 73				M	13 50
	M	1888	H	36 00				M	18 46
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					
			L	9 00					
	F		M	9 73					
	M	1888	H	36 00					
			mh	27 00					
			M	20 00					
			ml	14 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (Cook- ing, Lighting, and Heating Ap- paratus) — Con.					Foremen (Cook- ing, Lighting, and Heating Ap- paratus) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Indiana,	M	1879	M	\$23 08	New York,	M	1872	L	\$18 00
	M	1880	M	23 08		M	1873	H	34 62
Massachusetts, .	M	1861	M	15 38				L	18 02
	M	1862	M	15 38		M	1874	H	34 62
	M	1863	M	15 38				L	18 00
	M	1864	M	15 38		M	1875	H	34 62
	M	1865	M	17 31				L	18 00
	M	1866	M	17 31		M	1876	H	34 62
	M	1867	M	28 85				L	18 00
	M	1868	M	23 08		M	1877	H	23 08
	M	1869	M	23 08				L	18 00
	M	1870	M	28 85		M	1878	H	28 85
	M	1871	M	30 00				L	18 00
	M	1872	M	30 00		M	1879	H	31 15
	M	1873	M	30 00				M	18 00
	M	1874	M	34 62				L	11 54
	M	1875	M	34 62		M	1880	H	34 62
	M	1876	M	19 23				M	18 00
	M	1877	M	19 23				L	12 69
	M	1878	M	19 23		M	1886	H	30 00
	M	1879	M	15 38				mh	25 02
	M	1880	M	15 38				M	22 02
	M	1885	H	21 00				ml	18 00
			mh	18 00				L	12 96
			M	15 00		M	1888	H	24 00
			ml	14 00				mh	21 00
			L	10 50				M	18 00
	M	1891	L	28 00				ml	15 00
			H	20 00				L	12 00
Michigan,	M	1884	M	12 00	Ohio,	M	1870	M	13 85
	M	1886	H	39 00		M	1871	H	24 00
			mh	31 50				L	17 31
			M	27 00		M	1872	H	24 00
			ml	19 50				L	17 31
			L	13 50		M	1873	H	24 00
	M	1891	H	25 00				L	17 31
			mh	21 00		M	1874	H	24 00
			M	18 00				L	15 85
			ml	15 00		M	1875	H	24 00
			L	12 50				L	13 85
Missouri,	M	1860	M	34 62		M	1876	H	24 00
	M	1861	M	46 15				L	13 85
	M	1862	M	46 15		M	1877	H	35 00
	M	1863	M	46 15				M	24 00
	M	1864	M	46 15				ml	18 00
	M	1865	M	46 15				L	12 00
	M	1866	M	57 69		M	1878	H	24 00
	M	1867	M	57 69				L	13 85
	M	1868	M	57 69		M	1879	H	24 00
	M	1869	M	57 69				M	18 00
	M	1870	M	57 69				L	13 85
	M	1871	M	57 69				H	25 00
	M	1872	M	57 69		M	1880	mh	22 50
	M	1873	M	57 69				M	18 48
	M	1874	M	57 69				ml	15 00
	M	1875	M	57 69				L	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (Cook- ing, Lighting, and Heating Ap- paratus) — Con. <i>United States—Con.</i> Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1876	H	\$21 00	Foremen (Food Preparations) — Con. <i>United States—Con.</i> Massachusetts, . . .	M	1891	H	\$30 00
			L	18 00				mh	25 00
	M	1877	M	21 00				M	21 00
	M	1878	H	21 00				ml	16 00
			L	13 50				L	12 00
	M	1879	M	24 00		F		H	12 00
	M	1880	M	28 50				M	10 00
	M	1886	M	18 00				ml	8 00
								L	6 00
Foremen (Food Preparations). <i>United States.</i> California, . . .	M	1885	H	24 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	H	30 00
			L	20 00				mh	24 00
	F		H	10 50				M	18 00
			L	7 00				ml	12 00
	M	1886	H	12 00	Minnesota, . . .	M	1890	L	8 70
			L	9 00				H	21 00
	M	1888	H	23 07				L	14 70
			L	20 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1879	H	25 00
	F		H	18 00				M	20 00
			mh	15 00				L	15 00
			M	10 50		M	1886	M	41 52
			ml	9 00		M	1887	H	15 00
			L	7 00				L	12 00
Connecticut, . . .	M	1887	M	30 00		M	1890	H	39 96
Illinois, . . .	M	1870	M	12 00				mh	29 94
	M	1871	M	12 00				M	25 92
	M	1872	M	12 00				ml	19 20
	M	1873	M	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1874	M	13 50	New Jersey, . . .	M	1884	H	20 00
	M	1875	M	13 50				L	18 00
	M	1876	M	13 50		M	1885	M	20 00
	M	1877	M	13 50		M	1883	H	18 00
	M	1878	M	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1879	M	12 00				ml	10 00
Iowa, . . .	M	1885	M	14 04				L	8 00
Kansas, . . .	M	1886	H	15 00				H	18 00
			L	9 00		M	1884	M	15 00
	M	1887	M	16 50				ml	10 00
	M	1890	M	30 00				L	8 00
Maine, . . .	M	1866	M	12 00				H	18 00
	M	1867	M	12 00				mh	16 00
	M	1868	M	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1869	M	12 00				ml	12 00
	M	1870	M	12 00				L	10 00
	M	1871	M	12 00				H	23 00
	M	1872	M	11 00		M	1886	mh	20 00
	M	1873	M	15 00				M	18 00
	M	1874	M	15 00				ml	15 00
	M	1875	M	15 00				L	13 00
	M	1876	M	15 00				H	23 00
	M	1877	M	15 00				mh	20 00
	M	1878	M	15 00				M	16 00
	M	1879	M	13 50				ml	12 30
Maryland, . . .	M	1880	M	13 50				L	9 00
			H	20 00				H	10 00
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1883	H	30 00				L	6 50
			M	24 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1877	H	30 00
			ml	19 23				M	25 00
			L	15 00				ml	22 49
	M	1885	H	25 00				L	19 00
			mh	20 00				H	30 00
			M	17 31		M	1880	mh	23 00
			ml	13 50				M	20 00
			L	9 00				ml	13 80
	F		M	6 00				L	8 25

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (FOOD PREPARATIONS) — Con.					Foremen (FURNI- TURE) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1882	H	\$19 98	Illinois,	M	1872	L	\$9 23
			L	16 62		M	1873	H	18 00
	M	1884	H	30 00				M	16 15
			mh	23 00				L	9 22
			M	18 00		M	1874	H	18 00
			ml	13 50				mh	16 15
			L	8 00				M	13 85
	M	1886	H	50 00				L	9 23
			mh	45 00		M	1875	H	18 00
			M	30 00				mh	16 50
			ml	18 50				M	13 85
			L	7 00				L	10 38
Wisconsin,	M	1888	H	18 24		M	1876	H	18 00
			M	15 48				mh	16 62
			L	11 52				M	13 85
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>								L	10 38
Australia,	M	1878	M	14 40		M	1877	H	18 46
England,	M	1839	M	6 24				M	15 00
	M	1849	M	6 24				L	10 38
	M	1859	M	6 24		M	1878	H	23 08
	M	1861	M	7 20				M	18 00
Great Britain, . . .	M	1883	H	12 17				ml	15 00
			M	9 73		M	1879	H	11 54
			L	6 93				M	23 08
Ireland,	M	1858	M	5 76				ml	18 46
			L					L	15 00
Foremen (FURNI- TURE).						M	1880	L	12 69
<i>United States.</i>								M	25 77
Arkansas,	M	1880	M	23 08				ml	18 00
California,	M	1870	M	34 62				L	15 00
	M	1871	M	34 62		M	1885	L	12 69
	M	1872	M	34 62				H	25 77
	M	1873	M	34 62		M	1858	L	12 69
	M	1874	M	34 62		M	1859	M	11 54
	M	1875	M	34 62		M	1860	M	9 23
	M	1876	M	34 62		M	1861	M	11 54
	M	1877	M	34 62		M	1862	M	11 54
	M	1878	M	34 62		M	1863	M	12 69
	M	1879	M	34 62		M	1864	M	13 85
	M	1880	M	46 15		M	1865	M	15 00
	M	1885	M	46 15		M	1866	M	16 15
Connecticut,	M	1860	M	15 00		M	1867	M	16 15
	M	1861	M	16 15		M	1868	H	18 00
	M	1862	M	17 31				L	16 15
	M	1863	M	18 46		M	1869	H	18 00
	M	1864	M	18 46				L	16 15
	M	1865	M	18 46		M	1870	H	18 00
	M	1866	M	19 61				L	16 15
	M	1867	M	19 61		M	1871	H	18 00
	M	1868	M	19 61				L	16 15
	M	1869	M	18 46		M	1872	H	18 00
	M	1870	M	17 31				L	16 15
	M	1871	M	17 31		M	1873	H	23 08
	M	1872	M	16 15				M	18 00
	M	1873	M	16 15				L	16 15
	M	1874	M	16 15		M	1874	H	23

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (FURNI- TURE) — Con.					Foremen (FURNI- TURE) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Indiana, . . .	M	1878	L	\$13 85	Kentucky, . . .	M	1875	L	\$17 31
	M	1879	H	19 61		M	1876	H	38 31
			M	16 15				L	17 31
			L	13 85		M	1877	H	38 31
	M	1880	H	21 92				L	17 31
			M	18 00		M	1878	H	38 31
			L	16 15				L	17 31
	M	1886	M	18 00		M	1879	H	38 31
Iowa, . . .	M	1874	M	13 85				L	17 31
	M	1875	M	13 85		M	1880	H	38 31
	M	1876	M	13 85				L	17 31
	M	1877	M	13 85	Massachusetts, .	M	1866	M	23 08
	M	1878	M	13 85		M	1867	M	23 08
	M	1879	M	13 85		M	1868	M	23 08
	M	1880	M	13 85		M	1869	M	23 08
	M	1885	M	13 85		M	1870	M	23 08
Kansas, . . .	M	1870	M	23 08		M	1871	M	23 08
	M	1871	M	23 08		M	1872	M	23 08
	M	1872	M	23 08		M	1873	M	23 08
	M	1873	M	23 08		M	1874	M	32 55
	M	1874	M	23 08		M	1875	M	32 55
	M	1875	M	23 08		M	1876	M	32 55
	M	1876	M	23 08		M	1877	M	32 55
	M	1877	M	23 08		M	1878	M	21 00
	M	1878	M	23 08		M	1879	M	21 00
	M	1879	M	23 08		M	1880	M	21 00
	M	1880	M	23 08		M	1883	H	21 00
Kentucky, . .	M	1868	M	17 31				mh	16 50
	M	1859	M	17 31				M	14 00
	M	1860	H	18 46				ml	12 00
			L	17 31				L	6 00
	M	1861	H	34 62		M	1885	H	20 00
			M	18 46				mh	17 50
			L	17 31				M	15 00
	M	1862	H	34 62				ml	12 00
			L	18 46				L	9 00
	M	1863	H	34 62		F		M	7 50
			L	18 46		M	1891	H	30 00
	M	1864	H	34 62				mh	25 00
			L	18 46				M	21 00
	M	1865	H	34 62				ml	16 50
			L	18 46				L	12 00
	M	1866	H	34 62		F		H	12 00
			M	23 08				L	6 00
			L	18 46	Michigan, . . .	M	1865	M	23 08
	M	1867	H	34 62		M	1866	M	23 08
			M	23 08		M	1867	M	23 08
			L	18 46		M	1868	M	25 38
	M	1868	H	34 62		M	1869	M	25 38
			M	23 08		M	1870	M	23 08
			L	18 46		M	1871	M	23 08
	M	1869	H	34 62		M	1872	M	23 08
			M	23 08		M	1873	M	23 08
			L	18 46		M	1874	M	20 77
	M	1870	H	34 62		M	1875	M	18 46
			M	23 08		M	1876	M	18 46
			L	18 46		M	1877	M	17 31
	M	1871	H	38 31		M	1878	M	20 77
			M	23 08		M	1879	M	20 77
			L	18 46		M	1880	M	20 77
	M	1872	H	38 31		M	1884	H	18 00
			M	23 08				M	16 50
			L	18 46				L	15 00
	M	1873	H	38 31		M	1886	H	27 00
			M	23 08				mh	21 00
			L	18 46				M	18 00
	M	1874	H	38 31				ml	13 50
			M	23 08				L	9 00
			L	17 31		M	1890	H	24 00
	M	1875	H	38 31				mh	19 23

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (FURNI- TURE) — Con.					Foremen (FURNI- TURE) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Michigan, . . .	M	1890	M	\$14 00	New York, . . .	M	1867	L	\$16 62
			ml	9 00		M	1868	H	23 85
			L	6 00				mh	27 69
Minnesota, . . .	M	1890	H	16 68				M	19 33
			L	14 94				L	18 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1878	M	18 46		M	1869	H	23 85
	M	1879	M	18 46				M	25 38
	M	1880	M	16 50				ml	19 38
	M	1882	M	24 00				L	18 00
New Hampshire, .	M	1853	M	9 00		M	1870	H	23 85
	M	1854	M	9 00				M	24 00
	M	1855	M	9 00				L	19 38
	M	1856	M	9 00		M	1871	H	23 85
	M	1857	M	9 00				mh	25 38
	M	1858	M	9 00				M	24 00
	M	1859	M	8 40				L	19 38
	M	1860	M	8 40		M	1872	H	30 00
	M	1861	M	8 40				mh	28 85
	M	1862	M	8 40				M	25 38
	M	1863	M	10 50				L	19 38
	M	1864	M	10 50		M	1873	H	30 00
	M	1865	M	10 50				mh	28 85
	M	1866	M	10 50				M	23 08
	M	1867	M	10 50				ml	21 00
	M	1868	M	10 50				L	19 38
	M	1869	M	10 50		M	1874	H	33 23
	M	1870	M	10 50				mh	30 00
	M	1871	M	12 00				M	23 08
	M	1872	M	12 00				L	19 38
	M	1873	M	12 00		M	1875	H	33 23
	M	1874	M	12 00				mh	30 00
	M	1875	M	10 80				M	23 08
	M	1876	M	10 80				L	19 38
	M	1877	M	9 60		M	1876	H	33 23
	M	1878	M	9 60				mh	30 00
	M	1879	M	9 60				M	23 08
	M	1880	H	17 31				ml	21 00
			L	10 80				L	19 38
New York, . . .	M	1850	M	11 07		M	1877	H	33 23
	M	1851	M	11 07				mh	30 00
	M	1852	M	11 07				M	23 08
	M	1853	H	11 54				ml	20 00
			L	9 00				L	18 00
	M	1854	M	11 54		M	1878	H	33 23
	M	1855	M	11 54				mh	30 00
	M	1856	M	11 54				M	23 08
	M	1857	M	11 07				ml	20 00
	M	1858	M	11 54				L	18 00
	M	1859	M	11 54		M	1879	H	33 23
	M	1860	H	13 85				mh	30 00
			L	11 07				M	23 08
	M	1861	H	13 85				ml	19 38
			L	11 07				L	15 00
	M	1862	H	13 85		M	1880	H	33 23
			L	11 54				mh	30 00
	M	1863	H	18 00				M	25 38
			L	13 85				ml	22 00
	M	1864	H	23 08				L	19 38
			M	18 00		M	1885	H	33 23
			L	16 62				L	18 00
	M	1865	H	25 38		M	1888	H	25 00
			M	18 00				mh	21 00
			L	16 62				M	18 00
	M	1866	H	25 38				ml	15 00
			mh	23 08				L	12 00
			M	18 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1860	M	23 08
			L	16 62		M	1861	M	23 08
	M	1867	H	28 85		M	1862	M	23 08
			mh	27 69		M	1863	M	23 08
			M	18 00		M	1864	M	23 08

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (FURNI- TURE) — Con.					Foremen (FURNI- TURE) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Ohio, . . .	M	1865	M	\$23 08	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1870	L	\$13 85
	M	1866	M	23 08		M	1871	H	23 08
	M	1867	M	23 08				L	13 85
	M	1868	M	23 08		M	1872	H	23 08
	M	1869	M	23 08				L	13 85
	M	1870	H	23 08		M	1873	H	23 08
			L	15 00				M	22 00
	M	1871	H	23 08				L	13 85
			L	15 00		M	1874	H	23 08
	M	1872	H	23 08				mb	22 00
			L	15 00				M	18 46
	M	1873	H	23 08				L	13 85
			L	15 00		M	1875	H	23 08
	M	1874	H	18 46				mb	21 69
			L	15 00				M	18 46
	M	1875	H	18 46				L	13 85
			L	15 00		M	1876	H	23 08
	M	1876	H	18 46				mb	20 00
			L	15 00				M	18 46
	M	1877	H	18 46				L	13 85
			L	15 00		M	1877	H	23 08
	M	1878	H	18 46				mb	21 69
			L	15 00				M	18 46
	M	1879	M	17 91				L	11 54
	M	1880	H	25 00		M	1878	H	23 08
			mb	21 00				M	18 46
			ml	17 00				ml	14 62
			L	9 60				L	11 54
	M	1882	M	16 74		M	1879	H	23 08
	M	1883	H	16 50				mb	20 00
			M	14 00				M	18 46
			L	11 05				ml	15 00
	M	1884	H	30 00				L	11 52
			mb	25 00		M	1880	H	23 08
			M	20 00				mb	21 00
			ml	14 00				M	18 46
			L	9 00				L	11 54
	M	1886	H	30 00		M	1885	H	21 00
			mb	25 00				L	11 54
			M	20 00		M	1888	H	18 00
			ml	13 50				M	16 50
			L	9 00				L	15 00
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1850	M	11 07	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1861	M	7 69
	M	1852	M	11 07		M	1862	M	11 54
	M	1853	M	11 07		M	1863	M	19 23
	M	1854	M	11 07		M	1864	M	19 23
	M	1855	M	11 07		M	1865	M	19 23
	M	1856	M	11 07		M	1866	M	19 23
	M	1856	M	11 07		M	1867	M	19 23
	M	1857	M	11 07		M	1868	M	19 23
	M	1858	M	11 07		M	1869	M	19 23
	M	1859	M	11 07		M	1870	M	19 23
	M	1860	M	11 07		M	1871	M	19 23
	M	1861	M	11 07		M	1872	M	19 23
	M	1862	M	11 07		M	1873	M	19 23
	M	1863	M	13 85		M	1874	M	15 38
	M	1864	H	17 31		M	1875	M	15 38
			L	13 85		M	1876	M	15 38
	M	1865	H	17 31		M	1877	M	15 38
			L	13 85		M	1878	M	15 38
	M	1866	H	17 31		M	1879	H	19 23
			L	13 85				L	15 00
	M	1867	H	17 31		M	1880	H	19 23
			L	13 85				L	15 00
	M	1868	H	18 46		M	1888	H	17 34
			L	13 85				L	15 00
	M	1869	H	18 46					
			L	13 85	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1870	H	23 08	Germany, . . .	M	1877	M	6 00
			M	18 46					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (GAS AND RESIDUAL PRODUCTS). <i>United States.</i>					Foremen (GAS AND RESIDUAL PRODUCTS) - Con. <i>United States - Con.</i>				
Connecticut, . . .	M	1874	H	\$36 00	New York, . . .	M	1888	H	\$30 00
			mh	27 00				mh	25 38
			M	25 02				M	21 00
			ml	19 02				ml	16 56
			L	11 52				L	12 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1853	M	16 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1877	H	17 00
	M	1854	M	16 00				L	13 85
	M	1855	M	16 00	Wisconsin, . .	M	1888	M	15 54
	M	1856	M	16 00					
	M	1857	M	16 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1858	M	16 00	England, . . .	M	1886	M	8 51
	M	1859	M	16 00	Scotland, . . .	M	1866	M	7 80
	M	1860	M	16 00					
	M	1861	M	16 00	Foremen (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY). <i>United States.</i>				
	M	1862	M	16 00	California, . .	M	1886	H	48 00
	M	1863	M	16 00				mh	40 00
	M	1864	M	16 00				M	33 00
	M	1865	M	16 00				ml	24 00
	M	1866	M	16 00				L	15 00
	M	1867	M	16 00	Connecticut, . .	M	1870	M	18 46
	M	1868	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1869	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1870	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1871	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1872	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1873	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1874	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1875	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1876	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1877	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1878	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1879	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1880	M	16 00				M	18 46
	M	1885	H	26 00				M	18 46
			mh	24 00				M	18 46
			M	19 50				M	38 64
			ml	15 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1886	H	19 50
			L	12 00				L	13 50
	M	1891	H	17 30	Iowa, . . .	M	1889	M	19 50
			M	15 00	Kentucky, . .	M	1876	M	17 31
			L	13 20		M	1877	M	17 31
New Jersey, . .	M	1867	H	18 00		M	1878	M	17 31
			L	12 00		M	1879	M	17 31
	M	1868	H	18 00		M	1880	M	18 46
			L	13 50	Massachusetts, .	M	1850	M	15 00
	M	1869	H	18 00		M	1851	M	15 00
			L	13 50		M	1852	M	15 00
	M	1870	H	21 00		M	1853	M	15 00
			L	13 50		M	1854	M	15 00
	M	1871	H	21 00		M	1855	H	15 00
			L	15 00				L	12 96
	M	1872	H	21 00		M	1856	M	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1857	M	16 50
	M	1873	H	21 00		M	1858	M	16 50
			L	18 00		M	1859	M	16 50
	M	1874	H	21 00		M	1860	H	16 50
			L	18 00				M	15 00
	M	1875	H	18 00				L	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1861	M	18 00
	M	1876	H	18 00		M	1862	M	18 00
			L	15 00		M	1863	M	18 00
	M	1877	H	18 00		M	1864	M	21 00
			L	15 00		M	1865	M	24 00
	M	1878	H	18 00		M	1866	H	24 00
			L	15 00				L	17 31
	M	1879	H	18 00		M	1867	H	24 00
			L	15 00				L	17 31
	M	1880	H	15 00		M	1868	M	23 08
			L	13 50		M	1869	M	23 08

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (MACHINES AND MACHINERY) — Con.					Foremen (MACHINES AND MACHINERY) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1870	M	\$24 00	North Carolina, . .	M	1890	M	\$24 00
	M	1871	M	24 00	Ohio,	M	1872	H	25 00
	M	1872	M	24 00				M	23 08
	M	1873	H	25 38				L	21 00
			L	23 08		M	1873	H	30 00
	M	1874	H	25 38				L	25 00
			L	23 08		M	1874	H	30 00
	M	1875	H	27 69				L	25 00
			L	23 08		M	1875	H	30 00
	M	1876	H	28 85				L	25 00
			L	23 08		M	1876	H	25 00
	M	1877	H	28 85				L	21 00
			L	23 08		M	1877	H	40 00
	M	1878	H	28 85				mh	35 00
			M	24 00				M	25 00
			L	18 46				ml	18 00
	M	1879	H	34 62				L	12 00
			M	24 00		M	1878	M	20 16
			L	17 31		M	1879	M	20 00
	M	1880	H	34 62		M	1880	H	40 00
			M	25 00				mh	30 00
			L	18 46				M	25 00
	M	1883	H	50 00				ml	17 50
			M	30 00				L	10 50
			ml	21 60		M	1881	H	23 70
			L	13 50				mh	21 00
	M	1885	H	30 00				M	18 00
			mh	27 00				ml	16 50
			M	22 00				L	15 00
			ml	18 00		M	1882	H	20 04
			L	13 50				L	16 50
	M	1891	H	40 00		M	1883	H	45 00
			mh	33 00				M	25 00
			M	24 00				ml	18 00
			ml	16 50				L	14 40
			L	14 00		M	1884	H	40 00
Michigan,	M	1884	H	30 00				mh	32 00
			M	21 00				M	26 00
			ml	18 00				ml	19 00
			L	13 50				L	12 00
	M	1891	H	30 00		M	1886	H	50 00
			mh	27 00				mh	40 00
			M	22 50				M	30 30
			ml	18 50				ml	21 00
			L	15 00				L	12 00
Minnesota,	M	1890	H	23 28	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1869	M	21 33
			L	19 80		M	1870	M	22 97
Missouri,	M	1879	H	20 00		M	1876	H	36 00
			L	18 00				mh	30 00
New Jersey,	M	1882	M	12 00				M	23 40
	M	1884	M	45 00				ml	16 50
	M	1885	M	24 00				L	10 50
	M	1888	H	25 00		M	1878	H	21 00
			L	15 00				mh	18 00
New York,	M	1868	M	30 00				M	15 00
	M	1869	M	30 00				L	13 20
	M	1872	M	18 00		M	1879	H	29 40
	M	1873	M	18 00				mh	24 00
	M	1874	M	18 00				M	18 00
	M	1875	M	18 00				L	12 00
	M	1876	M	17 28		M	1880	H	25 32
	M	1877	M	17 28				mh	20 76
	M	1878	M	17 28				M	16 14
	M	1879	M	19 26				L	10 38
	M	1880	M	21 15	Wisconsin,	M	1888	M	18 92
	M	1888	H	30 00					
			mh	25 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			M	21 00	Germany,	M	1885	M	7 14
			ml	17 10	Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	H	14 52
			L	13 50					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (MA- CHINES AND MA- CHINERY)—Con.					Foremen (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS)—Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> —Con.					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Great Britain, . . .	M	1880	M	\$11 61	Illinois, . . .	M	1879	M	\$16 50
Scotland, . . .	M	1882	M	7 50		M	1880	M	16 50
				9 00		M	1886	H	25 98
								M	23 08
Foremen (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS).								L	18 00
<i>United States.</i>					Kansas, . . .	M	1890	H	24 00
Alabama, . . .	M	1886	H	18 00				L	22 50
			L	12 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1845	M	13 50
California, . . .	M	1886	M	24 00		M	1850	H	16 02
Connecticut, . .	M	1855	M	13 85				M	13 50
	M	1856	M	13 85				L	10 50
	M	1857	M	13 85		M	1855	H	18 00
	M	1858	M	15 00				M	15 00
	M	1859	M	15 00				ml	13 50
	M	1860	M	15 00		M	1859	M	12 00
	M	1861	M	15 00		M	1860	M	12 00
	M	1862	M	15 00		M	1861	M	12 00
	M	1863	M	15 00		M	1862	M	12 00
	M	1864	M	15 00		M	1863	M	13 50
	M	1865	M	15 00		M	1864	M	15 00
	M	1866	M	16 15		M	1865	M	15 00
	M	1867	H	18 00		M	1866	H	22 50
			L	16 15				L	16 50
	M	1868	H	18 00		M	1867	H	22 50
			L	16 15				L	18 00
	M	1869	H	18 00		M	1868	H	22 50
			L	16 15				L	18 00
	M	1870	H	24 00		M	1869	H	22 50
			M	18 00				L	15 00
			L	16 15		M	1870	H	24 00
	M	1871	H	24 00				L	22 50
			L	17 31		M	1871	H	24 00
	M	1872	H	24 00				L	22 50
			L	17 31		M	1872	M	24 00
	M	1873	H	24 00		M	1873	H	27 00
			L	17 31				L	24 00
	M	1874	H	28 85		M	1874	H	27 00
			n.h	24 00				L	24 00
			M	22 50		M	1875	M	24 00
			ml	18 00		M	1876	M	24 00
			L	15 00		M	1877	H	24 00
	M	1875	H	23 85				L	21 00
			M	18 00		M	1878	H	24 00
			L	15 00				L	22 50
	M	1876	H	28 85		M	1879	M	22 50
			M	18 00		M	1880	H	24 00
			L	15 00				M	22 50
	M	1877	H	28 85				L	15 00
			M	18 00		M	1883	H	30 00
			L	15 00				M	24 00
	M	1878	H	23 08				ml	22 50
			M	20 77		M	1885	H	21 00
			ml	18 00				mh	36 00
			L	15 00				M	30 00
	M	1879	H	23 08				ml	22 50
			M	20 77				L	15 00
			ml	18 00		M	1886	M	19 20
			L	16 50		M	1891	H	40 00
	M	1880	H	23 08				mh	34 00
			M	21 00				M	20 00
			L	15 00				ml	16 50
	M	1881	M	21 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	H	15 00
Illinois, . . .	M	1875	M	16 50				L	24 00
	M	1876	M	16 50				M	18 00
	M	1877	M	16 50				L	12 00
	M	1878	M	16 50		M	1889	M	16 62
						M	1891	H	38 46

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.					Foremen (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS) - Con.				
<i>United States - Con.</i>					<i>United States - Con.</i>				
Michigan, . . .	M	1891	mh	\$29 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1882	H	\$38 28
			M	24 00				M	26 74
			ml	16 00				ml	21 00
			L	15 00				L	15 00
Minnesota, . . .	M	1890	H	22 26		M	1883	H	30 00
			M	19 02				M	25 00
			ml	17 94				ml	23 00
			L	15 96				L	20 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1882	M	24 00		M	1884	H	58 27
	M	1886	M	12 00				mh	43 00
	M	1890	H	41 64				M	24 23
			mh	30 00				ml	22 00
			M	24 96				L	15 00
			ml	18 00		M	1885	H	55 50
			L	16 50				mh	43 00
New Jersey, . . .	M	1881	M	12 00				M	33 00
	M	1884	H	27 69				ml	22 50
			M	18 00				L	13 00
			L	15 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1860	M	15 00
	M	1885	H	77 00		M	1861	M	15 00
			L	22 00		M	1862	M	15 00
	M	1886	H	30 00		M	1863	H	17 10
			M	25 00				L	13 50
			L	20 00		M	1864	H	19 50
	M	1888	H	40 00				L	13 50
			mh	30 00		M	1865	H	19 50
			M	25 00				L	13 50
			ml	20 00		M	1866	H	19 02
			L	15 00				L	13 50
New York, . . .	M	1886	H	33 02		M	1867	H	19 02
			mh	28 68				L	15 72
			M	24 00		M	1868	H	19 23
			ml	16 20				L	16 50
			L	15 00		M	1869	H	19 02
	M	1888	H	52 00				L	16 50
			mh	41 52		M	1870	H	18 60
			M	30 00				L	13 50
			ml	19 50		M	1871	H	21 00
			L	16 50				L	13 50
Ohio, . . .	M	1871	M	16 50		M	1872	H	24 00
	M	1872	M	16 50				M	18 00
	M	1873	M	16 50				L	16 50
	M	1874	M	16 50		M	1873	H	26 40
	M	1875	H	27 69				mh	24 00
			M	21 00				M	21 00
			L	15 00				ml	18 00
	M	1876	H	27 69				L	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1874	H	24 00
	M	1877	H	25 00				M	15 00
			mh	20 00				L	13 50
			M	15 00		M	1875	H	24 00
			L	12 00				M	21 78
	M	1878	H	24 23				L	13 50
			M	16 50		M	1876	H	39 42
			L	12 00				mh	31 50
	M	1879	H	24 23				M	24 00
			mh	21 45				L	15 00
			M	19 53		M	1877	H	30 00
			ml	18 00				mh	24 00
			L	16 41				M	19 50
	M	1880	H	40 00				L	13 50
			mh	32 70		M	1878	H	30 00
			M	24 96				mh	24 00
			L	17 00				M	19 20
	M	1881	H	37 50				L	13 15
			mh	33 65		M	1879	H	42 00
			M	27 32				mh	36 00
			ml	20 00				M	24 00
			L	16 50				L	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS)—Con.					Foremen (MET- ALS AND METAL- LIC GOODS)—Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1880	H	\$31 50	Ireland, . . .	M	1885	M	\$12 16
			mh	24 00	Prussia, . . .	M	1886	M	7 14
			M	19 08	Scotland, . . .	M	1877	M	11 14
			L	12 72		M	1880	M	12 00
	M	1881	H	33 00		M	1883	H	12 72
			M	27 48				L	9 60
			ml	19 56	Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS).				
			L	15 96	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1882	H	33 00	California, . . .	M	1886	M	18 00
			mh	27 48	Connecticut, . . .	M	1850	M	9 00
			M	19 56		M	1851	M	9 00
			L	12 36		M	1852	M	12 00
	M	1883	H	30 00		M	1853	M	12 00
			mh	25 32		M	1854	H	24 00
			M	20 70				L	15 00
			L	17 52		M	1855	H	24 00
	M	1886	H	34 50				L	15 00
			mh	30 00		M	1856	H	24 00
			M	21 00		M	1857	H	24 00
			ml	18 00				L	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1858	H	24 00
	M	1888	H	41 10				L	15 00
			mh	30 00		M	1859	H	24 00
			M	24 66				L	15 00
			ml	19 50		M	1860	H	24 00
			L	16 98				L	16 00
Vermont, . . .	M	1886	M	21 00		M	1861	H	24 00
Virginia, . . .	M	1886	H	15 00				L	15 00
			L	13 50		M	1862	H	24 00
West Virginia, . .	M	1873	M	30 00				L	15 00
	M	1874	M	30 00		M	1863	H	24 00
	M	1875	M	30 00				L	15 00
	M	1876	M	30 00		M	1864	H	24 00
	M	1877	M	30 00				L	15 00
	M	1878	M	30 00		M	1865	H	24 00
	M	1879	M	30 00				L	10 02
	M	1880	M	21 00		M	1866	H	40 02
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	H	25 50				L	12 00
			M	21 00		M	1867	H	40 02
			L	14 40				L	12 00
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1868	H	40 02
Belgium, . . .	M	1886	H	7 80		M	1869	H	49 98
			L	6 00				L	13 50
Canada, . . .	M	1878	H	19 23		M	1870	H	49 98
			M	15 38				L	15 72
			ml	13 46		M	1871	H	49 98
			L	11 54				L	15 72
England, . . .	M	1858	M	9 60		M	1872	H	30 00
	M	1861	H	9 60				L	15 72
			L	7 68		M	1873	H	30 00
	M	1863	M	8 88				L	15 72
	M	1880	H	14 40		M	1874	H	46 69
			mh	12 00				M	30 00
			M	10 80		M	1875	H	14 16
			ml	9 60				L	30 00
			L	7 44		M	1876	H	14 16
	M	1883	H	14 40				L	14 16
			L	8 82		M	1877	H	30 00
France, . . .	M	1885	H	16 21				L	15 00
			L	10 22		M	1878	H	24 00
Germany, . . .	M	1883	M	7 14				L	15 00
Great Britain, . .	M	1886	H	19 98		M	1879	H	24 00
			mh	17 40				L	15 00
			M	14 40				L	15 00
			ml	11 52				L	15 00
			L	8 64				L	15 00
Ireland, . . .	M	1858	H	12 00				L	15 00
			M	9 12				L	15 00
			L	7 20				L	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.					Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Connecticut, . . .	M	1880	H	\$24 00	Maine, . . .	M	1878	H	\$18 00
			L	12 00				L	10 50
	M	1887	H	20 10		M	1879	H	18 00
			L	10 51				L	10 50
Delaware, . . .	M	1864	M	14 00		M	1880	H	18 00
	M	1868	H	24 00				L	12 00
			L	14 00		M	1886	H	24 00
	M	1870	H	30 00				L	15 00
			L	14 00		M	1850	M	12 00
	M	1875	H	24 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1855	M	12 00
			L	10 20		M	1861	H	20 00
	M	1877	M	12 00				L	15 00
	M	1880	H	24 00		M	1864	M	12 00
			L	14 00		M	1865	M	15 00
	M	1886	H	24 00		M	1866	H	36 00
			L	11 40				mh	30 00
Georgia, . . .	M	1860	M	12 00				M	21 00
	M	1862	M	15 00				ml	16 50
	M	1863	H	36 00				L	13 50
			L	12 00		M	1867	H	36 00
	M	1864	H	60 00				mh	30 00
			L	21 00				M	24 00
	M	1865	M	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1866	M	15 00		M	1868	H	36 00
	M	1867	M	15 00				M	24 00
	M	1868	M	15 00				L	10 50
	M	1869	H	36 00		M	1869	H	36 00
			L	15 00				mh	30 00
	M	1870	H	36 00				M	24 00
			L	15 00				L	10 50
	M	1871	H	36 00		M	1870	H	31 50
			L	15 00				M	19 50
	M	1872	H	24 00				L	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1871	H	31 50
	M	1873	H	21 00				mh	30 00
			L	15 00				M	21 00
	M	1874	M	15 00				ml	15 00
	M	1875	H	18 00				L	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1872	H	31 50
	M	1876	H	18 00				mh	24 00
			L	12 00				M	21 00
	M	1877	H	18 00				ml	16 50
			L	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1878	M	15 00		M	1873	H	48 00
	M	1879	M	15 00				mh	37 50
	M	1880	H	24 00				M	30 00
			L	12 00				ml	18 00
Illinois, . . .	M	1876	M	15 00				L	12 00
	M	1877	M	13 50		M	1874	H	60 00
	M	1878	M	13 50				mh	37 50
	M	1879	M	13 50				M	24 00
	M	1880	M	13 50				ml	15 00
Indiana, . . .	M	1874	M	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1875	M	12 00		M	1875	H	60 00
	M	1876	M	12 00				mh	37 50
	M	1877	M	12 00				M	24 00
	M	1878	M	12 00				ml	18 00
	M	1879	M	12 00				L	15 00
	M	1880	M	12 00		M	1876	H	60 00
Maine, . . .	M	1871	M	12 00				mh	31 50
	M	1872	M	12 00				M	21 00
	M	1873	M	12 00				ml	18 00
	M	1874	M	12 00				L	15 00
	M	1875	H	18 00		M	1877	H	60 00
			L	12 00				mh	31 50
	M	1876	H	18 00				M	21 00
			L	12 00				L	15 00
	M	1877	H	18 00		M	1878	H	60 00
			L	10 50				mh	30 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con. <i>United States—Con.</i>					Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con. <i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, .	M	1878	M ml L	\$21 00 18 00 15 00	New Hampshire, .	M	1873	M	\$23 08
	M	1879	H mh M ml L	60 00 30 00 21 00 18 00 13 50		M	1874	H M L	23 08 19 20 10 80
	M	1880	H mh M ml L	60 00 30 00 21 00 15 00 13 50		M	1875	H M L	19 20 15 00 10 80
	M	1883	H	40 00		M	1876	H M L	19 20 13 50 10 80
	M	1885	H M L	29 31 24 00 18 00		M	1877	H L	19 20 12 00
	F		H L	9 00 7 20		M	1878	H L	19 20 12 00
	M	1886	H M L	27 00 18 00 13 50		M	1879	H L	19 20 12 00
	M	1891	H mh M L	35 00 30 00 23 00 16 50		M	1880	H L	19 20 12 00
Michigan, . . .	F		H L	12 00 9 00		M	1886	H L	18 00 13 50
	M	1867	H L	24 00 12 00		M	1861	M	12 00
	M	1868	H L	24 00 12 00		M	1862	M	12 00
	M	1869	H L	24 00 12 00		M	1863	M	12 00
	M	1870	H L	24 00 12 00		M	1864	M	12 00
	M	1871	H L	24 00 12 00		M	1865	M	24 00
	M	1872	H L	24 00 12 00		M	1866	M	27 00
	M	1873	H L	24 00 12 00		M	1867	M	30 00
	M	1874	H L	36 00 12 00		M	1868	M	30 00
	M	1875	H L	36 00 12 00		M	1869	M	30 00
	M	1876	H L	36 00 12 00		M	1870	H	36 00
	M	1877	H L	36 00 11 00		M	1871	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1878	H L	36 00 11 00		M	1872	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1879	H L	38 34 11 00		M	1873	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1880	H L	38 34 11 00		M	1874	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1884	H M L	38 40 24 00 18 00		M	1875	H L	36 00 15 00
New Hampshire, .	M	1864	M	12 00		M	1876	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1865	M	12 00		M	1877	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1866	M	12 00		M	1878	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1867	M	12 00		M	1879	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1868	M	15 00		M	1880	H L	36 00 15 00
	M	1869	M	15 00		M	1850	H L	18 00 12 75
	M	1870	M	15 00		M	1851	H L	18 00 12 75
	M	1871	M	23 08		M	1852	H L	18 00 12 75
	M	1872	M	23 08		M	1853	H L	18 00 12 00
						M	1854	H L	18 00 12 00
						M	1855	H L	30 00 12 00
						M	1856	H L	30 00 12 75
						M	1857	H L	30 00 12 75
						M	1858	H L	30 00 12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.					Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1859	H	\$30 00	New York, . . .	M	1879	L	\$15 00
			L	12 00		M	1880	H	48 00
	M	1860	H	30 00				mh	36 92
			L	10 50				M	30 00
	M	1861	H	30 00				ml	23 04
			L	10 50				L	15 00
	M	1862	H	30 00		M	1888	H	25 00
			L	10 50				M	18 00
	M	1863	H	30 00				ml	15 00
			L	12 00				L	12 00
	M	1864	H	30 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1873	H	27 00
			L	12 00				M	24 00
	M	1865	H	30 00				L	10 50
			M	23 04		M	1874	H	27 00
			L	12 00				M	24 00
	M	1866	H	30 00				L	10 50
			M	23 04		M	1875	H	27 00
			L	12 00				M	24 00
	M	1867	H	30 00				L	10 50
			M	23 04		M	1876	H	34 62
			L	12 00				mh	27 00
	M	1868	H	30 00				M	24 00
			M	23 04				L	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1877	H	34 62
	M	1869	H	30 00				mh	27 00
			mh	27 00				M	24 00
			M	23 04				L	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1878	H	34 62
	M	1870	H	48 00				M	24 00
			mh	32 00				L	11 25
			M	24 00		M	1879	H	34 62
			ml	17 28				mh	28 00
			L	12 00				M	21 00
	M	1871	H	48 00				ml	15 00
			M	24 00				L	13 50
			L	12 00		M	1880	H	40 00
	M	1872	H	48 00				mh	31 50
			M	30 00				M	25 00
			ml	18 46				ml	18 00
			L	15 00				L	10 50
	M	1873	H	48 00		M	1881	H	30 00
			M	30 00				mh	28 50
			ml	18 46				M	24 12
			L	15 00				ml	19 98
	M	1874	H	48 00				L	18 00
			M	30 00		M	1882	M	19 32
			ml	18 46		M	1883	H	23 08
			L	15 00				M	19 20
	M	1875	H	48 00				L	15 00
			M	30 00		M	1884	H	40 00
			ml	23 04				mh	28 85
			L	15 00				M	25 00
	M	1876	H	48 00				ml	19 20
			M	30 00				L	12 00
			ml	23 04		M	1886	H	48 10
			L	15 00				mh	38 50
	M	1877	H	48 00				M	28 85
			M	30 00				ml	19 25
			ml	23 04				L	15 00
			L	15 00		M	1864	M	12 00
	M	1878	H	48 00	Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1865	M	12 00
			mh	30 00		F	1866	H	24 00
			M	24 00				mh	20 00
			ml	20 76				M	12 00
			L	15 00				L	10 50
	M	1879	H	48 00		M	1867	H	31 26
			mh	30 00				mh	24 00
			M	24 00				M	20 00
			ml	20 76				ml	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.					Foremen (PA- PER AND PAPER GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1867	L	\$10 50	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1879	M	\$30 00
	M	1868	H	24 00		M	1880	M	30 00
			mh	20 00		M	1888	M	23 82
			M	12 36					
			L	10 50	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1869	H	24 00	England, . . .	M	1863	H	7 20
			mh	20 00			L	4 80	
			M	12 00	Germany, . . .	M	1878	H	14 28
			L	10 50			L	9 04	
	M	1870	H	24 00		M	1882	M	8 48
			M	12 00		M	1885	H	15 47
			L	10 50			M	10 71	
	M	1871	H	25 00			L	9 12	
			M	12 00		M	1890	H	17 14
			L	10 50			M	14 28	
	M	1872	H	25 00			L	10 31	
			M	12 00					
			L	10 50	Foremen (PRINT- ING, PUBLISHING, AND BOOKBIND- ING).				
	M	1873	H	30 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			M	24 00	California, . . .	F	1888	M	12 00
			ml	12 00	Connecticut, . .	M	1887	M	22 48
			L	10 50	Massachusetts, .	M	1883	H	35 00
	M	1874	H	30 00			mh	30 00	
			mh	24 00			M	25 00	
			M	22 20			L	20 00	
			L	12 00		F	H	12 00	
	M	1875	H	30 00			L	10 00	
			mh	24 00		M	1885	H	60 00
			M	22 20			mh	45 00	
			L	12 00			M	33 00	
	M	1876	H	30 00			ml	20 00	
			mh	24 00			L	15 00	
			M	18 00		F	H	25 00	
			L	11 70			M	10 50	
	M	1877	H	30 00			L	6 00	
			M	19 98		M	1891	H	35 00
			L	11 70			mh	30 00	
	M	1878	H	36 00			M	24 00	
			mh	30 00			ml	18 00	
			M	19 98			L	13 50	
			L	11 70			H	22 80	
	M	1879	H	36 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	mh	18 00
			mh	30 00			M	15 00	
			M	24 00			L	12 00	
			L	15 00			H	28 32	
	M	1880	H	42 00	Minnesota, . . .	M	1890	L	20 22
			mh	30 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1879	H	23 00
			M	18 00			L	18 00	
			L	13 00		M	1882	M	27 00
Vermont, . . .	M	1886	M	18 00		M	1887	H	30 00
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1860	M	30 00			L	24 00	
	M	1861	M	30 00		M	1882	H	18 00
	M	1862	M	30 00			M	15 00	
	M	1863	M	30 00		M	1883	M	14 00
	M	1864	M	30 00		M	1886	H	20 00
	M	1865	M	30 00			L	17 00	
	M	1866	M	30 00			M	40 00	
	M	1867	M	30 00			mh	30 00	
	M	1868	M	30 00			M	24 00	
	M	1869	M	30 00		F	M	15 00	
	M	1870	M	30 00		M	1877	H	30 00
	M	1871	M	30 00			L	20 00	
	M	1872	M	30 00		M	1878	H	28 00
	M	1873	M	30 00					
	M	1874	M	30 00					
	M	1875	M	30 00					
	M	1876	M	30 00					
	M	1877	M	30 00					
	M	1878	M	30 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (PRINT- ING, PUBLISHING, AND BOOKBIND- ING) — Con.					Foremen (RAIL- ROAD CONSTRUC- TION AND EQUIP- MENT) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Ohio,	M	1878	mh	\$23 00	Massachusetts,	M	1885	M	\$19 50
			M	15 80				ml	18 00
			L	11 62				L	16 50
	M	1879	M	22 00		M	1891	H	23 00
	M	1880	H	50 00				mh	20 00
			mh	40 00				M	17 30
			M	35 00				ml	15 00
			L	23 25				L	12 00
	M	1881	M	24 24	Minnesota,	M	1890	M	16 86
	M	1882	H	27 84	Missouri,	M	1879	M	12 00
			M	18 66	New Jersey,	M	1884	M	16 15
			L	11 69	New York,	M	1888	M	24 00
	M	1883	H	40 00	Ohio,	M	1873	M	28 85
			M	30 57		M	1879	M	32 46
			L	21 15		M	1881	M	24 00
	M	1884	H	50 00		M	1882	M	19 02
			mh	49 00		M	1883	H	36 00
			M	30 00				mh	30 00
			ml	25 00				M	23 00
			L	20 00				ml	20 00
	M	1886	H	45 00				L	15 60
			mh	40 00	Pennsylvania,	M	1864	M	23 85
			M	30 00		M	1865	M	23 85
			ml	24 00		M	1866	M	28 85
			L	15 00		M	1867	M	28 85
Pennsylvania,	M	1873	H	27 00		M	1868	M	28 85
			M	18 00		M	1869	M	28 85
			L	15 00		M	1870	M	28 85
Wisconsin,	M	1888	H	23 52		M	1871	M	28 85
			L	17 94		M	1872	M	28 85
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1874	M	28 85
Austria,	M	1885	M	8 00		M	1875	M	28 85
England,	M	1863	M	10 08		M	1876	M	23 85
France,	M	1885	H	11 58		M	1877	M	28 85
			L	5 40		M	1878	M	28 85
Germany,	M	1885	H	12 30		M	1879	M	28 85
			L	8 50		M	1880	M	28 85
Great Britain,	M	1883	M	9 25	Tennessee,	M	1886	H	19 50
Ireland,	M	1855	M	7 20				L	15 00
	M	1856	M	7 92	Vermont,	M	1886	H	14 88
	M	1857	H	9 36				L	12 96
			M	8 40	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			L	7 20	England,	M	1885	M	11 00
	M	1858	H	9 60	Germany,	M	1885	M	7 00
			M	8 40	Italy,	M	1884	M	7 20
			L	7 44	Foremen (WOOD- EN GOODS).				
	M	1860	M	9 36	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	7 20	California,	M	1886	H	24 00
Switzerland,	M	1884	H	8 68				M	18 00
			M	6 27				L	13 50
			L	4 05	Illinois,	M	1871	M	18 46
Foremen (RAIL- ROAD CONSTRUC- TION AND EQUIP- MENT).						M	1872	M	18 46
<i>United States.</i>						M	1873	M	18 46
Delaware,	M	1873	M	20 00		M	1874	M	18 46
	M	1874	M	20 00		M	1875	M	18 46
	M	1875	M	18 00		M	1876	M	18 46
	M	1876	M	18 00		M	1877	M	18 46
	M	1877	M	18 00		M	1878	M	18 46
	M	1878	M	17 00		M	1879	M	13 85
	M	1879	M	17 00		M	1880	M	13 85
	M	1880	M	18 00	Indiana,	M	1874	M	12 00
	M	1885	H	24 00		M	1875	M	12 00
			mh	21 00		M	1876	M	12 00
						M	1877	M	12 00
						M	1878	M	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Foremen (WOOD- EN GOODS) — Con.					Foremen (WOOD- EN GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Indiana,	M	1879	M	\$12 00	Ohio,	M	1882	L	\$14 64
	M	1880	M	12 00		M	1884	H	25 00
Kentucky, . . .	M	1863	H	24 00				mh	21 00
			M	21 00				M	16 00
			L	18 00				ml	14 00
	M	1866	H	24 00				L	12 50
			M	21 00		M	1886	H	30 00
			L	18 00				mh	24 00
	M	1867	H	24 00				M	18 00
			L	18 00				ml	15 00
	M	1868	H	24 00				L	12 00
			L	18 00	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1875	M	16 50
	M	1869	H	24 00		M	1877	M	15 00
			L	18 00	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	H	19 02
	M	1870	H	24 00				L	13 86
			L	18 00	Forgers (MET- ALS).				
	M	1871	H	24 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	18 00	California, . . .	M	1886	M	18 00
	M	1872	H	24 00	Connecticut, . .	M	1850	M	12 00
			L	18 00		M	1851	M	12 00
	M	1873	H	24 00		M	1852	M	12 00
			L	18 00		M	1853	M	12 00
	M	1874	H	24 00		M	1854	M	12 00
			M	18 00		M	1855	M	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1856	H	15 00
	M	1875	H	24 00				L	12 00
			M	18 00		M	1857	H	15 00
			L	15 00				L	12 00
	M	1876	H	24 00		M	1858	H	15 00
			M	18 00				L	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1859	H	15 00
	M	1877	H	24 00				L	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1860	H	13 50
	M	1878	H	24 00				L	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1861	H	13 50
	M	1879	H	24 00				L	12 00
			L	15 00		M	1862	M	15 00
	M	1880	H	24 00		M	1863	M	16 50
			L	15 00		M	1864	M	18 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1885	H	20 00		M	1865	M	18 00
			M	18 00		M	1866	M	19 50
			ml	13 50		M	1867	M	19 50
			L	12 00		M	1868	M	19 50
	M	1891	H	30 00		M	1869	M	19 50
			mh	24 00		M	1870	H	19 50
			M	20 00				L	16 50
			ml	16 50		M	1871	H	19 50
			L	12 00				L	16 50
Michigan, . . .	M	1884	H	24 00		M	1872	H	19 50
			M	19 50				L	16 50
			L	15 00		M	1873	H	19 50
Missouri, . . .	M	1890	H	17 40				L	16 50
			mh	16 20		M	1874	H	18 00
			M	14 70				M	16 80
			L	11 82				ml	15 00
New Jersey, . .	M	1885	M	30 00				L	13 98
New York, . . .	M	1888	H	28 80		M	1875	H	18 00
			M	18 00				L	16 50
			ml	15 00		M	1876	H	18 00
			L	12 00				L	16 50
Ohio,	M	1879	H	20 00		M	1877	H	18 00
			M	18 00				L	16 50
			L	14 17		M	1878	H	18 00
	M	1880	H	21 00				L	16 50
			M	18 00		M	1879	H	18 00
			L	14 43				L	15 60
	M	1881	H	18 00		M	1880	H	19 50
			L	13 50				L	15 30
	M	1882	H	18 00					
			M	16 68					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Forgers (MET- ALS) — Con.					Forgers (MET- ALS) — Con.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Connecticut, . . .	M	1881	H	\$15 00	Massachusetts, . . .	M	1877	L	\$12 00
			L	7 50		M	1878	H	21 00
	M	1887	M	13 22				M	15 00
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1850	H	24 00				L	13 50
			L	9 00		M	1879	H	21 00
	M	1851	H	24 00				M	16 50
			L	9 00				L	12 00
	M	1852	H	24 00		M	1880	H	24 00
			L	9 00				M	18 00
	M	1853	H	24 00				L	12 00
			L	9 00		M	1883	H	19 50
	M	1854	H	24 00				M	15 00
			L	9 00				ml	12 00
	M	1855	H	24 00				L	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1885	H	30 00
	M	1856	H	24 00				mh	24 00
			L	9 00				M	16 50
	M	1857	H	18 00				ml	10 00
			L	9 60				L	9 60
	M	1858	H	18 00		M	1886	M	12 00
			L	9 60		M	1891	H	25 00
	M	1859	H	18 00				mh	19 00
			L	7 50				M	16 50
	M	1860	H	18 00				ml	12 00
			L	7 50				L	9 00
	M	1861	H	18 00	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	M	18 00
			L	9 00		M	1891	H	15 00
	M	1862	H	18 00				L	12 00
			L	9 60	New Hampshire, . . .	M	1854	M	23 08
	M	1863	H	21 00		M	1855	M	23 08
			L	10 50		M	1856	M	23 08
	M	1864	H	21 00		M	1857	M	23 08
			L	12 00		M	1858	M	23 08
	M	1865	H	21 00		M	1859	M	23 08
			L	13 50		M	1860	M	23 08
	M	1866	H	22 50		M	1861	M	23 08
			L	13 50		M	1862	M	23 08
	M	1867	H	22 50		M	1863	M	23 08
			L	13 50		M	1864	M	17 31
	M	1868	H	24 00		M	1865	M	17 31
			L	13 50		M	1866	M	17 31
	M	1869	H	24 00		M	1867	M	17 31
			M	18 00		M	1868	M	17 31
			ml	15 00		M	1869	M	17 31
			L	13 50		M	1870	M	12 00
	M	1870	H	24 00		M	1871	M	15 00
			M	18 00		M	1872	M	18 00
			ml	15 00		M	1873	M	18 00
			L	13 50		M	1874	M	18 00
	M	1871	H	24 00		M	1876	M	21 00
			M	18 00		M	1777	M	21 00
			ml	15 00		M	1878	M	21 00
			L	13 50		M	1879	M	21 00
	M	1872	H	24 00		M	1880	M	21 00
			M	18 00	New Jersey, . . .	M	1880	M	12 00
			L	13 50		M	1883	H	16 00
	M	1873	H	24 00				mh	15 00
			mh	22 50				M	12 00
			M	15 00				ml	10 00
			L	13 50				L	9 00
	M	1874	H	22 50		M	1885	M	12 00
			M	15 00		M	1888	H	18 00
			L	13 50				mh	16 50
	M	1875	H	22 50				M	15 00
			M	15 00				ml	13 50
			L	13 50				L	9 98
	M	1876	H	22 50	New York, . . .	M	1855	H	24 00
			L	12 00				L	18 00
	M	1877	H	21 00		M	1856	H	24 00
			M	15 00				L	18 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Forgers (MET- ALS) — Con.					Forgers (MET- ALS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1857	H	\$24 00	New York, . . .	M	1888	M	\$21 00
	M	1858	H	18 00				ml	14 00
			L	24 00				L	7 50
	M	1859	H	18 00	Ohio,	M	1875	M	21 00
			L	24 00		M	1876	M	21 00
	M	1860	H	18 00		M	1877	M	18 00
			L	24 00		M	1878	M	18 00
	M	1861	H	18 00		M	1879	M	18 00
			L	24 00		M	1880	M	22 50
	M	1862	H	18 00		M	1887	H	22 50
			L	24 00				mh	18 00
	M	1863	H	18 00				M	15 00
			L	24 00				L	9 96
	M	1864	H	18 00	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1857	M	12 60
			L	24 00		M	1863	M	16 50
	M	1865	H	18 00		M	1871	M	14 28
			L	24 00		M	1872	M	15 00
	M	1866	H	18 00		M	1873	M	15 00
			L	24 00		M	1874	H	18 00
	M	1867	H	18 00				L	13 50
			L	24 00		M	1875	M	12 00
	M	1868	H	18 00		M	1876	H	24 00
			L	24 00				mh	18 00
	M	1869	H	18 00				M	15 00
			L	24 00				ml	12 00
	M	1870	H	18 00				L	10 50
			L	24 00		M	1877	M	12 00
	M	1871	H	18 00		M	1878	H	15 00
			L	13 00				L	12 00
			M	24 00		M	1879	H	15 56
			ml	15 00				M	12 00
			L	12 56				L	10 80
	M	1872	H	24 00		M	1880	H	13 50
			mh	20 76				L	9 90
			M	18 00		M	1881	M	13 86
			ml	15 00		M	1882	H	18 24
			L	12 93				M	16 50
	M	1873	H	24 00				L	6 50
			M	18 00		M	1883	M	15 54
			ml	15 00		M	1884	M	8 25
			L	11 95		M	1886	M	16 20
	M	1874	H	24 00		M	1888	M	13 50
			mh	18 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			M	15 00	Austria,	M	1885	M	3 05
			L	6 66	Belgium,	M	1885	M	6 60
	M	1875	H	24 00	Bohemia,	M	1885	M	5 82
			M	18 00	England,	M	1839	M	9 60
			ml	15 00		M	1840	H	21 60
			L	11 12				M	13 92
	M	1876	H	24 00				ml	6 96
			mh	18 00				L	4 32
			M	15 00		M	1849	M	9 60
			L	13 59		M	1850	H	12 96
			L	6 63				mh	10 08
	M	1877	H	24 00				M	8 40
			mh	18 00				ml	6 48
			M	15 00				L	4 32
			L	9 84				H	11 52
	M	1878	H	24 00		M	1857	mh	10 08
			mh	18 00				M	7 92
			M	15 00				ml	6 48
			L	9 26				L	4 68
	M	1879	H	18 00		M	1859	H	9 60
			M	15 00				L	8 22
			L	8 78		M	1860	H	12 96
	M	1880	H	18 00				mh	10 08
			M	15 00				M	8 40
			L	11 76				ml	6 24
	M	1888	H	36 00				L	4 32
			mh	30 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Forgers (MET- ALS) — Con.					Founders (MET- ALS) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
England,	M	1866	H	\$14 88	Connecticut, . . .	M	1876	M	\$21 00
			mh	12 00		M	1877	M	21 00
			M	8 64		M	1878	M	21 00
			ml	5 76		M	1887	M	12 00
			L	1 68	Georgia,	M	1850	M	10 50
	M	1868	H	14 88		M	1851	M	10 50
			mh	12 00		M	1852	M	10 50
			M	8 64		M	1853	M	10 50
			ml	4 80		M	1854	M	10 50
			L	2 40		M	1855	M	10 50
	M	1869	M	8 35		M	1856	M	10 50
	M	1871	H	9 12		M	1857	M	10 50
			mh	8 40		M	1858	M	10 50
			M	7 20		M	1859	M	10 50
			ml	6 00		M	1876	M	10 00
			L	4 80		M	1877	M	15 00
	M	1873	M	8 40		M	1878	M	15 00
	M	1874	M	10 08		M	1879	M	15 00
	M	1877	M	11 52		M	1880	M	15 00
	M	1878	H	18 24	Illinois,	M	1878	H	16 50
			M	12 00		L		8 00	
			ml	8 52		M	1879	H	25 00
			L	5 76		L		8 00	
	M	1879	H	18 24		M	1882	H	18 00
			M	12 15			mh	16 50	
			ml	8 52		M		15 00	
			L	5 82		L		13 50	
	M	1880	H	14 40		M	1883	H	18 00
			L	5 28			mh	16 50	
	M	1883	H	28 80		M		15 00	
			M	18 00		L		13 50	
			ml	12 00		M	1884	H	18 00
			L	6 00			mh	16 50	
Great Britain, . .	M	1880	H	16 94		M		15 00	
			mh	14 52			ml	13 50	
			M	9 55		L		12 00	
			L	5 32		M	1885	H	18 00
	M	1883	H	29 20			mh	16 50	
			mh	24 33		M		15 00	
			M	19 46		L		12 00	
			ml	9 73		M	1886	H	18 00
			L	1 95			mh	16 50	
Italy,	M	1878	H	7 20		M		15 00	
			L	4 80			ml	13 50	
	M	1884	H	7 20		L		12 00	
			M	5 04		M	1888	M	16 75
			L	2 88		M	1885	M	13 50
Scotland,	M	1860	M	8 64	Iowa,	M	1870	M	17 28
	M	1877	M	7 76	Kentucky,	M	1871	H	38 28
	M	1880	H	16 80		L		17 28	
			M	9 48		M	1872	H	38 46
			L	4 32		L		18 48	
	M	1883	H	19 20		M	1873	H	38 46
			M	11 64		L		18 46	
			L	9 36		M	1874	H	23 10
Founders (MET- ALS).						M	1875	H	23 10
<i>United States.</i>						M		20 76	
						L		10 00	
California, . . .	M	1888	M	18 00		M	1876	H	23 10
Colorado, . . .	M	1888	M	7 50		L		20 76	
Connecticut, . .	M	1863	M	10 80		M	1877	H	23 10
	M	1864	M	12 00			M	20 76	
	M	1865	M	21 00		L		10 00	
	M	1866	M	30 00		M	1878	H	38 46
	M	1867	M	30 00		M		23 10	
	M	1868	M	30 00		L		10 00	
	M	1869	M	21 00		M	1879	H	38 46
	M	1875	H	42 00		M		20 76	
			L	18 00		L		15 00	

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Founders (MET- ALS) — Con.					Founders (MET- ALS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Kentucky, . . .	M	1880	H	\$48 12	New York, . . .	M	1834	M	\$10 76
			L	20 76		M	1835	M	11 10
Maine, . . .	M	1886	M	12 00		M	1836	M	11 34
Maryland, . . .	M	1857	M	33 30		M	1837	M	9 66
	M	1872	M	41 64		M	1838	M	10 00
	M	1873	M	41 64		M	1839	M	10 50
	M	1876	M	41 64		M	1840	M	9 66
	M	1878	M	12 00		M	1841	M	9 66
	M	1885	M	24 00		M	1850	M	8 31
Massachusetts, .	M	1835	H	9 00		M	1851	M	8 31
			M	7 50		M	1852	M	9 24
			L	6 00		M	1853	M	9 24
	M	1837	H	10 50		M	1854	M	9 24
			L	9 00		M	1855	M	9 24
	M	1838	H	10 50		M	1856	M	9 24
			L	9 00		M	1857	H	12 00
	M	1840	M	6 00			L	9 24	
	M	1845	H	9 00		M	1858	H	12 00
			M	7 50			L	9 24	
			L	6 00		M	1859	M	10 38
	M	1860	H	9 00		M	1860	M	9 00
			L	7 50		M	1861	M	8 00
	M	1883	H	18 00		M	1862	H	12 36
			M	16 50			L	8 50	
			L	15 00		M	1863	H	12 36
	M	1885	M	15 00			L	10 60	
	M	1891	H	15 30		M	1864	M	12 80
			L	6 90		M	1865	M	12 80
Michigan, . . .	M	1872	M	30 00		M	1866	M	13 00
	M	1873	M	30 00		M	1867	M	14 00
	M	1874	M	30 00		M	1868	H	16 00
	M	1875	M	21 00			L	14 00	
	M	1876	M	21 00		M	1869	H	19 08
	M	1877	M	21 00			L	15 00	
	M	1878	M	21 00		M	1870	H	20 06
	M	1879	M	30 00			L	15 00	
	M	1880	M	30 00		M	1871	H	20 00
	M	1883	M	16 50			L	15 00	
	M	1884	H	24 00		M	1872	H	23 70
			M	21 00			L	15 00	
			ml	16 50		M	1873	H	24 55
			L	8 08			L	15 00	
Missouri, . . .	M	1863	M	18 00		M	1874	H	20 00
	M	1864	M	18 00			L	15 00	
	M	1871	M	20 00		M	1875	H	20 00
	M	1872	M	20 00			L	15 00	
	M	1880	M	20 00		M	1876	M	13 40
	M	1884	H	15 00		M	1877	H	13 40
			L	7 50			L	12 00	
New Jersey, . .	M	1879	M	12 60		M	1878	H	14 00
	M	1880	H	15 00			M	12 00	
			mh	13 50			L	10 00	
			M	12 00		M	1879	H	14 00
			ml	9 90			M	12 90	
			L	6 40			L	10 00	
	M	1882	H	19 50		M	1880	H	20 00
			mh	15 00			L	17 50	
			M	13 50		M	1883	H	16 50
			ml	10 80			L	13 50	
			L	6 40		M	1884	H	16 50
	M	1884	H	15 00			M	13 50	
			L	12 00			L	10 00	
	M	1885	M	8 22		M	1885	H	16 50
	M	1888	H	13 50			L	15 00	
			mh	12 00		M	1886	H	18 00
			M	10 98			M	16 50	
			ml	9 00			L	10 00	
			L	6 00		M	1887	H	18 00
New York, . . .	M	1832	M	11 46			L	16 50	
	M	1833	M	11 46		M	1888	H	30 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Founders (MET- ALS) — CON.					Founders (MET- ALS) — CON.				
<i>United States — Con.</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1885	mh	\$18 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1887	M	\$15 00
			M	15 00				ml	12 00
			ml	13 50				L	7 50
			L	12 00				M	9 55
Ohio, . . .	M	1860	M	28 86	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1850	M	9 00
	M	1861	M	28 86		M	1851	M	9 00
	M	1862	M	28 86		M	1854	M	9 00
	M	1863	M	28 86		M	1855	H	19 38
	M	1864	H	28 86				L	10 50
			L	25 00		M	1856	M	11 52
	M	1865	H	28 86		M	1857	M	12 00
			L	25 00		M	1858	M	12 00
	M	1866	H	28 86		M	1859	H	12 00
			L	25 00				L	7 80
	M	1867	H	28 86		M	1860	H	13 50
			L	25 00				M	9 00
	M	1868	H	28 86				L	7 80
			L	25 00		M	1861	H	13 50
	M	1869	H	34 62				L	8 04
			L	25 00		M	1862	H	13 68
	M	1870	H	34 62				L	8 04
			M	25 00		M	1863	H	13 68
			ml	23 10				L	9 00
			L	19 23		M	1864	H	18 00
	M	1871	H	34 62				L	9 00
			mh	28 86		M	1865	H	23 10
			M	25 00				mh	20 00
			L	19 23				M	18 00
	M	1872	H	34 62				L	9 00
			mh	28 86		M	1866	H	23 10
			M	25 00				M	18 00
			ml	19 23				L	9 00
			L	18 00		M	1867	H	23 10
	M	1873	H	38 46				M	19 98
			mh	30 00				L	9 00
			M	28 86		M	1868	H	23 10
			L	19 23				mh	20 00
	M	1874	H	38 46				M	18 00
			mh	30 00				ml	16 80
			M	27 72				L	9 00
			L	19 23		M	1869	H	23 10
	M	1875	H	38 46				mh	19 98
			mh	30 00				M	16 80
			M	27 72				L	9 00
			L	17 28		M	1870	H	23 16
	M	1876	H	38 46				M	16 80
			M	27 72				ml	13 28
			L	17 28				L	10 50
	M	1877	H	38 46		M	1871	H	25 02
			M	27 72				mh	23 16
			L	17 28				M	16 80
	M	1878	H	38 46				ml	13 00
			M	26 64				L	10 50
			ml	20 00		M	1872	H	25 02
			L	14 40				mh	23 16
	M	1879	H	28 86				M	18 18
			mh	26 64				ml	12 00
			M	23 10				L	10 50
			ml	17 70		M	1873	H	30 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Founders (MET- ALS) — Con.					Founders (MET- ALS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1875	ml	\$10 00	Virginia, . . .	M	1886	H	\$30 00
			L	9 00				L	24 00
	M	1876	H	33 00	West Virginia, . .	M	1886	M	6 00
			mh	24 00		M	1887	M	6 00
			M	19 80		M	1888	M	6 00
			ml	12 00		M	1889	M	6 00
			L	5 20		M	1890	M	6 00
	M	1877	H	32 88		M	1861	M	6 00
			M	18 66		M	1868	M	9 00
			ml	15 00		M	1869	M	9 00
			L	4 80		M	1870	M	9 00
	M	1878	H	28 84		M	1871	M	9 00
			mh	24 00		M	1872	M	9 00
			M	18 00		M	1873	M	9 00
			ml	11 40		M	1874	M	9 00
			L	5 40		M	1878	M	34 62
	M	1879	H	30 00		M	1879	M	30 00
			mh	24 00		M	1880	H	25 00
			M	15 48				L	9 00
			ml	12 00	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1880	M	10 50
			L	7 50		M	1884	H	18 00
	M	1880	H	32 88				L	15 00
			mh	24 66		M	1886	H	21 00
			M	20 40				mh	15 00
			ml	13 62				M	12 00
			L	7 00				L	7 86
	M	1881	H	17 52	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			L	10 56	Austria, . . .	M	1884	M	4 00
	M	1882	H	17 52		M	1885	M	4 00
			L	10 56		M	1886	M	4 00
	M	1883	H	18 54	Belgium, . . .	M	1882	H	8 08
			L	10 50				L	6 92
	M	1884	H	18 00		M	1884	M	6 95
			L	12 00		M	1885	H	6 95
	M	1888	H	13 50				L	4 62
			M	12 00		M	1886	M	6 95
			L	9 00		M	1888	M	6 02
Tennessee, . . .	M	1886	M	18 00	Denmark, . . .	M	1878	M	4 20
United States (not specified), . . .	M	1880	H	23 28		M	1879	M	4 50
			mh	20 00		M	1880	M	4 82
			M	17 10		M	1885	M	4 82
			ml	13 85		M	1886	M	4 82
			L	12 00		M	1888	M	4 82
Virginia, . . .	M	1867	M	10 00	England, . . .	M	1810	M	7 50
	M	1868	M	10 00		M	1811	M	6 72
	M	1869	M	10 00		M	1812	M	6 56
	M	1870	H	18 00		M	1813	M	7 56
			M	12 00		M	1814	M	7 74
			L	10 00		M	1815	M	7 79
	M	1871	H	18 00		M	1816	M	8 32
			M	12 00		M	1817	M	8 08
			L	10 00		M	1818	M	8 60
	M	1872	H	18 00		M	1819	M	7 56
			M	15 00		M	1821	M	7 32
			L	10 00		M	1822	M	7 32
	M	1873	H	15 00		M	1823	M	7 20
			M	12 00		M	1824	M	7 20
			L	10 00		M	1825	M	7 20
	M	1874	H	15 00		M	1832	M	7 20
			M	12 00		M	1839	M	7 20
			L	10 00		M	1846	M	7 20
	M	1875	H	15 00		M	1847	M	8 40
			L	12 00		M	1848	M	7 14
	M	1876	M	12 00		M	1849	H	8 16
	M	1877	H	15 00				L	5 64
			L	12 00		M	1858	M	5 04
	M	1878	M	18 00		M	1859	M	8 16
	M	1879	M	18 00		M	1868	H	8 40
	M	1880	M	12 00				M	6 72

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Founders (MET- ALS) — Con.					Founders (MET- ALS) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.				
England, . . .	M	1868	L	\$4 80	Germany, . . .	M	1888	II	\$4 76
	M	1871	M	7 68				L	3 60
	M	1877	M	5 28	Holland, . . .	M	1884	M	4 00
	M	1878	II	8 25		M	1885	M	4 00
			L	7 20		M	1886	M	4 00
	M	1879	M	8 25	Ireland, . . .	M	1857	M	6 72
	M	1882	II	8 65		M	1858	II	7 68
			L	7 50				L	5 76
	M	1883	M	9 12		M	1860	M	6 72
	M	1884	M	8 10		M	1883	M	7 20
	M	1885	II	8 51		M	1885	II	8 27
			M	7 29				L	6 40
			ml	6 06		M	1888	M	7 34
			L	5 00	Italy, . . .	M	1878	II	9 60
	M	1886	II	8 78				M	5 49
			L	7 78				L	3 00
England and Wales,	M	1884	M	7 47		M	1879	M	5 49
	M	1886	M	7 47		M	1882	M	4 50
	M	1888	M	7 47		M	1884	II	6 00
France, . . .	M	1884	M	7 50				II	4 00
	M	1885	II	7 64				L	2 88
			M	5 82		M	1885	M	4 60
			L	4 05		M	1886	M	4 60
	M	1886	M	7 50		M	1888	M	4 60
	M	1888	M	6 54	Moravia, . . .	M	1885	M	6 96
Germany, . . .	M	1865	II	2 50	Prussia, . . .	M	1884	M	6 66
			L	1 06		M	1885	M	4 76
	M	1866	II	2 61	Russia, . . .	M	1884	M	4 80
			L	1 19		M	1885	II	4 80
	M	1867	II	2 85				L	3 60
			L	1 42		M	1886	M	4 80
	M	1868	II	4 64		M	1873	M	4 28
			M	2 85		M	1874	M	4 04
			L	1 42		M	1875	M	3 98
	M	1869	II	4 64		M	1876	M	3 78
			M	2 85		M	1877	M	3 78
			L	1 42		M	1878	M	3 78
	M	1870	II	5 00	Scotland, . . .	M	1840	M	4 32
			M	3 21		M	1850	M	4 32
			L	1 78		M	1857	M	4 80
	M	1871	II	5 71		M	1860	M	5 28
			M	3 57		M	1861	M	6 24
			L	1 78		M	1863	II	7 20
	M	1872	II	6 42				L	6 00
			M	4 28		M	1866	M	4 80
			L	2 14		M	1878	II	8 50
	M	1873	II	6 42				M	6 32
			M	5 00				L	3 70
			L	2 50		M	1879	M	6 90
	M	1874	II	6 42		M	1883	II	6 00
			M	4 04				L	4 80
			L	2 85		M	1884	II	9 73
	M	1875	II	6 42				M	6 72
			M	3 98				L	5 59
			L	2 85		M	1888	M	6 72
	M	1876	M	3 78		M	1889	M	4 62
	M	1877	M	3 78	Spain, . . .	M	1878	II	6 00
	M	1878	II	5 50				L	3 60
			L	3 00				L	3 03
	M	1879	II	5 50	Sweden, . . .	M	1881	M	4 60
			L	3 50	Switzerland, . . .	M	1878	M	4 14
	M	1882	II	5 10		M	1882	M	6 56
			L	3 60				II	5 00
	M	1883	II	5 71				L	3 50
			L	3 75		M	1885	M	5 82
	M	1884	M	4 38		M	1886	M	4 92
	M	1885	M	4 76		M	1888	M	4 92
	M	1886	M	4 38	Wales, . . .	M	1840	M	8 64
	M	1887	M	4 32		M	1841	M	5 64

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Founders (MET- ALS) — Con.					Frame Tenders (COTTON, WOOL- LEN, AND OTHER TEXTILES) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Wales, . . .	M	1842	M	\$4 08	New Jersey, . .	M	1884	L	\$3 00
	M	1843	M	4 56		F		H	5 50
	M	1844	M	5 70				M	3 75
	M	1845	M	6 72				L	2 00
	M	1846	M	8 08		M	1885	H	10 00
	M	1847	M	8 02				L	7 00
	M	1848	M	8 40		F		H	10 00
	M	1849	M	7 28				M	5 00
								ml	3 50
Frame Tenders (COTTON, WOOL- LEN, AND OTHER TEXTILES).						F	1886	H	6 00
<i>United States.</i>								M	5 00
California, . .	F	1885	M	6 00				L	4 00
Connecticut, .	M	1870	M	4 50	New York, . .	F	1888	M	6 00
	M	1871	M	4 50		M	1886	M	7 50
	M	1872	M	5 00		M	1887	M	5 00
	M	1873	M	6 00		M	1888	H	10 50
	M	1874	H	7 50				M	6 50
			M	6 00				ml	5 00
			L	3 24		F		L	3 60
	M	1875	M	5 50				H	9 00
	M	1876	M	4 25				M	7 50
	M	1877	M	4 00	Pennsylvania, .	F	1873	M	7 98
	M	1878	M	4 00		F	1874	M	5 75
	M	1881	M	4 75		M	1876	M	4 98
Delaware, . .	M	1886	M	5 46		F		H	9 00
Georgia, . . .	F	1886	M	4 32				M	6 48
Maine, . . .	F	1886	M	6 00				ml	4 50
	M	1887	M	6 00		F	1877	L	3 00
Massachusetts, .	F	1883	H	8 50				H	6 00
			mh	7 50		F	1878	L	4 20
			M	6 48				H	6 43
			L	4 20				M	5 40
	M	1885	H	9 00		M	1879	L	3 96
			M	6 00		F		M	4 50
			ml	5 00	Rhode Island, .	M	1887	M	4 50
			L	3 32		M	1888	M	5 64
	F		H	7 24		F	1889	H	7 00
			mh	6 20				L	6 00
			M	5 10	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	4 02
			ml	4 05					
			L	3 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1886	M	6 42	England, . . .	F	1849	M	2 16
	F		M	6 00		M	1850	M	2 01
	M	1891	H	12 00		F	1859	M	2 52
			mh	10 00		F	1860	M	2 07
			M	8 10		F	1870	M	2 55
			ml	5 40		F	1874	M	2 88
			L	3 50		F	1877	H	4 46
	F		H	8 31				L	2 55
			mh	6 91		F	1880	M	3 68
			M	5 74		F	1882	M	3 76
			ml	4 32		M	1883	M	2 68
			L	3 00		F		H	4 80
New Hampshire, .	F	1883	M	5 16				M	3 60
	F	1886	M	6 96				L	2 55
New Jersey, . .	M	1882	H	12 00		F	1885	H	4 38
			L	3 60				L	2 43
	M	1883	H	12 00		F	1886	H	4 82
			M	9 00				M	3 34
			L	5 00				L	1 86
	F		H	6 00	Germany, . . .	F	1885	M	2 37
			mh	5 00	Great Britain, .	M	1850	M	2 01
			M	4 00		F	1864	M	2 07
			L	2 00		F	1870	M	2 55
	M	1884	H	4 50		F	1874	M	2 80

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Frame Tenders (COTTON, WOOL- LEN, AND OTHER TEXTILES)—Con.					Fullers (WOOL- LEN GOODS) —Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> —Con.					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Great Britain, . . .	F	1877	M	\$2 55	Delaware, . . .	M	1886	L	\$7 98
	F	1880	M	3 71	Illinois, . . .	M	1866	M	12 00
	M	1883	M	2 68		M	1867	M	10 00
	F		H	3 59		M	1868	M	10 00
			L	2 55		M	1869	M	10 00
Holland,	F	1885	M	3 24		M	1870	M	10 00
Russia,	M	1885	M	5 23		M	1871	M	10 00
Scotland, . . .	F	1866	M	2 40		M	1872	M	10 00
	F	1886	M	2 10		M	1873	M	10 00
						M	1874	M	10 50
Fullers (WOOL- LEN GOODS).						M	1875	M	10 50
<i>United States.</i>						M	1876	M	9 00
California, . . .	M	1867	M	7 50		M	1877	M	9 00
	M	1868	M	7 50		M	1878	M	7 50
	M	1869	M	7 50		M	1879	M	9 00
	M	1870	M	7 50		M	1880	M	9 00
	M	1871	M	7 50	Indiana,	M	1850	M	7 50
	M	1872	M	7 50		M	1851	M	7 50
	M	1873	M	7 50		M	1852	M	7 50
	M	1874	M	7 50		M	1853	M	7 50
	M	1875	M	7 50		M	1854	M	7 50
	M	1876	M	7 50		M	1855	M	7 50
	M	1877	M	7 50		M	1856	M	7 50
	M	1878	M	7 50		M	1857	M	7 50
	M	1879	M	7 50		M	1858	M	7 50
	M	1880	M	7 20		M	1859	M	7 50
	M	1886	H	12 00		M	1860	M	9 00
			L	6 72		M	1861	M	9 96
	M	1888	H	21 00		M	1862	M	12 00
			L	6 60		M	1863	M	12 00
Connecticut, . . .	M	1860	M	6 61		M	1864	M	13 50
	M	1870	M	9 00		M	1865	M	13 50
	M	1871	H	16 50		M	1866	M	13 50
			L	9 00		M	1867	M	13 50
	M	1872	M	9 00		M	1868	M	13 50
	M	1873	M	9 00		M	1869	M	13 50
	M	1874	H	15 00		M	1870	M	13 50
			mb	12 00		M	1871	H	13 50
			ml	10 50			L	7 50	
			L	7 50		M	1872	H	13 50
	M	1875	M	9 00			L	7 50	
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1873	H	13 50
	M	1877	M	9 00			L	7 50	
	M	1878	M	9 00		M	1874	H	13 50
	M	1879	M	9 00			L	6 90	
	M	1880	M	9 00		M	1875	H	13 50
	M	1886	H	8 10			L	6 60	
			L	6 30		M	1876	H	13 50
Delaware, . . .	M	1887	M	8 00			L	6 00	
	M	1864	M	10 00		M	1877	H	13 50
	M	1865	M	9 00			L	6 00	
	M	1868	M	9 00		M	1878	H	13 50
	M	1869	M	9 00			L	6 60	
	M	1870	M	9 00		M	1879	H	13 50
	M	1871	M	8 00			L	7 20	
	M	1872	M	8 00		M	1886	H	7 98
	M	1873	M	8 00			L	6 00	
	M	1874	M	8 00	Iowa,	M	1865	M	12 00
	M	1875	M	8 00		M	1866	M	12 00
	M	1876	M	8 00		M	1867	M	12 00
	M	1877	M	8 00		M	1868	M	12 00
	M	1878	M	8 00		M	1869	M	12 00
	M	1879	M	8 00		M	1870	M	12 00
	M	1880	M	8 00		M	1871	M	12 00
	M	1886	H	9 00		M	1872	M	12 00
						M	1873	M	12 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Fullers (WOOL- LEN GOODS) — Con.					Fullers (WOOL- LEN GOODS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Iowa,	M	1874	M	\$12 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1871	H	\$9 00
	M	1875	M	12 00		M	1872	H	7 50
	M	1876	M	12 00		M	1873	H	9 00
	M	1877	M	12 00		M	1874	H	7 50
	M	1878	M	12 00		M	1875	H	9 00
	M	1879	M	10 50		M	1876	H	7 00
	M	1880	M	10 50		M	1877	H	9 00
Maine,	M	1880	M	6 00		M	1878	H	7 08
	M	1881	M	6 00		M	1879	H	7 98
	M	1882	M	6 00		M	1880	H	6 60
	M	1883	M	6 00		M	1881	H	7 50
	M	1884	M	6 00		M	1882	H	5 94
	M	1885	M	6 00		M	1883	H	7 50
	M	1886	M	6 00		M	1884	H	5 64
	M	1887	M	6 00		M	1885	H	7 50
	M	1888	M	6 00		M	1886	H	5 58
	M	1889	M	6 00		M	1887	H	7 50
	M	1890	M	6 00		M	1888	H	5 51
	M	1891	M	6 30		M	1889	H	7 50
	M	1892	M	6 60		M	1890	H	5 76
	M	1893	M	7 50		M	1891	H	21 50
	M	1894	M	9 00		M	1892	H	12 00
	M	1895	M	10 50		M	1893	H	9 00
	M	1896	M	10 50		M	1894	H	6 00
	M	1897	M	10 50		M	1895	H	12 00
	M	1898	M	9 00		M	1896	H	10 50
	M	1899	M	9 00		M	1897	H	9 00
	M	1870	M	9 00		M	1898	H	7 50
	M	1871	M	9 00		M	1899	H	6 00
	M	1872	M	9 00		M	1900	H	9 00
	M	1873	M	9 00		M	1901	H	6 00
	M	1874	M	9 00		M	1902	H	15 50
	M	1875	M	8 52		M	1903	H	13 70
	M	1876	M	8 10		M	1904	H	10 50
	M	1877	M	8 10		M	1905	H	8 40
	M	1878	M	7 92		M	1906	H	6 00
	M	1879	M	7 92		M	1907	H	10 50
	M	1880	M	7 92		M	1908	H	10 50
	M	1881	M	8 40		M	1909	H	9 75
	M	1882	M	9 00		M	1910	H	9 75
	M	1883	M	9 00		M	1911	H	9 72
Maryland, . .	M	1884	M	8 10		M	1912	H	9 72
	M	1885	M	10 50		M	1913	H	10 50
	M	1886	H	8 10		M	1914	H	10 50
Massachusetts, .	M	1887	M	5 04		M	1915	H	10 50
	M	1888	M	4 86		M	1916	H	10 50
	M	1889	M	4 86		M	1917	H	10 50
	M	1890	M	5 52		M	1918	H	10 50
	M	1891	M	5 52		M	1919	H	10 50
	M	1892	M	5 52		M	1920	H	10 50
	M	1893	M	5 52		M	1921	H	10 50
	M	1894	M	5 52		M	1922	H	10 50
	M	1895	M	5 52		M	1923	H	10 50
	M	1896	M	5 52		M	1924	H	10 50
	M	1897	M	5 52		M	1925	H	10 50
	M	1898	M	5 52		M	1926	H	10 50
	M	1899	M	5 52		M	1927	H	10 50
	M	1900	M	5 52		M	1928	H	10 50
	M	1901	M	5 52		M	1929	H	10 50
	M	1902	M	5 52		M	1930	H	10 50
	M	1903	M	5 52		M	1931	H	10 50
	M	1904	M	5 52		M	1932	H	10 50
	M	1905	M	5 52		M	1933	H	10 50
	M	1906	M	5 52		M	1934	H	10 50
	M	1907	M	5 52		M	1935	H	10 50
	M	1908	M	5 52		M	1936	H	10 50
	M	1909	M	5 52		M	1937	H	10 50
	M	1910	M	5 52		M	1938	H	10 50
	M	1911	M	5 52		M	1939	H	10 50
	M	1912	M	5 52		M	1940	H	10 50
	M	1913	M	5 52		M	1941	H	10 50
	M	1914	M	5 52		M	1942	H	10 50
	M	1915	M	5 52		M	1943	H	10 50
	M	1916	M	5 52		M	1944	H	10 50
	M	1917	M	5 52		M	1945	H	10 50
	M	1918	M	5 52		M	1946	H	10 50
	M	1919	M	5 52		M	1947	H	10 50
	M	1920	M	5 52		M	1948	H	10 50
	M	1921	M	5 52		M	1949	H	10 50
	M	1922	M	5 52		M	1950	H	10 50
	M	1923	M	5 52		M	1951	H	10 50
	M	1924	M	5 52		M	1952	H	10 50
	M	1925	M	5 52		M	1953	H	10 50
	M	1926	M	5 52		M	1954	H	10 50
	M	1927	M	5 52		M	1955	H	10 50
	M	1928	M	5 52		M	1956	H	10 50
	M	1929	M	5 52		M	1957	H	10 50
	M	1930	M	5 52		M	1958	H	10 50
	M	1931	M	5 52		M	1959	H	10 50
	M	1932	M	5 52		M	1960	H	10 50
	M	1933	M	5 52		M	1961	H	10 50
	M	1934	M	5 52		M	1962	H	10 50
	M	1935	M	5 52		M	1963	H	10 50
	M	1936	M	5 52		M	1964	H	10 50
	M	1937	M	5 52		M	1965	H	10 50
	M	1938	M	5 52		M	1966	H	10 50
	M	1939	M	5 52		M	1967	H	10 50
	M	1940	M	5 52		M	1968	H	10 50
	M	1941	M	5 52		M	1969	H	10 50
	M	1942	M	5 52		M	1970	H	10 50
	M	1943	M	5 52		M	1971	H	10 50
	M	1944	M	5 52		M	1972	H	10 50
	M	1945	M	5 52		M	1973	H	10 50
	M	1946	M	5 52		M	1974	H	10 50
	M	1947	M	5 52		M	1975	H	10 50
	M	1948	M	5 52		M	1976	H	10 50
	M	1949	M	5 52		M	1977	H	10 50
	M	1950	M	5 52		M	1978	H	10 50
	M	1951	M	5 52		M	1979	H	10 50
	M	1952	M	5 52		M	1980	H	10 50
	M	1953	M	5 52		M	1981	H	10 50
	M	1954	M	5 52		M	1982	H	10 50
	M	1955	M	5 52		M	1983	H	10 50
	M	1956	M	5 52		M	1984	H	10 50
	M	1957	M	5 52		M	1985	H	10 50
	M	1958	M	5 52		M	1986	H	10 50
	M	1959	M	5 52		M	1987	H	10 50
	M	1960	M	5 52		M	1988	H	10 50
	M	1961	M	5 52		M	1989	H	10 50
	M	1962	M	5 52		M	1990	H	10 50
	M	1963	M	5 52		M	1991	H	10 50
	M	1964	M	5 52		M	1992	H	10 50
	M	1965	M	5 52		M	1993	H	10 50
	M	1966	M	5 52		M	1994	H	10 50
	M	1967	M	5 52		M	1995	H	10 50
	M	1968	M	5 52		M	1996	H	10 50
	M	1969	M	5 52		M	1997	H	10 50
	M	1970	M	5 52		M	1998	H	10 50
	M	1971	M	5 52		M	1999	H	10 50
	M	1972	M	5 52		M	2000	H	10 50
	M	1973	M	5 52		M	2001	H	10 50
	M	1974	M	5 52		M	2002	H	10 50
	M	1975	M	5 52		M	2003	H	10 50
	M	1976	M	5 52		M	2004	H	10 50
	M	1977	M	5 52		M	2005	H	10 50
	M	1978	M	5 52		M	2006	H	10 50
	M	1979	M	5 52		M	2007	H	10 50
	M	1980	M	5 52		M	2008	H	10 50
	M	1981	M	5 52		M	2009	H	10 50
	M	1982	M	5 52		M	2010	H	10 50
	M	1983	M	5 52		M	2011	H	10 50
	M	1984	M	5 52		M	2012	H	10 50
	M	1985	M	5 52		M	2013	H	10 50
	M	1986	M	5 52		M	2014	H	10 50
	M	1987	M	5 52		M	2015	H	10 50
	M	1988	M	5 52		M	2016	H	10 50
	M	1989	M	5 52		M	2017	H	10 50
	M	1990	M	5 52		M	2018	H	10 50
	M	1991	M	5 52		M	2019	H	10 50
	M	1992	M	5 52		M	2020	H	10 50
	M	1993	M	5 52		M	2021	H	10 50
	M	1994	M	5 52		M	2022	H	10 50
	M	1995	M	5 52		M	2023	H	10 50
	M	1996	M	5 52		M	2024	H	10 50
	M	1997	M	5 52		M	2025	H	10 50
	M	1998	M	5 52		M	2026	H	10 50
	M	1999	M	5 52		M	2027	H	10 50
	M	2000	M	5 52		M	2028	H	10 50
	M	2001	M	5 52		M	2029	H	10 50
	M	2002	M	5 52		M	2030	H	10 50
	M	2003	M	5 52		M	2031	H	10 50
	M	2004	M	5 52		M	2032	H	10 50
	M	2005	M	5 52		M	2033	H	10 50
	M	2006	M	5 52		M	2034	H	10 50
	M	2007	M	5 52		M	2035	H	10 50
	M	2008	M	5 52		M	2036	H	10 50
	M	2009	M	5 52		M	2037	H	10 50
	M	2010	M	5 52		M	2038	H	10 50
	M	2011</							

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Fullers (WOOL- LEN GOODS) —Con.					Fullers (WOOL- LEN GOODS) —Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New Hampshire, .	M	1875	M	\$9 00	Ohio, . . .	M	1876	L	\$7 50
	M	1876	M	9 00		M	1877	H	10 50
	M	1877	M	8 10				L	7 50
	M	1878	M	8 10		M	1878	H	10 50
	M	1879	M	7 50				L	7 50
	M	1880	M	7 50		M	1879	H	12 00
	M	1886	M	7 50				L	7 50
New Jersey, . .	M	1882	M	7 00		M	1880	H	12 00
	M	1883	M	7 00				L	7 50
	M	1884	H	10 00	Oregon, . . .	M	1875	M	12 00
			M	9 00		M	1876	M	12 00
			L	7 00		M	1877	M	12 00
	M	1886	M	16 00		M	1878	M	12 00
New York, . .	M	1860	M	4 50		M	1879	M	12 00
	M	1861	M	4 50		M	1880	M	12 00
	M	1862	M	4 50	Pennsylvania, .	M	1874	M	7 20
	M	1863	M	4 50		M	1875	M	6 96
	M	1864	M	4 50		M	1876	H	12 78
	M	1865	M	9 00				M	10 32
	M	1866	M	9 00				L	6 00
	M	1867	M	9 00		M	1877	M	6 00
	M	1868	M	9 00		M	1878	H	8 70
	M	1869	M	9 00				L	6 00
	M	1870	M	9 00		M	1879	H	12 00
	M	1874	M	6 90				mh	10 20
	M	1875	M	6 90				M	9 00
	M	1876	M	6 90				ml	6 60
	M	1877	M	6 90				L	4 50
	M	1878	M	6 90		M	1880	M	6 90
	M	1879	M	6 90	Rhode Island, .	M	1870	M	6 54
	M	1880	M	6 90		M	1880	M	8 04
	M	1886	H	9 00		M	1888	M	6 00
			L	6 30	Utah, . . .	M	1871	M	18 00
	M	1888	H	17 00		M	1872	M	18 00
			mh	15 00		M	1873	M	18 00
			M	13 50		M	1874	M	18 00
			ml	8 00		M	1875	M	18 00
			L	5 25		M	1876	M	18 00
Ohio, . . .	M	1851	M	7 50		M	1877	M	18 00
	M	1852	M	7 50		M	1878	M	18 00
	M	1853	M	7 50		M	1879	M	18 00
	M	1854	M	7 50		M	1880	M	18 00
	M	1855	M	7 50	Vermont, . . .	M	1862	M	4 50
	M	1856	M	7 50		M	1863	M	4 50
	M	1857	M	7 50		M	1864	M	4 68
	M	1858	M	7 50		M	1865	M	6 75
	M	1859	M	7 50		M	1866	M	6 75
	M	1860	M	7 50		M	1867	M	6 75
	M	1861	M	7 50		M	1868	M	6 75
	M	1862	M	7 50		M	1869	M	6 75
	M	1863	M	9 00		M	1870	M	6 00
	M	1864	M	9 00		M	1871	M	6 42
	M	1865	M	9 00		M	1872	M	7 14
	M	1866	M	9 00		M	1873	M	7 74
	M	1867	M	9 00		M	1874	M	7 38
	M	1868	M	9 00		M	1875	M	8 04
	M	1869	M	9 00		M	1876	M	7 44
	M	1870	M	7 50		M	1877	M	6 30
	M	1871	H	12 00		M	1878	M	6 36
			L	7 50		M	1879	M	6 12
	M	1872	H	12 00		M	1880	M	6 12
			L	7 50		M	1886	M	6 00
	M	1873	H	12 00	Virginia, . . .	M	1870	M	6 00
			L	7 50		M	1871	M	6 00
	M	1874	H	10 80		M	1872	M	6 00
			L	7 50		M	1873	M	6 00
	M	1875	H	10 50		M	1874	M	6 00
			L	7 50		M	1875	M	6 00
	M	1876	H	10 50		M	1876	M	6 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Fullers (WOOL- LEN GOODS) — Con.					Furnacemen — Con.				
<i>United States</i> —Con.					<i>United States</i> —Con.				
Virginia,	M	1877	M	\$6 00	Massachusetts, . .	M	1883	H mh	\$16 98 15 00
	M	1878	M	6 00				M	13 50
	M	1879	M	6 00				ml	11 00
	M	1880	M	6 00				L	9 00
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1870	M	9 00		M	1885	H mh	15 90 14 70
	M	1871	M	9 00				M	13 20
	M	1872	M	9 00				ml	12 00
	M	1873	M	9 00				L	10 50
	M	1874	M	9 00		M	1891	H M	30 00 18 00
	M	1875	M	9 00				L	12 00
	M	1876	M	9 00				M	10 80
	M	1877	M	9 00	Michigan,	M	1884	M	13 50
	M	1878	M	9 00	Nebraska,	M	1887	H M	12 00 9 90
	M	1879	M	9 00				L	14 00
	M	1880	M	9 00				H	8 10
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					New Jersey, . . .	M	1884	L	17 50
Austria,	M	1870	M	2 34		M	1888	H mh	16 50 13 00
Bavaria,	M	1882	M	2 85				L	10 50
Belgium,	M	1870	M	2 58				H	11 40
	M	1882	M	4 20				M	9 00
	M	1883	M	4 50				L	7 50
	M	1885	M	4 00		M	1888	H mh	16 80 15 00
Bohemia,	M	1885	M	2 80				M	12 60
Canada,	M	1882	M	6 60				ml	10 50
England,	M	1870	M	4 35				L	9 00
	M	1877	M	6 00		M	1888	H mh	18 00 15 00
	M	1880	H	9 60				M	12 00
			M	6 00				ml	9 90
			ml	4 80				L	6 00
			L	2 40	Ohio,	M	1881	M	11 83
	M	1882	M	9 60		M	1882	M	10 12
	M	1883	H	6 00		M	1886	M	8 88
			L	3 84		M	1887	H mh	18 00 15 00
	M	1884	M	4 88				M	12 00
	M	1886	H	7 20				ml	9 90
			M	5 28				L	6 00
			L	3 60	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1851	M	6 00
France,	M	1870	M	3 48		M	1852	M	6 00
Germany,	M	1870	M	2 30		M	1853	M	6 00
	M	1882	M	2 90		M	1854	M	6 00
	M	1887	H	3 60		M	1855	M	6 00
			L	2 40		M	1856	M	6 00
	M	1890	H	3 60		M	1857	M	7 20
			L	2 40		M	1858	M	7 20
Great Britain, . .	M	1880	H	9 68		M	1859	M	7 50
			M	6 05		M	1860	M	9 00
			ml	4 84		M	1861	M	9 00
			L	2 42		M	1862	M	10 50
Ireland,	M	1886	M	2 57		M	1863	M	10 50
Nova Scotia, . . .	M	1886	H	5 94		M	1864	M	10 50
			L	4 08		M	1865	M	12 00
Poland,	M	1882	M	5 00		M	1866	M	13 50
Scotland,	M	1877	M	4 68		M	1867	M	15 00
	M	1886	H	5 42		M	1868	M	15

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Furnacemen — Con.					Furnacemen — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1878	H L	\$18 00 6 90	England, . . .	M	1879	H L	\$18 24 12 79
	M	1879	H mh M ml L	18 00 13 50 9 00 6 00 3 00		M	1880	H M L	9 60 7 22 5 22
	M	1880	H mh M ml L	18 00 14 52 10 80 8 70 6 84		M	1883	H mh M ml L	13 20 12 00 9 12 7 00 5 76
	M	1881	M	9 72		M	1884	M	8 48
	M	1882	H	9 72		M	1885	H	8 48
	M	1883	M	9 98		M	1890	M	10 20
	M	1884	M	9 00		M	1877	M	15 81
	M	1886	H M L	15 48 13 26 7 50		M	1880	H M L	9 68 7 26 5 32
	M	1887	H L	14 00 11 40		M	1883	H mh M ml L	13 38 12 17 10 95 7 30 5 84
	M	1888	H mh M ml L	15 60 12 60 11 34 9 18 7 08		M	1886	M	9 60
United States (not specified), . . .	M	1880	H M L	11 00 9 00 6 90	Italy, . . .	M	1882	M	13 92
Utah, . . .	M	1882	M	13 50	Scotland, . . .	M	1866	M	4 03
Virginia, . . .	M	1886	M	9 00		M	1871	M	4 56
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	M	12 00		M	1874	M	5 78
						M	1878	H L	7 50 4 86
						M	1880	M	5 28
						M	1883	H L	18 00 6 12
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					Furniture Work- ers.				
Australia, . . .	M	1889	H L	11 52 10 08	<i>United States.</i>				
Austria, . . .	M	1885	M	2 84	California, . . .	M	1884	H mh M ml L	18 00 15 00 13 50 9 00 6 00
Belgium, . . .	M	1885	M	3 77		F		M	10 50
England, . . .	M	1880	M	14 59		M	1879	M mh M ml L	20 00 15 00 12 00 8 00 4 00
	M	1885	M	5 40				H	6 50
	M	1886	M	5 40				L	3 50
	M	1888	M	5 40				H	18 00
	M	1860	M	12 16		M	1882	L	9 00
	M	1862	M	5 40		M	1884	H mh M ml L	18 00 14 70 11 10 7 50 4 50
	M	1863	M	9 72				M	12 75
	M	1866	H mh M L	8 64 7 20 6 00 4 32				M	10 50
	M	1868	H mh M L	8 64 7 20 4 80 2 40				H	20 50
	M	1870	M	14 59				M	10 05
	M	1871	H L	7 20 5 04				L	6 00
	M	1874	H L	8 64 7 20		M	1886	M	22 22
	M	1877	H mh M ml L	15 81 14 40 12 00 8 40 6 24	Iowa, . . .	M	1887	M	5 33
	M	1878	H mh M ml L	18 21 16 00 12 00 9 36 5 04	Massachusetts, .	M	1860	H M L	6 67 16 92 15 92
						M	1872	H M L	20 19
								F	
						M	1874	H L	
						M	1875	M	

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Furniture Work- ers—Con.					Furniture Work- ers—Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1883	H	\$35 00	New York, . . .	M	1887	ml	\$12 00
			mh	30 00				L	8 00
			M	16 00		M	1888	H	30 00
			ml	9 00				mh	23 00
	F		L	5 00				M	17 50
			H	8 00				ml	14 00
			M	6 00				L	5 00
Michigan, . . .	M	1884	L	3 00		M	1889	H	21 60
			H	30 00				mh	18 36
			mh	24 00				M	15 12
			M	18 00				ml	12 00
			ml	12 00				L	9 00
			L	6 00	North Carolina, . .	M	1887	H	10 50
	M	1886	H	36 00				mh	9 00
			mh	27 00				M	6 00
			M	19 50				L	3 60
			ml	11 40		F		M	3 00
			L	3 60		M	1888	H	10 50
	M	1890	H	13 50				M	3 60
			L	7 50	Ohio, . . .	M	1872	H	12 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1872	H	24 00				L	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1877	H	11 50
	M	1879	H	23 00				mh	9 67
			mh	16 00				M	7 66
			M	12 00				ml	6 00
			ml	9 00				L	4 00
			L	4 50		F		M	8 50
	M	1884	H	18 00		M	1879	H	10 00
			mh	13 50				M	7 50
			M	10 50				L	6 00
			ml	5 00		M	1880	H	10 02
			L	3 75				L	9 00
New Jersey, . . .	M	1885	M	9 00		M	1884	H	12 50
	M	1872	H	18 00				L	11 00
			L	9 00		M	1886	H	20 00
	M	1877	H	18 00				mh	15 00
			M	9 96				M	11 00
			L	6 00				ml	7 00
	M	1880	M	9 90				L	3 00
	M	1881	H	16 50		F		H	5 00
			mh	13 50				L	4 00
			M	11 40		M	1887	M	9 00
			ml	8 70	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1880	H	18 00
			L	6 00				L	13 50
	M	1884	H	38 75		M	1881	H	18 00
			M	18 00				L	13 50
			ml	12 00		M	1882	H	18 00
			L	9 50				L	13 50
New York, . . .	M	1883	H	18 00		M	1883	H	18 00
			M	13 50				L	13 50
			ml	10 50		M	1884	H	18 00
			L	8 00				L	13 50
	M	1884	H	18 00		M	1886	M	15 00
			M	13 50		F		M	12 00
			ml	10 50		M	1888	M	5 94
			L	8 00					
	M	1885	H	19 47	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
			M	14 75	England, . . .	M	1861	M	6 96
			ml	12 00	France, . . .	M	1891	M	6 96
	F		L	8 00	Germany, . . .	M	1873	M	5 47
			H	8 00		F		M	1 42
			L	6 00		M	1874	M	4 52
	M	1886	H	38 50		F		M	1 36
			mh	27 50		M	1875	M	1 52
			M	21 00		F		M	1 36
			ml	13 50		N	1876	M	3 57
			L	5 00		F		M	1 36
	M	1887	H	21 60		M	1877	M	3 24
			mh	18 00		F		M	1 36
			M	15 00					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Furniture Work- ers — Con.					Furriers — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i>					<i>United States — Con.</i>				
Germany,	M	1878	M	\$3 04	Wisconsin,	M	1883	H	\$19 20
	F		M	1 36				M	15 00
	M	1890	M	3 57				L	12 60
Italy,	M	1884	H	3 60		F		M	7 86
			L	2 40					
Furriers.					<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
<i>United States.</i>					Austria,	M	1884	M	4 60
California,	M	1884	H	15 00		M	1885	H	4 60
			L	7 00				L	3 20
	M	1885	H	15 00		M	1886	M	4 60
			L	10 00	Belgium,	M	1884	H	8 50
	M	1886	H	15 00				L	6 35
			L	10 00		M	1885	H	7 53
	F		H	7 00				L	5 20
			L	3 00		M	1886	H	7 53
	M	1888	H	15 00				L	6 35
			mh	12 00		M	1888	M	6 35
			M	10 00	Canada,	M	1888	M	14 00
			L	7 00	Denmark,	M	1884	M	5 36
	F		H	7 00		M	1885	M	5 36
			L	3 00		M	1886	M	5 36
Illinois,	M	1882	H	12 00		M	1888	M	5 36
			L	10 00	England,	M	1884	M	8 50
	M	1883	H	12 00		M	1885	M	8 75
			L	10 00		M	1886	M	8 50
	M	1884	M	15 00	England and Wales,	M	1884	M	8 52
	M	1885	M	15 00		M	1886	M	8 52
	M	1886	H	15 00		M	1888	M	8 52
			L	13 00	France,	M	1884	H	8 50
	M	1888	M	15 00				L	7 00
Massachusetts,	M	1885	H	30 00		M	1886	H	8 50
			M	20 00				L	7 00
			ml	13 00		M	1888	M	7 00
			L	9 00	Germany,	M	1873	H	3 09
Michigan,	M	1883	H	12 00				L	1 42
			M	10 50		M	1874	M	3 32
			L	9 00		F		M	1 60
Minnesota,	M	1890	M	11 64		M	1875	M	3 56
Missouri,	M	1882	H	25 00		F		M	1 90
			L	20 00		M	1876	M	3 87
New Jersey,	M	1881	H	15 60		F		M	2 08
			L	5 40		M	1877	M	3 56
New York,	M	1883	M	13 00		F		M	1 90
	M	1884	H	14 00		M	1878	M	3 57
			L	13 00		F		M	1 90
	M	1885	M	14 00		M	1883	M	3 57
	F		H	25 00		F		M	2 14
			L	18 00		M	1884	H	4 20
	M	1886	H	23 00				L	3 15
			mh	18 00		M	1885	H	4 98
			M	13 50				L	3 15
			ml	7 50		M	1886	H	4 20
			L	4 00				L	3 15
	F		H	9 00		M	1888	H	5 70
			M	7 50				M	4 50
			L	6 00				L	3 50
	M	1887	H	25 00	Holland,	M	1884	M	4 00
			mh	20 00		M	1885	M	4 00
			M	18 00		M	1886	M	4 00
			ml	13 00	Ireland,	M	1885	M	8 03
			L	10 00		M	1888	M	8 03
	M	1888	H	36 00	Italy,	M	1884	H	4 60
			mh	25 00				L	3 30
			M	20 00		M	1885	M	4 60
			ml	12 00		M	1886	M	4 60
			L	4 50		M	1888	M	4 60
	M	1889	M	11 40	Russia,	M	1884	M	4 32
Pennsylvania,	F	1871	H	15 00		M	1885	H	4 32
			L	6 00				L	3 00
						M	1886	M	4 32

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Furriers — Con.					Galvanizers				
<i>Foreign Countries</i>					— Con.				
Scotland, . . .	M	1885	M	\$7 50	<i>United States — Con.</i>				
	M	1888	M	7 50	Connecticut, . .	M	1862	M	\$8 40
Switzerland, . .	M	1884	H	5 22		M	1863	M	8 40
			L	4 05		M	1864	M	8 40
	M	1886	M	5 22		M	1865	M	8 40
	M	1888	M	4 63		M	1866	M	9 00
						M	1867	M	9 00
Gaffers (GLASS).						M	1868	M	9 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1869	M	9 00
Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	25 00		M	1870	M	9 00
Massachusetts, .	M	1830	M	14 10		M	1871	M	9 00
	M	1835	M	14 94		M	1872	M	9 60
	M	1840	M	17 22		M	1873	M	9 00
	M	1845	M	19 38		M	1874	M	9 60
	M	1855	H	24 10		M	1875	M	9 60
			L	19 88		M	1876	M	9 60
	M	1885	H	36 00		M	1877	M	9 60
			mh	30 00		M	1878	M	10 50
			M	27 00		M	1879	M	10 50
			ml	21 60	Massachusetts, .	M	1880	M	10 50
			L	16 20		M	1885	H	15 00
			H	33 00			mh	13 50	
New Jersey, . .	M	1883	mh	28 84			M	12 00	
			M	24 00			L	8 00	
			ml	20 00		M	1886	M	7 50
			L	15 38		M	1891	H	16 50
	M	1884	H	36 00			mh	13 50	
			mh	30 00			M	12 00	
			M	24 60			ml	9 60	
			ml	17 30			L	6 00	
			L	13 84	Michigan, . . .	M	1884	M	12 00
	M	1885	H	33 00		M	1891	H	19 50
			mh	30 00			M	12 00	
			M	26 00			L	7 50	
			ml	23 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1882	M	10 50
			L	18 00		M	1884	H	16 50
	M	1886	H	34 62			L	15 00	
			mh	28 85		M	1890	H	17 64
			M	25 00			mh	15 00	
			ml	18 00			M	13 32	
			L	12 00			ml	10 98	
	M	1888	H	36 00			L	8 94	
			mh	32 40	New Jersey, . .	M	1881	H	15 00
			M	28 85			L	7 50	
			ml	24 00		M	1883	H	18 00
			L	21 00			L	8 00	
New York, . . .	M	1888	H	36 00	New York, . . .	M	1888	H	18 00
			M	30 00			mh	15 00	
			ml	24 00			M	12 00	
			L	22 00			ml	11 00	
Pennsylvania, .	M	1888	H	33 00			L	9 00	
			mh	30 00	Ohio,	M	1886	M	6 48
			M	27 00		M	1887	H	15 00
			L	24 00			mh	13 50	
							M	12 00	
							ml	7 80	
Galvanizers.							L	6 00	
<i>United States.</i>					Pennsylvania, .	M	1888	H	10 50
California, . . .	M	1885	H	18 00			L	7 50	
			L	12 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1886	M	15 72	Australia, . . .	M	1878	M	14 40
	M	1888	H	18 00		M	1839	M	6 00
			L	12 00	England,	M	1849	M	6 00
Connecticut, . .	M	1855	M	7 50		M	1850	M	19 46
	M	1856	M	7 50		M	1859	M	6 00
	M	1857	M	7 50		M	1860	M	12 16
	M	1858	M	7 50		M	1870	M	12 16
	M	1859	M	7 50		M	1877	M	10 46
	M	1860	M	7 50		M	1883	M	9 73
	M	1861	M	8 40					

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Galvanizers — Con.					Gatherers (GLASS) — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Great Britain, . . .	M	1850	M	\$19 46	California, . . .	M	1890	H	\$10 50
	M	1860	M	12 17				L	7 50
	M	1870	M	12 17	Illinois, . . .	M	1880	H	16 80
	M	1877	M	10 46				L	6 72
	M	1883	M	9 73		M	1886	H	24 00
Gas Makers.								L	16 50
<i>United States.</i>					Indiana, . . .	M	1880	H	30 00
Illinois, . . .	M	1886	M	12 90				M	15 00
Iowa, . . .	M	1887	M	13 50				L	6 00
Maine, . . .	M	1886	M	9 00	Kentucky, . . .	M	1880	H	12 00
Massachusetts, . .	M	1885	H	10 50				L	6 00
			mh	9 50	Maryland, . . .	M	1880	H	10 38
			M	8 40				L	3 30
			ml	7 20		M	1885	H	17 82
			L	6 00				L	5 00
	M	1891	H	18 00	Massachusetts, .	M	1850	M	9 00
			M	15 00		M	1851	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1852	M	9 00
New Jersey, . . .	M	1872	H	21 00		M	1853	M	9 00
			L	12 00		M	1854	M	9 00
	M	1877	H	18 00		M	1855	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1856	M	9 00
New York, . . .	M	1886	M	7 50		M	1857	M	9 00
	M	1888	H	17 30		M	1858	M	9 00
			M	13 50		M	1859	M	9 00
			ml	11 52		M	1860	M	6 00
			L	9 42		M	1861	M	6 00
Ohio, . . .	M	1877	M	14 00		M	1862	M	6 00
United States (not specified), . . .	M	1880	H	12 00		M	1863	M	6 00
			M	9 23		M	1864	M	12 00
			L	7 50		M	1865	M	12 00
Vermont, . . .	M	1886	M	6 90		M	1866	M	12 00
						M	1867	M	12 00
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1868	M	12 00
England, . . .	M	1830	M	5 52		M	1869	M	12 00
	M	1831	M	5 52		M	1870	M	15 00
	M	1841	M	8 16		M	1871	M	15 00
	M	1866	M	5 40		M	1872	M	15 00
	M	1868	M	8 16		M	1873	M	15 00
	M	1874	M	5 40		M	1874	M	15 00
	M	1877	M	7 20		M	1875	M	15 00
	M	1880	M	10 08		M	1876	M	15 00
	M	1883	M	9 16		M	1877	M	15 00
	M	1885	M	5 48		M	1878	M	15 00
Germany, . . .	M	1886	M	3 00		M	1879	M	15 00
Great Britain, . .	M	1880	H	10 14		M	1880	H	15 00
			M	9 08				M	12 90
			L	7 50				L	6 72
Ireland, . . .	M	1857	H	5 04	Michigan, . . .	M	1885	M	12 69
			L	2 85		M	1880	M	13 50
	M	1860	H	6 48	Missouri, . . .	M	1873	M	5 00
			L	4 32		M	1880	M	7 00
	M	1871	H	6 48		M	1863	M	9 18
			L	5 04	New Jersey, . . .	M	1864	M	7 92
	M	1874	M	8 40		M	1865	M	13 80
	M	1880	M	9 60		M	1866	M	18 42
Scotland, . . .	M	1866	M	5 76		M	1867	M	18 42
	M	1880	H	8 88		M	1868	M	13 80
			L	7 44		M	1869	M	11 52
	M	1883	M	7 92		M	1870	M	12 66
						M	1871	M	12 66
Gatherers (GLASS).						M	1872	M	12 66
<i>United States.</i>						M	1873	M	12 66
California, . . .	M	1880	M	7 50		M	1874	M	9 18
	M	1886	M	7 50		M	1875	M	9 18
						M	1876	M	11 52
						M	1877	M	9 90
						M	1878	H	9 18
								M	6 00
								L	4 20

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Gatherers (Glass) — Con.					Gatherers (Glass) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New Jersey, . . .	M	1879	H	\$9 18	New York, . . .	M	1880	ml	\$7 62
			M	6 00				L	4 50
			L	4 20		M	1888	H	18 74
	M	1880	H	12 90				mh	15 00
			mh	10 56				M	12 00
			M	6 90				ml	9 00
			ml	5 10				L	5 00
			L	3 48	Ohio, . . .	M	1870	H	30 00
	M	1881	H	12 00				M	13 00
			M	10 38				L	8 00
			L	5 10		M	1871	M	30 00
	M	1883	H	19 50		M	1872	M	30 00
			mh	16 38		M	1873	M	30 00
			M	13 38		M	1874	M	24 00
			ml	10 85		M	1875	M	20 70
			L	7 88		M	1876	M	19 98
	M	1884	H	22 50		M	1877	H	18 18
			mh	18 46				L	12 00
			M	16 00		M	1878	H	16 80
			ml	13 38				M	12 00
			L	9 00				L	9 00
	M	1885	H	22 00		M	1879	H	15 00
			mh	18 00				L	13 20
			M	14 74		M	1880	H	18 96
			L	6 90				M	14 40
	M	1886	H	18 76				L	12 00
			mh	15 40		M	1882	H	24 00
			M	12 41				M	18 00
			ml	7 62				L	11 10
			L	5 00		M	1883	M	17 00
	M	1888	H	33 00		M	1884	M	12 00
			mh	25 20		M	1886	H	24 06
			M	21 00				M	18 00
			ml	18 00				L	13 20
			L	12 00		M	1887	H	36 00
New York, . . .	M	1850	M	12 00				mh	27 00
	M	1851	M	12 00				M	21 00
	M	1852	M	12 00				ml	13 50
	M	1853	M	12 00				L	6 00
	M	1854	M	12 00		M	1888	H	36 00
	M	1855	M	12 00				mh	27 00
	M	1856	M	12 00				M	24 00
	M	1857	M	12 00				ml	15 60
	M	1858	M	12 00				L	6 00
	M	1859	M	12 00	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1860	M	6 72
	M	1860	M	12 00		M	1861	M	6 72
	M	1861	M	12 00		M	1862	M	6 72
	M	1862	M	13 50		M	1863	M	9 12
	M	1866	M	18 00		M	1864	M	9 12
	M	1867	H	17 28		M	1865	M	9 12
			L	13 80		M	1866	H	28 80
	M	1868	M	13 80				M	21 78
	M	1869	M	13 80				L	11 82
	M	1870	H	16 80		M	1867	H	32 28
			L	13 80				M	21 78
	M	1871	M	13 80				L	10 62
	M	1872	M	13 80		M	1868	H	32 28
	M	1873	H	13 80				M	22 98
			L	11 52				L	10 62
	M	1874	M	11 52		M	1869	H	27 66
	M	1875	M	11 52				M	22 98
	M	1876	H	15 00				L	10 62
			M	11 52		M	1870	H	27 66
			L	9 18				mh	21 00
	M	1877	M	9 18				M	17 46
	M	1878	M	9 18				L	9 00
	M	1879	M	9 18		M	1871	H	23 04
	M	1880	H	16 80				mh	21 00
			mh	15 00				M	17 46
			M	12 00				L	9 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Gatherers (GLASS)—Con.					Giggers (Wool- LEN GOODS)—Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1872	H	\$23 04	California, . . .	M	1869	M	\$7 50
			M	17 46		M	1870	M	7 50
			L	9 00		M	1871	M	7 50
	M	1873	H	23 04		M	1872	M	7 50
			M	16 50		M	1873	M	7 50
			L	9 00		M	1874	M	7 50
	M	1874	H	23 04		M	1875	M	7 50
			M	16 32		M	1876	M	6 48
			L	9 00		M	1877	M	6 48
	M	1875	H	17 31		M	1878	M	6 48
			L	9 00		M	1879	M	6 48
	M	1876	H	19 50		M	1880	M	6 00
			mh	16 32		M	1881	H	9 00
			M	12 00		L		6 00	
			ml	9 00	Connecticut, . . .	M	1860	M	5 20
			L	6 00		M	1870	M	6 00
	M	1877	H	18 00		M	1871	M	6 00
			mh	15 84		M	1872	M	6 00
			M	12 78		M	1873	M	6 00
			L	9 00		M	1874	M	6 00
	M	1878	H	16 50		M	1875	M	6 00
			M	14 08		M	1876	M	6 00
			L	9 00		M	1877	M	6 00
	M	1879	H	21 00		M	1878	M	6 00
			mh	17 04		M	1879	M	6 00
			M	14 46		M	1880	M	6 00
			ml	10 80		M	1886	M	6 90
			L	7 50		M	1887	M	7 67
	M	1880	H	22 44	Delaware, . . .	F		M	5 57
			mh	17 40		M	1865	M	8 00
			M	12 84		M	1868	M	8 00
			ml	8 01		M	1869	M	8 00
			L	4 50		M	1870	M	8 00
	M	1881	H	21 12		M	1871	M	8 00
			M	17 16		M	1872	M	8 00
			L	11 16		M	1886	M	7 98
	M	1882	H	23 52	Illinois, . . .	M	1873	M	6 00
			M	17 16		M	1874	M	7 50
			ml	12 12		M	1875	M	7 50
			L	8 40		M	1876	M	7 50
			M	3 00		M	1877	M	9 00
	M	1883	H	31 32		M	1878	M	9 00
			L	22 50		M	1879	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1880	M	9 00
	M	1884	H	20 88	Indiana, . . .	M	1850	M	6 00
			M	15 00		M	1851	M	6 00
			L	5 56		M	1852	M	6 00
	M	1886	H	21 42		M	1853	M	6 00
			mh	18 00		M	1854	M	6 00
			M	13 20		M	1855	M	6 00
			ml	9 96		M	1856	M	6 00
			L	6 00		M	1857	M	6 00
	M	1888	H	28 50		M	1858	M	7 50
			M	18 00		M	1859	M	7 50
			L	6 00		M	1860	M	7 50
West Virginia, . .	M	1867	M	6 60		M	1861	M	7 50
	M	1880	M	13 20		M	1862	M	9 00
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1863	M	9 00
Belgium, . . .	M	1884	M	7 79		M	1864	M	9 00
	M	1885	M	7 79		M	1865	M	9 00
England, . . .	M	1877	M	5 04		M	1866	M	9 00
	M	1878	M	5 52		M	1867	M	9 00
Great Britain, . .	M	1883	M	7 30		M	1868	M	9 00
						M	1869	M	9 00
Giggers (Wool- LEN GOODS).						M	1870	M	9 00
<i>United States.</i>						M	1871	M	9 00
California, . . .	M	1867	M	7 50		M	1872	M	9 00
	M	1868	M	7 50		M	1873	H	9 00
						L		7 50	
						H		9 00	

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Giggers (Wool- len Goods)—Con. United States—Con.					Giggers (Wool- len Goods)—Con. United States—Con.				
Indiana, . . .	M	1875	H	\$9 00	Massachusetts,	M	1885	L	\$4 90
	M	1876	L	6 00		M	1886	H	9 00
	M	1877	M	9 00				L	5 64
	M	1878	H	9 00		M	1891	H	10 50
			L	6 00				mh	9 00
	M	1879	H	9 00				M	7 50
			L	6 00				L	5 40
	M	1880	H	9 00	Michigan, . .	M	1867	M	4 50
			L	6 00		M	1868	M	4 50
Iowa, . . .	M	1865	M	6 00		M	1869	M	4 50
	M	1866	M	6 00		M	1870	M	4 80
	M	1867	M	6 00		M	1871	M	4 80
	M	1868	M	6 00		M	1872	M	4 80
	M	1869	M	6 00		M	1873	M	4 20
	M	1870	M	6 00		M	1874	M	4 20
	M	1871	M	6 00		M	1875	M	4 80
	M	1872	M	6 00		M	1876	M	5 40
	M	1873	M	6 00		M	1877	M	4 20
	M	1874	M	6 00		M	1878	M	4 20
	M	1875	M	6 00		M	1879	M	4 20
	M	1876	M	6 00		M	1880	M	4 20
	M	1877	M	6 00	Missouri, . . .	M	1890	H	5 88
	M	1878	M	6 00				L	3 78
	M	1879	M	6 00	New Hampshire,	M	1865	M	7 02
	M	1880	M	6 00		M	1866	M	7 02
Maine, . . .	M	1886	M	6 60		M	1867	M	7 02
Massachusetts,	M	1850	M	5 04		M	1868	M	7 80
	M	1851	M	4 50		M	1869	M	7 80
	M	1852	M	4 50		M	1870	M	7 80
	M	1853	M	4 50		M	1871	M	7 80
	M	1854	M	4 50		M	1872	M	7 80
	M	1855	M	4 62		M	1873	M	8 25
	M	1856	M	4 50		M	1874	M	8 25
	M	1857	H	6 00		M	1875	M	8 25
			L	4 50		M	1876	M	8 25
	M	1858	M	4 50		M	1877	M	7 68
	M	1859	M	4 98		M	1878	M	7 50
	M	1860	M	5 04		M	1879	M	7 32
	M	1861	M	5 04	New Jersey, . .	M	1880	M	7 86
	M	1862	M	5 70		M	1883	M	7 00
	M	1863	M	6 00		M	1886	M	8 00
	M	1864	M	7 98	New York, . . .	M	1860	M	4 20
	M	1865	M	8 28		M	1861	M	4 20
	M	1866	M	8 46		M	1862	M	4 20
	M	1867	M	8 52		M	1863	M	4 20
	M	1868	M	8 52		M	1864	M	4 20
	M	1869	M	8 52		M	1865	M	7 50
	M	1870	M	8 70		M	1866	M	7 50
	M	1871	M	8 70		M	1867	M	7 50
	M	1872	M	9 00		M	1868	M	7 50
	M	1873	M	9 00		M	1869	M	7 50
	M	1874	H	9 00		M	1870	M	7 50
			L	6 90		M	1874	M	6 90
	M	1875	M	7 50		M	1875	M	6 90
	M	1876	M	7 50		M	1876	M	6 90
	M	1877	H	7 50		M	1877	M	6 90
			L	5 52		M	1878	M	6 90
	M	1878	H	7 20		M	1879	M	6 90
			L	5 58		M	1880	M	6 90
	M	1879	M	6 75		M	1886	H	10 50
	M	1880	M	6 90				M	6 18
	M	1883	H	9 00				L	4 50
			mh	7 50		M	1888	H	8 10
			M	6 42				L	6 00
	M	1885	L	4 80	Ohio, . . .	M	1851	M	7 50
			H	15 30		M	1852	M	7 50
			mh	11 25		M	1853	M	7 50
			M	9 75		M	1854	M	7 50
			ml	6 60		M	1855	M	7 50
						M	1856	M	7 50

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Giggers (WOOL- LEN GOODS) - Con. <i>United States - Con.</i>					Giggers (WOOL- LEN GOODS) - Con. <i>United States - Con.</i>				
Ohio, . . .	M	1857	M	\$7 50	Vermont, . . .	M	1871	M	\$5 52
	M	1858	M	7 50		M	1872	M	5 94
	M	1859	M	7 50		M	1873	M	6 78
	M	1860	M	7 50		M	1874	M	6 96
	M	1861	M	7 50		M	1875	M	7 68
	M	1862	M	9 00		M	1876	M	7 02
	M	1863	M	9 00		M	1877	M	5 94
	M	1864	M	9 00		M	1878	M	6 36
	M	1865	M	9 00		M	1879	M	6 06
	M	1866	M	9 00		M	1880	M	5 94
	M	1867	M	9 00		M	1886	M	6 00
	M	1868	M	9 00	Virginia, . . .	M	1870	M	6 00
	M	1869	M	9 00		M	1871	M	6 00
	M	1870	M	7 50		M	1872	M	6 00
	M	1871	H	7 50		M	1873	M	6 00
			L	6 00		M	1874	M	6 00
	M	1872	H	7 50		M	1875	M	6 00
			L	6 00		M	1876	M	6 00
	M	1873	H	7 50		M	1877	M	6 00
			L	6 00		M	1878	M	6 00
	M	1874	H	7 50		M	1879	M	6 00
			L	6 00		M	1880	M	6 00
	M	1875	H	7 50	Wisconsin, . . .	M	1870	M	5 25
			L	6 00		M	1871	M	5 25
	M	1876	H	7 50		M	1872	M	5 25
			L	5 40		M	1873	M	5 25
	M	1877	H	7 50		M	1874	M	5 25
			L	5 40		M	1875	M	5 25
	M	1878	H	7 50		M	1876	M	5 25
			L	5 40		M	1877	M	5 25
	M	1879	H	7 50		M	1878	M	5 25
			L	6 00		M	1879	M	5 25
	M	1880	H	7 50		M	1880	M	5 25
			L	6 00					
Oregon, . . .	M	1875	M	12 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1876	M	12 00	England, . . .	M	1877	M	5 23
	M	1877	M	12 00		M	1883	H	5 23
	M	1878	M	12 00				L	3 84
	M	1879	M	12 00		M	1886	M	5 30
	M	1880	M	12 00					
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1874	M	7 20	Gilders (PICTURE FRAMES).				
	M	1875	M	6 96	<i>United States.</i>				
	M	1876	M	6 72					
	M	1877	M	6 00	California, . . .	M	1885	M	18 00
	M	1878	M	6 00	Illinois, . . .	M	1882	M	12 00
	M	1879	M	5 88		M	1883	M	11 00
	M	1880	M	6 90		M	1884	M	11 00
	M	1886	M	9 00		M	1885	M	11 00
Rhode Island, . .	M	1870	M	6 30		M	1886	M	12 00
	M	1880	M	6 75		M	1885	M	13 00
Utah, . . .	M	1870	M	14 40	Maryland, . . .	M	1885	M	13 00
	M	1871	M	14 40	Massachusetts, . .	M	1885	H	18 00
	M	1872	M	14 40				mh	15 00
	M	1873	M	14 40				M	12 00
	M	1874	M	14 40				ml	7 50
	M	1875	M	14 40				L	6 00
	M	1876	M	14 40				H	7 50
	M	1877	M	14 40		F		L	6 00
	M	1878	M	14 40				H	18 00
	M	1879	M	14 40		M	1891	mh	15 00
	M	1880	M	14 40				M	12 00
Vermont, . . .	M	1862	M	4 20				ml	10 00
	M	1863	M	4 20				L	8 00
	M	1864	M	4 20	Michigan, . . .	M	1883	H	24 00
	M	1865	M	6 75				mh	20 10
	M	1866	M	6 75				M	13 50
	M	1867	M	6 00				ml	7 50
	M	1868	M	6 00				L	3 00
	M	1869	M	5 70		F		M	3 90
	M	1870	M	4 80		M	1884	H	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Gilders (PICTURE FRAMES)—Con.					Glass Workers —Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Michigan, . . . M	1884	M	\$13 50	New Jersey, . . . M	1881	L	\$9 00		
		L	12 00		M	1883	H	23 07	
		M	6 00				M	15 00	
New York, . . . M	1888	H	33 00				L	9 00	
		M	18 00		M	1885	H	14 05	
		ml	15 00				L	11 54	
		L	4 00		M	1888	H	9 00	
		H	6 00				M	7 50	
		L	3 00				L	6 00	
Wisconsin, . . . M	1888	M	11 52	New York, . . . M	1883	H	27 00		
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	20 00		
France, . . . M	1885	M	6 90			ml	17 00		
Glass Workers.						L	16 00		
<i>United States.</i>					M	1884	H	27 00	
Connecticut, . . . M	1887	M	12 66			mh	20 76		
		M	6 12			M	17 00		
Illinois, . . . M	1886	M	25 39			ml	12 00		
Indiana, . . . M	1881	H	18 00			L	10 00		
		M	9 00		M	1885	H	27 00	
		L	5 76			mh	22 10		
Kansas, . . . M	1888	H	16 50			M	20 00		
		L	9 00			ml	14 00		
Massachusetts, . . . M	1830	M	8 43			L	12 00		
		M	8 75		M	1886	H	27 00	
		M	9 81			mh	20 76		
		M	9 06			M	14 00		
		M	9 18			L	3 00		
		M	10 56		M	1888	H	18 00	
		M	17 76			mh	15 00		
		M	18 22			M	12 00		
		H	12 00			L	6 00		
		mh	7 11		M	1889	H	24 00	
		M	5 00			M	15 00		
		L	3 56			L	12 00		
		M	4 44	Ohio, . . . M	1878	H	14 01		
		H	21 00			mh	12 00		
		mh	19 68			M	9 75		
		M	11 25			ml	6 00		
		L	7 50			L	3 42		
		H	9 00		F	M	3 41		
		M	7 38		M	1879	H	16 94	
		L	4 50			L	7 81		
		H	20 00		M	1880	H	24 50	
		L	4 50			mh	20 00		
		M	4 00			M	16 00		
		H	20 00			ml	12 10		
		M	7 95			L	8 00		
		L	4 76	Pennsylvania, . . . M	1871	H	15 00		
		H	15 00			L	9 00		
		L	9 00		M	1879	M	18 39	
		M	5 00		M	1882	M	15 60	
		H	18 00	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					
		mh	15 00	Belgium, . . . F	1885	M	3 60		
		M	13 50	Denmark, . . . M	1885	H	6 40		
		ml	12 00			L	4 80		
		L	8 00	England, . . . M	1834	H	8 40		
		M	7 00			L	6 00		
		H	15 00		M	1884	M	8 48	
		L	9 00		M	1881	M	6 54	
		H	24 00	France, . . . M	1884	M	9 65		
		mh	19 50		M	1885	M	5 79	
		M	16 00		M	1878	H	4 50	
		ml	12 00	Germany, . . . M	1882	M	2 22		
		L	8 00		M	1884	H	7 14	
		H	15 90			L	5 36		
New Jersey, . . . M	1881	H	15 90		M	1885	H	7 14	
						mh	5 36		
						M	3 90		

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Glass Workers — Con.					Glaziers — Con.				
<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.					<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.				
Germany, M	1885	L	\$1 80	France, M	1853	L	\$1 92		
Italy, M	1885	H	6 00		M	1857	H	3 18	
		M	4 80				L	2 16	
		L	3 00		M	1871	H	6 36	
Glaziers.							M	4 02	
<i>United States.</i>							L	3 00	
California, . . . M	1884	H	24 00		M	1875	H	6 60	
		M	21 00				M	4 14	
			18 00				L	2 88	
	M	1885	H	24 00		M	1878	H	13 44
			mh	18 00			mh	10 08	
			M	15 00			M	8 40	
			L	6 00			ml	6 00	
	M	1888	H	30 00		M	1881	L	4 20
			M	18 00			H	6 54	
			L	15 00			M	4 38	
Iowa, M	1876	M	5 00				L	3 12	
	M	1877	M	5 00		M	1882	H	6 96
	M	1878	M	6 00			M	4 44	
	M	1880	M	7 00			L	3 18	
Massachusetts, . M	1885	H	21 00	Germany, . . . M	1873	M	4 28		
		mh	18 00		M	1874	M	4 28	
		M	15 00		M	1875	M	3 93	
		ml	12 00		M	1876	M	3 93	
			9 00		M	1877	M	3 75	
	M	1891	H	24 00		M	1878	H	5 65
			mh	22 00			L	3 60	
			M	20 00		M	1883	M	4 28
			L	15 00		M	1885	M	4 28
Michigan, . . . M	1890	M	8 00		M	1888	M	4 99	
Missouri, . . . M	1884	M	15 00	Great Britain, . M	1883	H	9 43		
New Jersey, . . M	1884	H	24 00			M	7 60		
		M	15 00			L	6 26		
		L	10 00	Ireland, M	1880	M	6 24		
			10 00	Italy, M	1884	M	4 20		
New York, . . . M	1888	H	22 00	Moravia, M	1885	M	2 88		
		mh	18 00	Prussia, M	1882	M	4 28		
		M	15 00		M	1884	M	4 28	
		ml	12 00		M	1885	M	4 28	
		L	7 00	Scotland, M	1874	M	6 12		
Ohio, M	1887	H	12 00		M	1875	M	6 63	
		L	9 00		M	1876	M	6 63	
Wisconsin, . . . M	1880	H	12 00		M	1877	M	7 14	
		L	9 00		M	1878	M	7 56	
	M	1881	H	12 00		M	1882	M	6 36
			L	9 00	Tuscany, M	1885	M	4 20	
	M	1882	H	12 00					
			L	9 00	Glue Makers.				
	M	1883	H	12 00	<i>United States.</i>				
			L	9 00	California, . . . M	1884	H	13 85	
	M	1884	H	12 00			M	11 54	
		L	9 00			L	9 23		
	M	1888	H	13 00		M	1885	H	11 54
		L	12 00			M	9 23		
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						L	6 92		
Canada, M	1878	H	10 50	Connecticut, . . M	1875	H	21 00		
		L	9 00			mh	18 00		
Denmark, . . . M	1878	M	3 96			M	15 00		
		F	2 10			ml	13 50		
England, M	1877	H	9 72			L	12 00		
		mh	8 10	Massachusetts, . M	1875	H	16 38		
		M	6 65			L	10 74		
		L	2 90		M	1885	H	15 00	
	M	1880	H	9 09			M	11 25	
			M	7 20			ml	9 00	
			L	5 76			L	7 00	
	M	1883	H	7 20		M	1891	H	15 00
			L	4 80			mh	12 00	
France, M	1883	H	4 62			M	10 00		

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES—Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Glue Makers — Con.					Grinders (CAST- INGS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1891	ml	\$7 50	Illinois,	M	1850	M	\$6 00
			L	6 00		M	1852	M	6 00
New Jersey, . . .	M	1881	H	9 00		M	1853	M	6 00
			M	6 30		M	1854	M	6 00
			L	4 50		M	1855	M	6 00
New York, . . .	M	1886	H	9 00		M	1856	M	7 50
			L	6 00		M	1857	M	7 50
	M	1888	H	12 00		M	1858	M	7 50
			L	10 00		M	1859	M	7 50
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1871	H	21 00		M	1860	M	7 50
			L	15 00		M	1861	M	7 50
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1862	M	7 50
France,	M	1885	H	5 80		M	1863	M	7 50
			L	4 63		M	1864	M	7 50
	F		M	2 31		M	1865	M	7 50
Italy,	M	1884	M	2 40		M	1866	M	7 50
	F		M	0 96		M	1867	M	7 50
						M	1868	M	7 50
Gold Beaters,						M	1869	M	7 50
<i>United States.</i>						M	1870	M	9 00
California, . . .	M	1885	H	14 00		M	1871	M	9 00
			M	12 00		M	1872	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1873	M	9 00
	M	1886	H	14 00		M	1874	M	7 50
			L	9 00		M	1875	M	7 50
	M	1888	H	14 00		M	1876	M	7 50
			L	9 00		M	1877	M	7 50
	M	1888	H	14 00		M	1878	M	9 00
			L	9 00		M	1879	M	9 00
Massachusetts, . . .	M	1885	H	16 00		M	1886	M	9 00
			M	14 00	Indiana,	M	1877	M	9 00
			L	8 00		M	1878	M	9 00
	M	1891	H	20 00		M	1879	M	10 50
			M	17 00		M	1880	M	10 50
			L	15 00	Massachusetts, . . .	M	1861	M	9 00
New York, . . .	M	1886	M	11 00		M	1862	M	9 00
	M	1887	H	24 00		M	1863	M	7 50
			L	11 00		M	1864	M	8 40
	F		M	12 00		M	1865	M	9 00
	M	1888	H	18 00		M	1866	M	10 50
			L	16 50		M	1867	M	10 50
Ohio,	M	1882	M	9 42		M	1868	M	10 50
	M	1883	M	16 50		M	1869	M	10 50
	M	1884	M	8 00		M	1870	M	10 50
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1871	H	21 00		M	1871	M	10 50
			L	14 00		M	1872	M	10 50
	M	1883	M	12 00		M	1873	M	10 50
	F		M	6 00		M	1874	M	10 50
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>						M	1875	M	10 50
Italy,	M	1884	H	4 80		M	1876	M	10 50
			L	2 40		M	1877	M	9 00
						M	1878	M	9 00
Grinders (CAST- INGS).						M	1879	M	7 98
<i>United States.</i>						M	1880	M	9 00
Connecticut, . . .	M	1868	M	9 00		M	1885	M	10 50
	M	1869	M	9 00		M	1891	H	10 00
	M	1870	M	10 50			L	9 00	
	M	1871	M	10 50	Michigan,	M	1886	H	12 00
	M	1872	M	10 50			L	7 50	
	M	1873	M	10 50		M	1891	H	13 50
	M	1874	M	10 50			mh	12 00	
	M	1875	M	9 60			M	8 50	
	M	1876	M	9 60			ml	6 00	
	M	1877	M	8 40			L	3 30	
	M	1878	M	8 40	Missouri,	M	1887	H	9 00
	M	1879	M	8 40			L	3 00	
	M	1880	M	8 40	New Jersey, . . .	M	1888	H	15 00
							L	14 00	
					New York,	M	1869	M	9 00
						M	1870	M	6 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Grinders (CAST- INGS) — Con.					Grinders (TOOLS AND IMPLE- MENTS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
New York, . . .	M	1871	M	\$6 00	California, . . .	M	1888	L	\$21 00
	M	1872	M	6 00	Connecticut, . .	M	1850	M	9 00
	M	1873	H	9 00		M	1851	M	9 00
			L	6 60		M	1852	M	9 00
	M	1874	H	9 00		M	1853	M	9 00
			L	6 60		M	1854	M	9 00
	M	1875	H	9 00		M	1855	H	10 50
			L	6 60			L	5 40	
	M	1876	H	9 00		M	1856	H	10 50
			L	6 90			L	5 40	
	M	1877	H	9 00		M	1857	H	10 50
			M	7 86			L	5 40	
			L	6 00		M	1858	H	10 50
	M	1878	H	9 00			L	6 00	
			M	7 50		M	1859	H	10 50
			L	6 00			L	6 00	
	M	1879	H	7 50		M	1860	H	10 50
			L	6 00			L	6 00	
	M	1880	H	7 50		M	1861	H	10 50
			L	6 00			L	6 00	
	M	1886	H	11 22		M	1862	H	12 00
			M	10 02			L	6 00	
			L	9 00		M	1863	H	13 50
	M	1888	H	13 50			L	6 00	
			M	12 00		M	1864	H	15 00
			L	9 00			L	6 00	
Ohio, . . .	M	1870	M	7 50		M	1865	H	15 00
	M	1871	M	7 50			L	6 60	
	M	1872	M	7 50		M	1866	H	16 50
	M	1873	M	7 50			L	6 60	
	M	1874	M	7 50		M	1867	H	16 50
	M	1875	M	7 50			M	12 00	
	M	1876	M	7 50			L	6 60	
	M	1877	H	10 50		M	1868	H	16 50
			L	7 50			M	10 50	
	M	1878	M	7 50			L	6 60	
	M	1879	M	7 50		M	1869	H	16 50
	M	1880	M	7 50			M	10 50	
	M	1884	M	13 50			L	6 60	
	M	1885	M	12 00		M	1870	H	16 50
Pennsylvania, . .	M	1871	M	15 00			M	12 00	
	M	1872	M	15 00			L	6 60	
	M	1873	M	15 00		M	1871	H	16 50
	M	1874	M	14 25			M	12 00	
	M	1875	M	14 25			L	6 90	
	M	1876	M	14 25		M	1872	H	16 50
	M	1877	M	14 25			M	12 00	
	M	1878	M	14 25			L	6 90	
	M	1879	M	15 00		M	1873	H	15 00
	M	1880	M	15 00			M	12 00	
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>							L	6 90	
England, . . .	M	1857	M	10 08		M	1874	H	18 00
	M	1868	H	6 24			mh	15 00	
			L	4 80			M	13 98	
	M	1871	H	12 00			ml	10 50	
			L	6 00			L	6 90	
	M	1874	M	12 00		M	1875	H	17 46
	M	1878	M	6 78			M	15 00	
	M	1880	H	7 92			L	7 20	
			L	6 48		M	1876	H	16 98
			M	8 88			M	15 00	
Russia, . . .	M	1885	M	6 48			L	7 20	
Scotland, . . .	M	1880	M	5 52		M	1877	H	15 60
							M	13 50	
							ml	9 00	
Grinders (TOOLS AND IMPLE- MENTS).							L	7 20	
<i>United States.</i>						M	1878	H	15 00
California, . . .	M	1885	M	30 00			mh	13 50	
	M	1888	H	24 00			M	9 00	
							L	7 20	
					M	1879	H	14 70	

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Continued.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Grinders (TOOLS AND IMPLE- MENTS) — Con.					Grinders (TOOLS AND IMPLE- MENTS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>United States—Con.</i>				
Michigan, . . .	M	1891	L	\$6 00	New York, . . .	M	1875	M	\$12 00
Missouri, . . .	M	1890	H	11 64		M	1876	L	8 70
			M	9 12				mh	15 00
			L	7 20				M	12 00
New Hampshire, .	M	1854	M	13 86				L	10 77
	M	1855	M	13 86				L	7 30
	M	1856	M	13 86		M	1877	H	15 00
	M	1857	M	13 86				M	12 00
	M	1858	M	13 86				ml	10 14
	M	1859	M	13 86				L	8 32
	M	1860	M	13 86		M	1878	H	15 00
	M	1861	M	35 00				M	12 00
	M	1862	M	35 00				ml	9 20
New Jersey, . . .	M	1883	H	18 00				L	7 32
			M	15 00		M	1879	H	12 00
			L	6 00				M	10 50
	M	1884	H	18 00				L	8 12
			M	16 00		M	1880	H	12 00
			L	15 00				M	10 50
	M	1885	H	16 50				L	7 98
			L	9 00		M	1881	M	7 50
	M	1886	H	16 50		M	1885	M	18 00
			M	15 00		M	1886	H	16 20
			L	12 00				L	9 60
New York, . . .	M	1855	H	15 00		M	1887	M	18 00
			L	12 00		M	1888	H	24 00
	M	1856	H	15 00				mh	19 50
			L	12 00				M	15 00
	M	1857	H	15 00				ml	10 50
			L	12 00				L	6 00
	M	1858	H	15 00	Ohio,	M	1870	H	12 00
			L	12 00				L	9 96
	M	1859	H	15 00		M	1871	M	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1872	M	10 50
	M	1860	H	15 00		M	1873	M	10 50
			L	12 00		M	1874	M	10 50
	M	1861	H	15 00		M	1875	H	20 00
			L	12 00				M	12 00
	M	1862	H	15 00				L	9 96
			L	12 00		M	1876	H	20 00
	M	1863	H	15 00				M	12 00
			L	12 00				L	8 10
	M	1864	H	15 00		M	1877	H	18 00
			L	12 00				M	12 00
	M	1865	H	15 00				L	7 50
			L	12 00		M	1878	H	15 00
	M	1866	H	15 00				M	12 00
			L	12 00				L	7 50
	M	1867	H	15 00		M	1879	H	18 00
			L	12 00				M	13 50
	M	1868	H	15 00				L	7 50
			L	12 00		M	1880	H	20 00
	M	1869	H	15 00				M	13 50
			L	12 00				L	8 25
	M	1870	M	12 00		M	1881	M	17 28
	M	1871	H	15 00		M	1882	H	12 72
			M	13 60				L	10 86
			L	11 06		M	1884	H	12 00
	M	1872	H	21 60				L	9 00
			M	15 00		M	1885	H	10 50
			L	12 00				L	9 00
	M	1873	H	15 42		M	1886	M	11 40
			M	12 00	Pennsylvania, . .	M	1872	H	15 00
			L	10 76				L	12 00
	M	1874	H	15 00		M	1873	M	15 00
			M	13 00		M	1874	M	15 00
			L	10 48		M	1875	M	13 50
	M	1875	H	15 00				M	13 50
			mh	13 16		M	1877	H	15 00

GRADED WEEKLY WAGES — Concluded.

OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages	OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUN- TRIES.	Sex	Years	Grade	Weekly Wages
Grinders (TOOLS AND IMPLE- MENTS) — Con.					Grinders (TOOLS AND IMPLE- MENTS) — Con.				
<i>United States—Con.</i>					<i>Foreign Countries</i> — Con.				
Pennsylvania, . . .	M	1877	L	\$13 50	England, . . .	M	1873	M	\$9 72
	M	1878	M	13 50				ml	7 20
	M	1879	H	15 00				L	4 80
			M	13 50		M	1879	H	14 58
			L	9 00				mh	13 38
	M	1880	M	13 50				M	12 12
	M	1882	H	15 00				ml	9 72
			L	13 50				L	8 52
	M	1883	M	15 00		M	1880	H	9 60
	M	1887	H	16 50				M	6 90
			L	15 00				L	5 76
	M	1888	H	18 00		M	1883	H	12 00
			M	15 00				mh	10 80
			L	13 50				M	8 40
Wisconsin, . . .	M	1888	H	15 00				ml	6 00
			L	10 50				L	4 80
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>					Great Britain, . .	M	1880	H	9 68
England,	M	1810	H	33 60				M	7 74
				24 00				L	5 57
	M	1822	L	24 00		M	1883	H	9 73
			M	16 80				mh	8 27
	M	1825	M	21 60				M	6 81
	M	1826	M	23 80				ml	5 60
	M	1829	M	26 40				L	3 41
	M	1830	M	24 00		M	1885	M	3 65
	M	1832	M	16 80					
	M	1833	M	24 00	Gunsmiths.				
	M	1840	H	12 96	<i>United States.</i>				
			mh	9 84	California, . . .	M	1884	H	21 00
			M	8 40				M	15 00
			ml	6 20				L	12 00
			L	4 80		M	1885	H	24 00
	M	1850	H	12 96				mh	21 00
			M	8 88				M	18 00
			ml	7 20				ml	15 00
			L	5 04				L	12 00
	M	1857	H	12 24				H	21 00
			mh	10 08				L	15 00
			M	8 64		M	1888	H	21 00
			ml	6 48				L	15 00
			L	4 80	Kansas,	M	1886	M	18 00
	M	1860	H	12 96	Massachusetts, . .	M	1885	H	21 00
			M	9 12				mh	16 20
			ml	6 72				M	15 00
			L	4 80				ml	12 00
	M	1863	H	8 64				L	7 50
			L	6 24	Michigan,	M	1884	M	15 00
	M	1866	H	16 80	Missouri,	M	1879	M	18 00
			M	12 00	New Jersey,	M	1879	M	9 00
			ml	9 60	New York,	M	1888	H	30 00
			L	6 48				M	12 00
	M	1868	H	16 80				ml	9 00
			M	12 00				L	6 00
			ml	9 60	North Carolina, . .	M	1888	M	9 00
			L	6 48	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>				
	M	1871	H	9 72	Argentine Republic,	M	1878	M	3 69
			mh	8 64	Denmark,	M	1878	M	4 20
			M	7 20	Germany,	M	1878	H	6 00
			L	5 76				L	2 25
	M	1874	H	9 60	Ireland,	M	1858	H	7 20
			L	7 68				L	5 76
	M	1877	M	7 44	Italy,	M	1884	H	8 40
	M	1878	H	14 58				L	4 80
			mh	12 12					

ANALYSIS.

We reproduce from the analysis of the presentation of Graded Weekly Wages in the Bureau report for 1895 certain explanatory information which is equally applicable to the present report.

The information contained in the preceding table has been obtained from many sources. Naturally, the previous reports of this Bureau have been drawn upon to supply the wage statistics for this State. The quotations for 1891, however, were obtained by Special Agents sent out by the Bureau, and have never before appeared in print. The Reports issued by the Bureaus of Statistics of Labor in the other States of the Union have supplied the statistics for those States; in addition, facts both for Massachusetts and other States of the Union have been supplied by the United States Census of 1880, in one volume of which elaborate statistics of wages were reported, covering the time between 1830 and 1880, or a period of fifty years. The wage statistics for Foreign Countries have been drawn from consular reports made by American and British consuls to their respective home governments. The reports issued by the United States Department of Labor have also supplied us with a wide range of wage statistics.

The usual classification of manufactures and mechanical work is by "Industries," this being the general term under which are congregated and aggregated the various branches of occupations which, when carried on simultaneously and in succession, result in the various completed products known as "Manufactures." In each of these industries are found many kinds of work or labor usually denominated "Branches of Occupations," a more exact term than the word "Occupations." These branches of occupations, considering all industries, are very numerous. In the Massachusetts State Census of 1885 the original classification of occupations for the State resulted in the use of more than 23,000 designations of "Branches of Occupations," in the 83 manufacturing and mechanical industries considered. Consolidations were made as far as practicable before printing, and some 6,000 designations were merged in others, leaving, however, a total of 17,253 which appeared in print.

It is this great variation in the kinds of labor carried on in an industry that affects the value of wage statistics as usually presented. In previous reports of the Bureau we have spoken of the deceptive character, and, in many instances, absolute worthlessness of statistics showing *average* wages. Such averages have often been obtained by taking the weekly wages paid for labor of a high grade, possibly of a foreman at \$24 per week, and com-

bining it with some other occupation in which the weekly wages were much less, for example \$10, the average of the two, \$17, being presented as "average wages" in the industry. It is evident that averages of wages are not representative unless they are quotations for the same branch of occupation. It is misleading to take wage quotations for five or six different branches of occupation in an industry, there being variable numbers of persons employed in the different branches considered, and present an average based upon these quotations as the average wages paid in the industry. If all the branches of occupation in an industry were represented, and the wage quotations for each branch were for a number of persons having the same relation to the total number of persons considered, that the number employed in each branch bears to the total number employed in the industry, then the averages arrived at could be considered as indicative; but every variation from the proper numerical relation of the number employed in the different branches of occupation to the whole number employed in the industry must to that extent vitiate the resulting averages.

This Bureau is now engaged in tabulating the occupations for the State Census of 1895. As the result, a consolidation of the 17,253 branches of occupations presented in the State Census of 1885 will be shown under 3,919 classifications in the Census of 1895, these classifications being distributed through 81 industries, which represent the classified manufactures and mechanical work of the Commonwealth. When the totals are obtained for each branch of occupation, we shall be able to present for each industry a percentage table showing the proportion that the number employed in each branch of occupation bears, numerically, to the total number of persons employed in the industry. We shall then have for each industry a basis which can be referred to in the consideration of average wages. It may be found, for example, that one branch of occupation includes twenty-five per cent of the whole number of persons employed in an industry, while another branch includes but one per cent of the total number. The pay of the persons included in the one per cent class might run from \$20 to \$36 per week, while the pay of those employed in the twenty-five per cent class might never exceed \$12. It is evident that such a variation as this in the relation of different branches of occupation to the total number of persons employed in an industry would require to be borne in mind in order that any data representing average wages might not be misleading.

In the introduction to this Part, just preceding the detail table, we have referred to the fact that the graded weekly wages presented therein cover only those branches of occupations, the initial letters of the names of which are either D, E, F, or G. The following table shows the 99 branches of occupations included in the tables, the number of States of the Union, and the number of Foreign Countries from which quotations were secured for each branch of occupation considered, and the respective numbers of quotations, for the United States and for Foreign Countries, as regards each branch of occupation.

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	UNITED STATES		FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
	States represented	Quotations	Countries represented	Quotations
Decorators (china and stone ware),	6	60	5	56
Designers (textiles),	7	40	4	53
Die makers and sinkers,	4	31	2	4
Doffers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles), . .	20	422	9	64
Door, sash, and blind makers,	13	64	1	4
Doublers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles), . .	9	94	8	41
Draughtsmen,	15	182	5	9
Drawers-in (textiles),	21	423	12	91
Dressers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles), . .	16	465	13	92
Dressers (leather),	4	22	4	10
Dressmakers,	16	98	4	12
Drillers (metals),	12	60	6	52
Drillers (stone),	11	38	-	-
Dryers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles), . .	8	70	6	35
Dubbers (shipbuilding),	8	31	-	-
Dyers,	26	698	19	244
Dyers' helpers,	21	416	3	15
Edgers (lumber),	8	44	-	-
Edge setters (boots and shoes),	11	165	-	-
Edge trimmers (boots and shoes),	8	46	-	-
Electricians,	8	26	-	-
Electrotypers,	10	37	-	-
Embroiderers (clothing),	7	50	5	12
Enamellers,	5	18	2	14
Engineers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles), . .	23	450	11	82
Engineers (food preparations),	22	381	4	25
Engineers (furniture),	15	368	-	-
Engineers (glass),	10	187	5	6
Engineers (machines and machinery),	15	431	2	6
Engineers (metals and metallic goods),	20	602	8	61
Engravers (glass),	7	109	3	4
Engravers (wood),	11	51	17	39
Examiners (clothing),	6	33	-	-
Feeders (metals and metallic goods),	9	81	-	-
Feeders (press),	13	118	8	13
Filling carriers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles),	11	48	-	-
Finishers (bookbinding),	7	41	3	5
Finishers (boots and shoes),	12	246	2	13
Finishers (carriages and wagons),	12	198	1	5
Finishers (clocks, watches, and jewelry),	6	36	-	-
Finishers (cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus),	6	116	-	-

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	UNITED STATES		FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
	States represented	Quotations	Countries represented	Quotations
Finishers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles), .	21	429	9	72
Finishers (furniture),	15	415	-	-
Finishers (glass),	8	147	2	6
Finishers (hats),	8	88	3	14
Finishers (leather),	10	149	2	3
Finishers (metals and metallic goods), . . .	11	97	5	35
Finishers (paper),	15	410	4	21
Finishers (pianos and organs),	8	152	2	13
Firemen (cotton, woollen, and other textiles), .	18	90	14	79
Firemen (food preparations),	13	191	4	14
Firemen (gas and residual products), . . .	7	72	5	35
Firemen (liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented),	7	38	2	2
Firemen (lumber),	12	62	-	-
Firemen (metals and metallic goods), . . .	16	177	6	24
Firemen (paper and paper goods),	16	369	3	9
Fitters (boots and shoes),	16	333	1	8
Flangers (machines and machinery), . . .	10	137	2	4
Flatteners (glass),	9	160	4	15
Folders (book),	10	48	7	21
Folders (cloth),	18	266	2	10
Folders (paper),	11	194	-	-
Foremen (agricultural implements), . . .	10	142	-	-
Foremen (artisans' tools),	8	92	-	-
Foremen (boots and shoes),	12	171	1	7
Foremen (brick, tiles, and sewer pipe), . . .	12	128	1	1
Foremen (building),	16	278	6	26
Foremen (carriages and wagons),	16	226	2	5
Foremen (clothing),	13	192	1	1
Foremen (cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus),	9	195	-	-
Foremen (food preparations),	15	140	4	9
Foremen (furniture),	18	525	1	1
Foremen (gas and residual products), . . .	6	78	2	2
Foremen (machines and machinery), . . .	15	183	3	5
Foremen (metals and metallic goods), . . .	17	303	9	34
Foremen (paper and paper goods),	16	537	2	11
Foremen (printing, publishing, and bookbinding),	11	76	7	20
Foremen (railroad construction and equipment), .	10	50	3	3
Foremen (wooden goods),	11	102	-	-
Forgers (metals),	9	300	7	80
Founders (metals),	21	451	19	186
Frame tenders (cotton, woollen, and other textiles),	12	96	6	33
Fullers (woollen goods),	21	407	14	39

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS.	UNITED STATES		FOREIGN COUNTRIES	
	States represented	Quotations	Countries represented	Quotations
Furnacemen,	16	107	7	66
Furniture workers,	11	159	4	17
Furriers,	10	66	14	70
Gaffers (glass),	5	45	—	—
Galvanizers,	9	70	3	14
Gas makers,	9	26	5	26
Gatherers (glass),	13	268	3	5
Giggers (woollen goods),	21	316	1	4
Gilders,	7	36	1	1
Glass workers,	10	102	6	21
Glaziers,	9	47	12	60
Glue makers,	6	31	2	5
Gold beaters,	5	26	1	2
Grinders (castings),	10	133	3	12
Grinders (tools and implements),	15	366	2	73
Gnasmiths,	8	25	5	8
TOTALS,	—	17,615	—	2,299

An examination of the table will show that for some branches of occupations the returns, as regards number of States, countries, and quotations, are much more numerous than for others. We recapitulate a few of the more important lines :

Returns are presented from 20 States and nine Foreign Countries of the wages of Doffers employed in cotton, woollen, and other textile mills, the number of quotations aggregating 486.

There are 514 quotations of the wages of Drawers-in employed in textile mills, the facts coming from 21 States and 12 Foreign Countries.

Dressers, employed in cotton, woollen, and other textile mills, are represented by 557 quotations from 16 States and 13 Foreign Countries.

There are 942 quotations for Dyers from 26 States and 19 Foreign Countries; for Dyers' Helpers, 431 quotations from 21 States and three Foreign Countries.

Engineers, employed in cotton, woollen, and other textile mills, have wage quotations from 23 States and 11 Foreign Countries, the quotations numbering 532.

Engineers, employed in factories engaged in the manufacture of food preparations, are represented by returns from 22 States and four Foreign Countries, with 406 quotations.

Engineers, employed in foundries or shops working metals or making metallic goods, show 663 quotations drawn from 20 States and eight Foreign Countries.

There are 501 quotations for Finishers employed in cotton, woollen, and other textile mills, supplied by 21 States and nine Foreign Countries.

Finishers, employed in paper mills, are represented by 431 quotations from 15 States and four Foreign Countries.

Quotations numbering 337, from 17 States and nine Foreign Countries, give the wages of Foremen employed in occupations connected with metals and metallic goods.

Founders of metals are represented by 637 quotations from 21 States and 19 Foreign Countries.

There are 446 quotations relating to the wages of Fullers in woollen mills from 21 States and 14 Foreign Countries.

For Gatherers, employed in glass works, there are 273 quotations from 13 States and three Foreign Countries.

For Grinders of tools and implements there are 439 quotations from 15 States and two Foreign Countries.

These are some of the principal lines but the presentation as a whole, combined with that for last year, as regards comparative features, is far in advance of any similar statistics presented by this Bureau in previous reports. We may summarize the presentations for the two years as follows :

YEARS.	Number of Branches of Occupations Considered	QUOTATIONS		
		From States of the Union	From Foreign Countries	Totals
1895,	103	21,118	4,376	25,494
1896,	99	17,615	2,299	19,914
TOTALS,	202	38,733	6,675	45,408

The chief value of the presentation of statistics of wages comes from the opportunities afforded for comparison. Such comparisons form the logical basis for an analysis of statistics such as have been presented in the tables of Graded Weekly

Wages. We present the following table of comparisons for each branch of occupation considered in the present report.

A description of the formation of the table and the relations of its various parts will be found necessary for a proper comprehension of the presentation.

In the left-hand column the branches of occupation are given. Under each branch of occupation, quotations are given for high, medium high, medium, medium low, and low weekly wages for Massachusetts, and for the Other United States considered as a whole, and for Foreign Countries considered as a whole, the year for which the wage quotation is applicable being also given. In each case, the High grade represents the *highest* wages that were paid in any State or Country, and the Low grade represents the *lowest* wage. By combining the specified High and Low grades, and dividing by two, we obtained a medium. The figure which represents this medium (or the nearest to it) we graded as Medium, and considered the States or Countries wherein such wage occurred. The Medium High and Medium Low grades were obtained in like manner; the former by the combination of the High and Medium grades, and

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		High	
		Weekly Wages	Year
Decorators (china and stone ware).			
1	Massachusetts,	\$18.00	1891
2	Other United States,	48.00	1887
3	Foreign Countries,	18.20	1878
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 30.00	—
5		{ Foreign Countries,	(—) 0.20
Designers (textiles).			
6	Massachusetts,	36.00	1891
7	Other United States,	40.00	1886
8	Foreign Countries,	28.80	1877
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 4.00	—
10		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 7.20
Die makers and sinkers.			
11	Massachusetts,	40.38	1885
12	Other United States,	36.00	1874
13	Foreign Countries,	13.92	1839
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 4.38	—
15		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 26.46

the latter by combining the Low and Medium grades. A comparison is then instituted between the figures supplied for Massachusetts, and those for the Other United States as a whole, and for Foreign Countries as a whole. Wherever the figures quoted for Massachusetts are greater than those for the other United States, or for Foreign Countries, the excess is printed preceded by a plus sign (+). Where the weekly wages for Massachusetts were less than those given for Other United States, or for Foreign Countries, the figures indicating the fact are preceded by a minus sign (—). In case the quotations are the same, the fact of equality is indicated by the proper sign (=). Where the lack of quotations prevents the instituting of comparisons, dashes are used to indicate their absence (—).

From this table, therefore, can be obtained the exact amount of the excess or deficiency, as regards each branch of occupation shown by the Massachusetts wage quotation in each grade, as compared with that given for the Other United States or Foreign Countries; and also the year in which the given quotation in each specified grade appeared.

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$15.00	1891	\$12.00	1891	—	—	\$8.00	1885	1
36.00	1887	24.00	1887	\$13.50	1887	3.00	1885	2
12.00	1877	9.60	1863	5.71	1884	1.44	1871	3
(—) 21.00	—	(—) 12.00	—	—	—	(+) 5.00	—	4
(+) 3.00	—	(+) 2.40	—	—	—	(+) 6.56	—	5
30.00	1891	24.00	1891	18.00	1891	7.50	1885	6
30.00	1880	24.71	1880	15.00	1883	5.00	1888	7
24.00	1888	15.60	1886	8.64	1866	1.92	1886	8
(=)	—	(—) 0.71	—	(+) 3.00	—	(+) 2.50	—	9
(+) 6.00	—	(+) 8.40	—	(+) 9.36	—	(+) 5 58	—	10
28.00	1891	24.00	1891	13.50	1850	6.00	1891	11
30.00	1888	21.00	1887	15.00	1888	6.00	1888	12
—	—	11.52	1859	10.80	1849	9.60	1866	13
(—) 2.00	—	(+) 3.00	—	(—) 1.50	—	(=)	—	14
—	—	(+) 12.48	—	(+) 2.70	—	(—) 3.60	—	15

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.	HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
	Doffers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles).		
1	Massachusetts,	\$9.30	1885
2	Other United States,	8.10	1887
3	Foreign Countries,	3.90	1883
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 1.20	-
5		(+) 5.40	-
	Door, sash, and blind makers.		
6	Massachusetts,	21.00	1891
7	Other United States,	24.00	1885
8	Foreign Countries,	8.64	1880
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 3.00	-
10		(+) 12.36	-
	Doublers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles).		
11	Massachusetts,	10.00	1891
12	Other United States,	10.00	1886
13	Foreign Countries,	6.32	1886
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(=)	-
15		(+) 3.68	-
	Draughtsmen.		
16	Massachusetts,	33.00	1891
17	Other United States,	50.00	1883
18	Foreign Countries,	24.30	1878
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 17.00	-
20		(+) 8.70	-
	Drawers-in (textiles).		
21	Massachusetts,	13.80	1883
22	Other United States,	10.80	1886
23	Foreign Countries,	8.76	1886
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 3.00	-
25		(+) 5.04	-
	Dressers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles).		
26	Massachusetts,	23.34	1871
27	Other United States,	20.58	1871
28	Foreign Countries,	14.60	1883
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 2.76	-
30		(+) 8.74	-
	Dressers (leather).		
31	Massachusetts,	18.00	1885
32	Other United States,	30.00	1871
33	Foreign Countries,	10.80	1878
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 12.00	-
35		(+) 7.20	-

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$7.20	1885	\$5.34	1886	\$3.30	1887	\$1.35	1874	1
6.60	1874	4.50	1888	2.76	1887	1.00	1860	2
2.98	1886	2.12	1882	1.22	1885	0.34	1886	3
(+) 0.60	-	(+) 0.84	-	(+) 0.54	-	(+) 0.35	-	4
(+) 4.22	-	(+) 3.22	-	(+) 2.08	-	(+) 1.01	-	5
18.00	1885	15.00	1891	12.00	1885	7.50	1891	6
19.50	1883	15.00	1888	10.50	1887	6.00	1888	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.20	1880	8
(-) 1.50	-	(=)	-	(+) 1.50	-	(+) 1.50	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	(+) 0.30	-	10
8.00	1891	6.18	1885	4.20	1836	2.50	1885	11
8.00	1888	6.00	1886	4.00	1888	2.22	1867	12
4.98	1886	3.72	1886	2.46	1886	1.19	1882	13
(=)	-	(+) 0.18	-	(+) 0.20	-	(+) 0.28	-	14
(+) 3.02	-	(+) 2.46	-	(+) 1.74	-	(+) 1.31	-	15
27.00	1891	21.00	1891	15.00	1891	11.50	1885	16
38.82	1889	30.00	1886	18.60	1880	7.98	1886	17
-	-	17.03	1885	10.50	1881	5.00	1885	18
(-) 11.82	-	(-) 9.00	-	(-) 3.60	-	(+) 3.52	-	19
-	-	(+) 3.97	-	(+) 4.50	-	(+) 6.50	-	20
10.50	1883	8.10	1885	5.16	1869	2.25	1838	21
8.70	1880	6.42	1883	4.12	1860	1.80	1874	22
6.76	1886	4.87	1883	2.90	1882	1.02	1886	23
(+) 1.80	-	(+) 1.68	-	(+) 1.04	-	(+) 0.45	-	24
(+) 3.74	-	(+) 3.23	-	(+) 2.26	-	(+) 1.23	-	25
18.00	1870	13.12	1877	8.03	1885	3.00	1843	26
16.00	1884	11.76	1888	7.38	1886	3.00	1886	27
11.28	1886	8.16	1886	4.80	1882	1.44	1883	28
(+) 2.00	-	(+) 1.36	-	(+) 0.65	-	(=)	-	29
(+) 6.72	-	(+) 4.96	-	(+) 3.23	-	(+) 1.56	-	30
16.00	1885	14.00	1885	11.00	1891	9.00	1891	31
-	-	20.00	1871	13.50	1888	8.25	1888	32
8.16	1866	6.00	1878	4.32	1859	2.10	1878	33
-	-	(-) 6.00	-	(-) 2.50	-	(+) 0.75	-	34
(+) 7.84	-	(+) 8.00	-	(+) 6.68	-	(+) 6.90	-	35

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
Dressmakers.			
1	Massachusetts,	\$13.50	1885
2	Other United States,	20.00	1889
3	Foreign Countries,	5.82	1889
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(-) 6.50 -
5		Foreign Countries,	(+) 7.68 -
Drillers (metals).			
6	Massachusetts,	30.00	1891
7	Other United States,	30.00	1888
8	Foreign Countries,	12.24	1877
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(=) -
10		Foreign Countries,	(+) 17.76 -
Drillers (stone).			
11	Massachusetts,	15.00	1885
12	Other United States,	15.00	1889
13	Foreign Countries,	-	-
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(=) -
15		Foreign Countries,	-
Dryers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles).			
16	Massachusetts,	12.00	1883
17	Other United States,	15.00	1885
18	Foreign Countries,	8.43	1877
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(-) 3.00 -
20		Foreign Countries,	(+) 3.57 -
Dyers.			
21	Massachusetts,	46.19	1885
22	Other United States,	36.00	1888
23	Foreign Countries,	19.46	1883
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(+) 10.19 -
25		Foreign Countries,	(+) 26.73 -
Dyers' helpers.			
26	Massachusetts,	10.50	1891
27	Other United States,	15.00	1880
28	Foreign Countries,	7.79	1883
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(-) 4.50 -
30		Foreign Countries,	(+) 2.71 -
Edgers (lumber).			
31	Massachusetts,	15.00	1891
32	Other United States,	21.00	1884
33	Foreign Countries,	-	-
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(-) 6.00 -
35		Foreign Countries,	-

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		HIGH	
			Weekly Wages	Year
	Edge setters (boots and shoes).			
1	Massachusetts,		\$28.50	1870
2	Other United States,		35.00	1888
3	Foreign Countries,		-	-
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS	Other United States,	(-) 6.50	-
5		Foreign Countries,	-	-
	Edge trimmers (boots and shoes).			
6	Massachusetts,		28.00	1885
7	Other United States,		28.00	1888
8	Foreign Countries,		-	-
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS	Other United States,	(=)	-
10		Foreign Countries,	-	-
	Electricians.			
11	Massachusetts,		32.00	1891
12	Other United States,		53.33	1891
13	Foreign Countries,		-	-
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS	Other United States,	(-) 21.33	-
15		Foreign Countries,	-	-
	Electrotypers.			
16	Massachusetts,		30.00	1883
17	Other United States,		28.50	1888
18	Foreign Countries,		-	-
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS	Other United States,	(+) 1.50	-
20		Foreign Countries,	-	-
	Embroiderers.			
21	Massachusetts,		20.00	1891
22	Other United States,		35.00	1891
23	Foreign Countries,		4.80	1885
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS	Other United States,	(-) 15.00	-
25		Foreign Countries,	(+) 15.20	-
	Enamellers.			
26	Massachusetts,		20.00	1891
27	Other United States,		24.00	1888
28	Foreign Countries,		11.52	1871
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS	Other United States,	(-) 4.00	-
30		Foreign Countries,	(+) 8.48	-
	Engineers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles).			
31	Massachusetts,		36.00	1891
32	Other United States,		30.00	1888
33	Foreign Countries,		24.00	1883
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS	Other United States,	(+) 6.00	-
35		Foreign Countries,	(+) 12.00	-

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$24.00	1885	\$18.00	1883	\$12.50	1891	\$7.00	1885	1
28.00	1888	21.00	1888	14.00	1885	7.00	1885	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
(-) 4.00	-	(-) 3.00	-	(-) 1.50	-	(=)	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	5
22.50	1885	18.00	1891	13.50	1885	9.00	1885	6
25.00	1888	18.90	1874	14.00	1882	9.00	1886	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(-) 2.50	-	(-) 0.90	-	(-) 0.50	-	(=)	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
25.00	1891	20.77	1885	14.25	1891	8.00	1891	11
-	-	30.00	1888	19.50	1888	9.00	1888	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	(-) 9.23	-	(-) 5.25	-	(-) 1.00	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
24.00	1891	20.00	1883	15.00	1891	10.00	1883	16
22.00	1888	17.52	1886	12.00	1891	6.00	1886	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
(+) 2.00	-	(+) 2.48	-	(+) 3.00	-	(+) 4.00	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
16.00	1885	12.00	1891	7.50	1885	3.00	1891	21
30.00	1887	20.00	1888	12.00	1889	5.00	1888	22
3.78	1886	2.40	1878	1.80	1889	1.19	1875	23
(-) 14.00	-	(-) 8.00	-	(-) 4.50	-	(-) 2.00	-	24
(+) 12.22	-	(+) 9.60	-	(+) 5.70	-	(+) 1.81	-	25
18.00	1891	15.00	1891	12.00	1891	9.00	1891	26
18.00	1888	13.50	1880	9.50	1888	3.00	1889	27
-	-	4.80	1877	2.92	1885	1.21	1880	28
(=)	-	(+) 1.50	-	(+) 2.50	-	(+) 6.00	-	29
-	-	(+) 10.20	-	(+) 9.08	-	(+) 7.79	-	30
26.00	1885	21.00	1891	13.50	1883	7.00	1885	31
24.00	1885	18.00	1888	12.00	1888	6.00	1855	32
14.60	1883	13.50	1886	8.00	1882	2.74	1886	33
(+) 2.00	-	(+) 3.00	-	(+) 1.50	-	(+) 1.00	-	34
(+) 11.40	-	(+) 7.50	-	(+) 5.50	-	(+) 4.26	-	35

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
Engineers (food preparations).			
1	Massachusetts,	\$30.00	1891
2	Other United States,	38.46	1888
3	Foreign Countries,	34.62	1881
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 8.46	—
5		{ Foreign Countries,	(—) 4.62
Engineers (furniture).			
6	Massachusetts,	20.00	1885
7	Other United States,	25.00	1880
8	Foreign Countries,	—	—
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 5.00	—
10		{ Foreign Countries,	—
Engineers (glass).			
11	Massachusetts,	15.00	1891
12	Other United States,	30.00	1884
13	Foreign Countries,	9.60	1882
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 15.00	—
15		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 5.40
Engineers (machines and machinery).			
16	Massachusetts,	21.00	1891
17	Other United States,	36.00	1872
18	Foreign Countries,	28.85	1880
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 15.00	—
20		{ Foreign Countries,	(—) 7.85
Engineers (metals and metallic goods).			
21	Massachusetts,	25.00	1891
22	Other United States,	42.00	1875
23	Foreign Countries,	14.40	1858
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 17.00	—
25		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 10.60
Engravers (glass).			
26	Massachusetts,	21.00	1883
27	Other United States,	28.84	1885
28	Foreign Countries,	9.60	1883
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 7.84	—
30		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 11.40
Engravers (metals).			
31	Massachusetts,	28.00	1891
32	Other United States,	30.00	1888
33	Foreign Countries,	19.20	1889
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 2.00	—
35		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 8.80

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		LOW		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$25.00	1891	\$20.00	1885	\$13.00	1885	\$8.08	1885	1
30.00	1888	23.00	1888	14.52	1876	6.00	1888	2
23.08	1881	15.00	1878	8.64	1880	5.16	1880	3
(-) 5.00	-	(-) 3.00	-	(-) 1.52	-	(+) 2.08	-	4
(+) 1.92	-	(+) 5.00	-	(+) 4.36	-	(+) 2.92	-	5
18.00	1891	15.00	1891	12.00	1891	9.00	1885	6
19.98	1886	15.00	1886	10.50	1890	6.00	1876	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(-) 1.98	-	(=)	-	(+) 1.50	-	(+) 3.00	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	13.50	1880	-	-	12.00	1863	11
22.00	1884	18.00	1880	12.00	1888	6.00	1855	12
-	-	6.59	1882	5.77	1882	4.20	1881	13
-	-	(-) 4.50	-	-	-	(+) 6.00	-	14
-	-	(+) 6.91	-	-	-	(+) 7.80	-	15
18.00	1891	13.50	1883	9.00	1891	6.00	1885	16
28.80	1876	19.80	1879	12.00	1888	3.84	1869	17
-	-	17.31	1880	9.73	1883	4.87	1883	18
(-) 10.80	-	(-) 6.30	-	(-) 3.00	-	(+) 2.16	-	19
-	-	(-) 3.81	-	(-) 0.73	-	(+) 1.13	-	20
21.00	1885	16.50	1883	12.00	1883	7.50	1885	21
34.50	1886	23.46	1876	14.38	1861	5.22	1880	22
10.22	1883	8.70	1886	6.00	1850	3.36	1863	23
(-) 13.50	-	(-) 6.96	-	(-) 2.38	-	(+) 2.28	-	24
(+) 10.78	-	(+) 7.80	-	(+) 6.00	-	(+) 4.14	-	25
18.00	1880	16.50	1879	15.00	1891	12.00	1863	26
24.00	1888	19.50	1876	13.98	1888	9.00	1888	27
8.40	1883	6.20	1885	-	-	4.60	1885	28
(-) 6.00	-	(-) 3.00	-	(+) 1.02	-	(+) 3.00	-	29
(+) 9.60	-	(+) 10.30	-	-	-	(+) 7.40	-	30
23.07	1885	18.00	1891	10.50	1885	6.84	1885	31
24.00	1888	18.00	1882	10.00	1888	3.60	1887	32
14.40	1889	9.73	1883	6.33	1883	2.52	1885	33
(-) 0.93	-	(=)	-	(+) 0.50	-	(+) 3.24	-	34
(+) 8.67	-	(+) 8.27	-	(+) 4.17	-	(+) 4.32	-	35

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.	HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
	Engravers (wood).		
1	Massachusetts,	\$50.00	1883
2	Other United States,	60.00	1888
3	Foreign Countries,	19.00	1888
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 10.00	-
5		(+) 31.00	-
	Examiners (clothing).		
6	Massachusetts,	30.00	1891
7	Other United States,	35.00	1888
8	Foreign Countries,	-	-
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 5.00	-
10		-	-
	Feeders (metals and metallic goods).		
11	Massachusetts,	13.50	1886
12	Other United States,	18.00	1886
13	Foreign Countries,	-	-
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 4.50	-
15		-	-
	Feeders (press).		
16	Massachusetts,	15.00	1891
17	Other United States,	20.00	1888
18	Foreign Countries,	8.00	1878
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 5.00	-
20		(+) 7.00	-
	Filling carriers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles).		
21	Massachusetts,	12.00	1891
22	Other United States,	11.28	1874
23	Foreign Countries,	-	-
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 0.72	-
25		-	-
	Finishers (bookbinding).		
26	Massachusetts,	26.00	1885
27	Other United States,	26.00	1888
28	Foreign Countries,	9.25	1883
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(=)	-
30		(+) 16.75	-
	Finishers (boots and shoes).		
31	Massachusetts,	30.00	1885
32	Other United States,	30.00	1888
33	Foreign Countries,	7.68	1871
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(=)	-
35		(+) 22.32	-

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
-	-	\$27.00	1885	\$16.00	1885	\$6.00	1885	1
\$46.00	1883	32.40	1888	18.00	1888	4.50	1888	2
15.00	1888	11.58	1885	7.35	1888	3.51	1885	3
-	-	(-) 5.40	-	(-) 2.00	-	(+) 1.50	-	4
-	-	(+) 15.42	-	(+) 8.65	-	(+) 2.49	-	5
25.00	1891	18.00	1885	11.70	1885	5.00	1885	6
30.00	1888	18.00	1888	12.00	1888	4.00	1888	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
(-) 5.00	-	(=)	-	(-) 0.30	-	(+) 1.00	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
9.00	1885	7.50	1885	4.50	1885	3.00	1885	11
14.16	1886	10.50	1886	6.78	1883	3.00	1888	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
(-) 5.16	-	(-) 3.00	-	(-) 2.28	-	(=)	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
12.00	1891	9.00	1891	6.00	1891	3.00	1891	16
15.00	1887	12.00	1888	7.50	1890	3.00	1888	17
-	-	3.86	1885	2.40	1885	1.09	1883	18
(-) 3.00	-	(-) 3.00	-	(-) 1.50	-	(=)	-	19
-	-	(+) 5.14	-	(+) 3.60	-	(+) 1.91	-	20
9.60	1883	7.50	1891	5.52	1886	3.30	1883	21
9.18	1886	7.20	1874	5.16	1890	3.00	1886	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
(+) 0.42	-	(+) 0.30	-	(+) 0.36	-	(+) 0.30	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
20.00	1891	14.00	1885	8.00	1891	3.00	1885	26
21.00	1884	15.00	1888	10.00	1888	5.00	1888	27
-	-	8.80	1880	-	-	6.81	1886	28
(-) 1.00	-	(-) 1.00	-	(-) 2.00	-	(-) 2.00	-	29
-	-	(+) 5.20	-	-	-	(-) 3.81	-	30
23.50	1883	16.50	1886	10.00	1891	3.00	1885	31
23.02	1888	16.50	1873	9.50	1882	3.00	1888	32
6.72	1877	6.00	1883	4.32	1889	2.88	1880	33
(+) 0.48	-	(=)	-	(+) 0.50	-	(=)	-	34
(+) 16.78	-	(+) 10.50	-	(+) 5.68	-	(+) 0.12	-	35

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		High		
		Weekly Wages	Year	
Finishers (carriages and wagons).				
1	Massachusetts,	\$24.00	1875	
2	Other United States,	31.98	1875	
3	Foreign Countries,	7.92	1883	
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 7.98	—
5		Foreign Countries,	(+) 16.08	—
Finishers (clocks, watches, and jewelry).				
6	Massachusetts,	21.00	1885	
7	Other United States,	24.00	1874	
8	Foreign Countries,	—	—	
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 3.00	—
10		Foreign Countries,	—	—
Finishers (cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus).				
11	Massachusetts,	18.00	1870	
12	Other United States,	18.00	1872	
13	Foreign Countries,	—	—	
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(=)	—
15		Foreign Countries,	—	—
Finishers (cotton, woollen, and other textiles).				
16	Massachusetts,	30.00	1885	
17	Other United States,	20.00	1888	
18	Foreign Countries,	7.30	1883	
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(+) 10.00	—
20		Foreign Countries,	(+) 22.70	—
Finishers (furniture).				
21	Massachusetts,	25.00	1883	
22	Other United States,	21.00	1885	
23	Foreign Countries,	—	—	
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	+ 4.00	—
25		Foreign Countries,	—	—
Finishers (glass).				
26	Massachusetts,	21.00	1880	
27	Other United States,	35.00	1844	
28	Foreign Countries,	9.36	1857	
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 14.00	—
30		Foreign Countries,	(+) 11.64	—
Finishers (hats).				
31	Massachusetts,	32.00	1891	
32	Other United States,	30.00	1888	
33	Foreign Countries,	9.73	1883	
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(+) 2.00	—
35		Foreign Countries,	(+) 22.27	—

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$21.00	1880	\$18.00	1880	\$13.50	1877	\$9.00	1880	1
25.98	1880	19.50	1888	12.96	1875	6.00	1891	2
7.44	1880	6.81	1883	-	-	2.04	1883	3
(-) 4.98	-	(-) 1.50	-	(+) 0.54	-	(+) 3.00	-	4
(+) 13.56	-	(+) 11.19	-	-	-	(+) 6.96	-	5
-	-	14.00	1891	9.00	1885	6.00	1891	6
19.00	1883	14.30	1888	12.00	1881	4.00	1888	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	(-) 0.30	-	(-) 3.00	-	(+) 2.00	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
16.50	1875	13.50	1878	10.50	1872	8.00	1891	11
14.76	1868	11.48	1879	7.50	1861	5.04	1857	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
(+) 1.74	-	(+) 2.02	-	(+) 3.00	-	(+) 2.96	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
24.00	1886	16.00	1891	9.00	1891	2.00	1891	16
15.00	1888	11.66	1884	7.20	1874	2.70	1888	17
5.76	1863	4.52	1873	3.06	1886	1.72	1878	18
(+) 9.00	-	(+) 4.34	-	(+) 1.80	-	(-) 0.70	-	19
(+) 18.24	-	(+) 11.48	-	(+) 5.94	-	(+) 0.28	-	20
20.00	1883	15.00	1891	10.00	1883	4.86	1885	21
16.50	1877	12.00	1890	7.88	1878	3.46	1878	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
(+) 3.50	-	(+) 3.00	-	(+) 2.12	-	(+) 1.40	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
18.00	1866	15.00	1863	12.00	1869	10.50	1880	26
27.24	1866	19.25	1879	12.00	1880	3.00	1880	27
7.92	1860	6.72	1877	-	-	0.96	1878	28
(-) 9.24	-	(-) 4.25	-	(=)	-	(+) 7.50	-	29
(+) 10.08	-	(+) 8.28	-	-	-	(+) 9.54	-	30
26.00	1883	17.00	1883	10.85	1885	4.00	1885	31
24.00	1888	16.50	1885	9.81	1869	3.00	1888	32
8.10	1886	6.72	1859	5.40	1884	3.65	1883	33
(+) 2.00	-	(+) 0.50	-	(+) 1.04	-	(+) 1.00	-	34
(+) 17.90	-	(+) 10.28	-	(+) 5.45	-	(+) 0.35	-	35

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
Finishers (leather).			
1	Massachusetts,	\$21.00	1885
2	Other United States,	18.00	1886
3	Foreign Countries,	7.20	1883
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 3.00	-
5		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 13.80
Finishers (metals and metallic goods).			
6	Massachusetts,	22.50	1885
7	Other United States,	36.00	1888
8	Foreign Countries,	12.00	1878
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 13.50	-
10		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 10.50
Finishers (paper).			
11	Massachusetts,	24.00	1891
12	Other United States,	21.60	1888
13	Foreign Countries,	6.30	1868
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 2.40	-
15		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 17.70
Finishers (pianos and organs).			
16	Massachusetts,	24.00	1885
17	Other United States,	40.00	1888
18	Foreign Countries,	8.40	1884
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 16.00	-
20		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 15.60
Firemen (cotton, woollen, and other textiles).			
21	Massachusetts,	14.52	1885
22	Other United States,	18.00	1888
23	Foreign Countries,	9.73	1882
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 3.48	-
25		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 4.79
Firemen (food preparations).			
26	Massachusetts,	15.00	1891
27	Other United States,	18.00	1888
28	Foreign Countries,	7.26	1877
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 3.00	-
30		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 7.74
Firemen (gas and residual products).			
31	Massachusetts,	18.20	1891
32	Other United States,	18.00	1888
33	Foreign Countries,	10.89	1880
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 0.20	-
35		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 7.31

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		LOW		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$18.00	1891	\$13.00	1885	\$9.00	1891	\$5.00	1891	1
15.00	1888	11.37	1888	8.10	1884	4.80	1885	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	3.60	1883	3
(+) 3.00	-	(+) 1.63	-	(+) 0.90	-	(+) 0.20	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	(+) 1.40	-	5
18.00	1891	14.00	1883	10.50	1885	6.00	1891	6
27.00	1886	19.98	1886	12.00	1888	3.90	1888	7
9.60	1857	6.72	1850	4.20	1878	1.46	1883	8
(-) 9.00	-	(-) 5.98	-	(-) 1.50	-	(+) 2.10	-	9
(+) 8.40	-	(+) 7.28	-	(+) 6.30	-	(+) 4.54	-	10
19.50	1885	13.50	1880	8.40	1891	3.00	1860	11
16.80	1886	12.00	1888	7.50	1888	3.00	1888	12
-	-	4.08	1861	2.92	1885	1.92	1883	13
(+) 2.70	-	(+) 1.50	-	(+) 0.90	-	(=)	-	14
-	-	(+) 9.42	-	(+) 5.48	-	(+) 1.08	-	15
20.00	1885	15.55	1865	11.19	1877	7.00	1891	16
30.00	1888	23.20	1888	14.40	1837	6.00	1888	17
7.14	1874	6.07	1871	5.00	1868	3.57	1865	18
(-) 10.00	-	(-) 7.65	-	(-) 3.21	-	(+) 1.00	-	19
(+) 12.86	-	(+) 9.48	-	(+) 6.19	-	(+) 3.43	-	20
12.25	1891	10.20	1885	7.95	1885	5.70	1885	21
14.40	1886	10.98	1886	7.80	1877	3.90	1886	22
8.00	1883	5.76	1886	3.84	1885	2.04	1866	23
(-) 1.15	-	(-) 0.78	-	(+) 0.15	-	(+) 1.80	-	24
(+) 4.25	-	(+) 4.44	-	(+) 4.11	-	(+) 3.66	-	25
13.50	1891	11.00	1885	9.00	1891	7.50	1885	26
14.34	1890	11.04	1882	7.50	1888	4.50	1861	27
6.12	1883	5.52	1866	4.56	1877	3.84	1866	28
(-) 0.84	-	(-) 0.04	-	(+) 1.50	-	(+) 3.00	-	29
(+) 7.38	-	(+) 5.48	-	(+) 4.44	-	(+) 3.66	-	30
15.90	1885	12.00	1891	9.36	1885	7.20	1885	31
15.00	1888	12.00	1880	9.00	1864	6.00	1862	32
8.47	1880	6.72	1860	4.76	1850	3.00	1885	33
(+) 0.90	-	(=)	-	(+) 0.36	-	(+) 1.20	-	34
(+) 7.43	-	(+) 5.28	-	(+) 4.60	-	(+) 4.20	-	35

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.	HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
	Firemen (liquors: malt, distilled, and fermented).		
1	Massachusetts,	\$16.00	1891
2	Other United States,	23.07	1888
3	Foreign Countries,	5.96	1883
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 7.07	—
5		(+) 10.04	—
	Firemen (lumber).		
6	Massachusetts,	14.00	1891
7	Other United States,	27.00	1884
8	Foreign Countries,	—	—
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 13.00	—
10		—	—
	Firemen (metals and metallic goods).		
11	Massachusetts,	15.00	1885
12	Other United States,	21.00	1888
13	Foreign Countries,	10.92	1879
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 6.00	—
15		(+) 4.08	—
	Firemen (paper and paper goods).		
16	Massachusetts,	15.00	1873
17	Other United States,	15.00	1888
18	Foreign Countries,	6.90	1883
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(=)	—
20		(+) 8.10	—
	Fitters (boots and shoes).		
21	Massachusetts,	21.00	1891
22	Other United States,	24.00	1887
23	Foreign Countries,	3.60	1883
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 3.00	—
25		(+) 17.40	—
	Flangers (machines and machinery).		
26	Massachusetts,	—	—
27	Other United States,	21.00	1885
28	Foreign Countries,	8.00	1879
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	—	—
30		—	—
	Flatteners (glass).		
31	Massachusetts,	36.00	1883
32	Other United States,	55.86	1866
33	Foreign Countries,	9.23	1874
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 19.86	—
35		(+) 26.77	—

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
-	-	\$12.00	1891	\$10.00	1883	\$7.50	1891	1
\$20.00	1888	15.00	1887	11.40	1888	7.50	1883	2
-	-	-	-	-	-	2.70	1885	3
-	-	(-) 3.00	-	(-) 1.40	-	(=)	-	4
-	-	-	-	-	-	(+) 4.80	-	5
13.00	1885	11.00	1891	9.00	1891	7.50	1891	6
-	-	15.00	1890	9.75	1885	4.32	1890	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	8
-	-	(-) 4.00	-	(-) 0.75	-	(+) 3.18	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	10
-	-	12.00	1891	10.00	1891	7.80	1885	11
15.00	1888	12.18	1877	7.92	1888	3.46	1889	12
-	-	6.12	1880	4.03	1885	2.00	1885	13
-	-	(-) 0.18	-	(+) 2.08	-	(+) 4.34	-	14
-	-	(+) 5.88	-	(+) 5.97	-	(+) 5.80	-	15
13.00	1891	10.50	1879	8.22	1885	6.00	1885	16
12.00	1888	9.30	1865	6.48	1878	3.66	1877	17
-	-	5.76	1880	-	-	4.32	1866	18
(+) 1.00	-	(+) 1.20	-	(+) 1.74	-	(+) 2.34	-	19
-	-	(+) 4.74	-	-	-	(+) 1.68	-	20
16.92	1886	12.00	1885	7.50	1891	3.00	1861	21
18.00	1888	13.50	1886	8.25	1885	3.00	1888	22
-	-	2.64	1866	1.68	1860	0.96	1866	23
(-) 1.08	-	(-) 1.50	-	(-) 0.75	-	(=)	-	24
-	-	(+) 9.36	-	(+) 5.82	-	(+) 2.04	-	25
-	-	16.50	1885	-	-	-	-	26
17.50	1877	14.20	1878	10.80	1877	7.50	1883	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.20	1883	28
-	-	(+) 2.30	-	-	-	-	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
-	-	20.76	1885	16.10	1886	11.50	1878	31
44.40	1871	30.84	1888	18.42	1880	5.76	1888	32
7.79	1885	6.46	1882	5.50	1885	4.01	1882	33
-	-	(-) 10.08	-	(-) 2.32	-	(+) 5.74	-	34
-	-	(+) 14.30	-	(+) 10.60	-	(+) 7.49	-	35

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
Folders (book).			
1	Massachusetts,	\$12.00	1891
2	Other United States,	10.00	1888
3	Foreign Countries,	4.63	1885
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 2.00	-
5		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 7.37
Folders (cloth).			
6	Massachusetts,	15.00	1891
7	Other United States,	15.00	1888
8	Foreign Countries,	6.30	1877
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(=)	-
10		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 8.70
Folders (paper).			
11	Massachusetts,	11.00	1891
12	Other United States,	9.00	1863
13	Foreign Countries,	-	-
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 2.00	-
15		{ Foreign Countries,	-
Foremen (agricultural implements).			
16	Massachusetts,	31.25	1883
17	Other United States,	40.00	1886
18	Foreign Countries,	-	-
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 8.75	-
20		{ Foreign Countries,	-
Foremen (artisans' tools).			
21	Massachusetts,	38.46	1877
22	Other United States,	30.00	1877
23	Foreign Countries,	-	-
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 8.46	-
25		{ Foreign Countries,	-
Foremen (boots and shoes).			
26	Massachusetts,	35.00	1885
27	Other United States,	45.00	1886
28	Foreign Countries,	14.40	1883
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 10.00	-
30		{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 20.60
Foremen (brick, tiles, and sewer pipe).			
31	Massachusetts,	36.00	1885
32	Other United States,	34.14	1886
33	Foreign Countries,	-	-
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 1.86	-
35		{ Foreign Countries,	-

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$9.00	1891	\$7.50	1891	\$5.25	1891	\$3.00	1891	1
9.00	1888	7.00	1888	5.00	1888	3.00	1889	2
-	-	2.92	1883	2.16	1860	1.44	1858	3
(=)	-	(+) 0.50	-	(+) 0.25	-	(=)	-	4
-	-	(+) 4.58	-	(+) 3.09	-	(+) 1.56	-	5
12.00	1891	9.60	1886	6.75	1883	3.78	1885	6
12.00	1890	9.00	1880	6.00	1887	3.00	1880	7
4.58	1886	3.50	1886	2.40	1886	0.96	1886	8
(=)	-	(+) 0.60	-	(+) 0.75	-	(+) 0.78	-	9
(+) 7.42	-	(+) 6.10	-	(+) 4.35	-	(+) 2.82	-	10
9.00	1891	7.00	1876	5.40	1885	3.00	1861	11
7.20	1873	6.00	1880	4.50	1888	3.00	1888	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	13
(+) 1.80	-	(+) 1.00	-	(+) 0.90	-	(=)	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	15
24.00	1883	21.00	1891	15.90	1880	10.50	1840	16
30.00	1886	21.60	1880	13.50	1886	13.50	1886	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	18
(-) 6.00	-	(-) 0.60	-	(+) 2.40	-	(-) 3.00	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	20
-	-	24.00	1885	18.00	1891	12.00	1885	21
25.00	1884	20.00	1884	14.50	1880	9.75	1854	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	23
-	-	(+) 4.00	-	(+) 3.50	-	(+) 2.25	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	25
27.00	1891	22.02	1886	15.00	1886	8.00	1885	26
34.62	1871	26.92	1876	17.31	1878	7.86	1879	27
13.20	1883	10.80	1883	8.40	1883	6.72	1883	28
(-) 7.62	-	(-) 4.90	-	(-) 2.31	-	(+) 0.14	-	29
(+) 13.80	-	(+) 11.22	-	(+) 6.60	-	(+) 1.28	-	30
25.00	1891	21.00	1891	13.50	1891	7.89	1885	31
29.00	1865	21.00	1884	14.00	1884	7.00	1884	32
-	-	5.63	1885	-	-	-	-	33
(-) 4.00	-	(=)	-	(-) 0.50	-	(+) 0.89	-	34
-	-	(+) 15.37	-	-	-	-	-	35

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.	HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
	Foremen (building).		
1	Massachusetts,	\$30.00	1891
2	Other United States,	48.07	1888
3	Foreign Countries,	15.12	1877
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 18.07	—
5	{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 14.88	—
	Foremen (carriages and wagons).		
6	Massachusetts,	30.00	1891
7	Other United States,	35.00	1880
8	Foreign Countries,	19.20	1880
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 5.00	—
10	{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 10.80	—
	Foremen (clothing).		
11	Massachusetts,	70.00	1891
12	Other United States,	75.00	1884
13	Foreign Countries,	—	—
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 5.00	—
15	{ Foreign Countries,	—	—
	Foremen (cooking, lighting, and heating apparatus).		
16	Massachusetts,	34.62	1875
17	Other United States,	57.69	1880
18	Foreign Countries,	—	—
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 23.07	—
20	{ Foreign Countries,	—	—
	Foremen (food preparations).		
21	Massachusetts,	30.00	1891
22	Other United States,	50.00	1886
23	Foreign Countries,	14.40	1878
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 20.00	—
25	{ Foreign Countries,	(+) 15.60	—
	Foremen (furniture).		
26	Massachusetts,	32.55	1877
27	Other United States,	46.15	1885
28	Foreign Countries,	—	—
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 13.60	—
30	{ Foreign Countries,	—	—
	Foremen (gas and residual products).		
31	Massachusetts,	26.00	1885
32	Other United States,	36.00	1874
33	Foreign Countries,	—	—
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 10.00	—
35	{ Foreign Countries,	—	—

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		LOW		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$23.22	1891	\$18.00	1879	\$12.00	1885	\$6.00	1845	1
38.64	1888	28.02	1875	18.00	1889	8.31	1871	2
11.86	1877	8.64	1880	5.95	1882	2.16	1868	3
(-) 15.42	-	(-) 10.02	-	(-) 6.00	-	(-) 2.31	-	4
(+) 11.36	-	(+) 9.36	-	(+) 6.05	-	(+) 3.84	-	5
25.00	1891	20.00	1885	15.00	1879	10.00	1885	6
27.70	1879	22.00	1884	15.90	1882	9.00	1886	7
-	-	17.76	1880	-	-	12.00	1880	8
(-) 2.70	-	(-) 2.00	-	(-) 0.90	-	(+) 1.00	-	9
-	-	(+) 2.24	-	-	-	(-) 2.00	-	10
50.00	1891	37.50	1891	20.00	1891	5.00	1891	11
60.00	1880	40.00	1880	22.26	1890	4.50	1888	12
-	-	4.76	1888	-	-	-	-	13
(-) 10.00	-	(-) 2.50	-	(-) 2.26	-	(+) 0.50	-	14
-	-	(+) 32.74	-	-	-	-	-	15
								16
28.85	1870	23.08	1869	17.31	1866	10.50	1885	17
46.15	1865	34.62	1877	23.08	1880	11.54	1879	18
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
(-) 17.30	-	(-) 11.54	-	(-) 5.77	-	(-) 1.04	-	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	
24.00	1883	17.31	1885	12.00	1891	6.00	1891	21
39.96	1890	29.94	1890	18.24	1888	6.50	1888	22
12.17	1883	9.73	1883	7.20	1883	5.76	1858	23
(-) 15.96	-	(-) 12.63	-	(-) 6.24	-	(-) 0.50	-	24
(+) 11.83	-	(+) 7.58	-	(+) 4.80	-	(+) 0.24	-	25
23.08	1873	20.00	1885	14.00	1883	6.00	1891	26
34.62	1879	25.77	1885	15.38	1878	6.00	1890	27
-	-	6.00	1877	-	-	-	-	28
(-) 11.54	-	(-) 5.77	-	(-) 1.38	-	(=)	-	29
-	-	(+) 14.00	-	-	-	-	-	30
24.00	1885	19.50	1885	16.00	1880	12.00	1891	31
30.00	1888	25.02	1874	18.00	1879	11.52	1874	32
-	-	7.80	1866	-	-	-	-	33
(-) 6.00	-	(-) 5.52	-	(-) 2.00	-	(+) 0.48	-	34
-	-	(+) 11.70	-	-	-	-	-	35

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.	HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
	Foremen (machines and machinery).		
1	Massachusetts,	\$50.00	1883
2	Other United States,	50.00	1886
3	Foreign Countries,	14.52	1880
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(=)	-
5		{ Foreign Countries, (+) 35.48	-
	Foremen (metals and metallic goods).		
6	Massachusetts,	40.00	1891
7	Other United States,	77.00	1885
8	Foreign Countries,	19.98	1886
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 37.00	-
10		{ Foreign Countries, (+) 20.02	-
	Foremen (paper and paper goods).		
11	Massachusetts,	60.00	1880
12	Other United States,	60.00	1864
13	Foreign Countries,	17.14	1890
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(=)	-
15		{ Foreign Countries, (+) 42.86	-
	Foremen (printing, publishing, and bookbinding).		
16	Massachusetts,	60.00	1885
17	Other United States,	50.00	1884
18	Foreign Countries,	12.30	1885
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(+) 10.00	-
20		{ Foreign Countries, (+) 47.70	-
	Foremen (railroad construction and equipment).		
21	Massachusetts,	24.00	1885
22	Other United States,	36.00	1883
23	Foreign Countries,	11.00	-
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 12.00	-
25		{ Foreign Countries, (+) 13.00	-
	Foremen (wooden goods).		
26	Massachusetts,	30.00	1891
27	Other United States,	30.00	1886
28	Foreign Countries,	-	-
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(=)	-
30		{ Foreign Countries, -	-
	Forgers (metals).		
31	Massachusetts,	30.00	1885
32	Other United States,	36.00	1888
33	Foreign Countries,	29.20	1883
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(-) 6.00	-
35		{ Foreign Countries, (+) 0.80	-

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$40.00	1891	\$30.00	1885	\$21.00	1864	\$12.00	1860	1
40.00	1886	30.00	1891	20.16	1878	10.38	1880	2
-	-	11.61	1880	9.00	1882	7.14	1885	3
(=)	-	(=)	-	(+) 0.84	-	(+) 1.62	-	4
-	-	(+) 18.39	-	(+) 12.00	-	(+) 4.86	-	5
34.00	1891	24.00	1883	16.50	1891	10.50	1850	6
-	-	52.00	1888	32.70	1880	12.00	1886	7
16.21	1885	12.72	1883	9.12	1858	6.00	1886	8
-	-	(-) 28.00	-	(-) 16.20	-	(-) 1.50	-	9
(+) 17.79	-	(+) 11.28	-	(+) 7.38	-	(+) 4.50	-	10
48.00	1873	35.00	1891	21.00	1880	7.20	1885	11
48.00	1880	34.62	1879	21.00	1879	9.00	1851	12
14.28	1890	10.71	1885	7.20	1863	4.80	1863	13
(=)	-	(+) 0.38	-	(=)	-	(-) 1.80	-	14
(+) 33.72	-	(+) 24.29	-	(+) 13.80	-	(+) 2.40	-	15
45.00	1885	33.00	1885	20.00	1885	6.00	1885	16
40.00	1888	30.57	1883	21.15	1883	11.62	1878	17
10.08	1863	8.00	1885	6.27	1884	4.05	1884	18
(+) 5.00	-	(+) 2.43	-	(-) 1.15	-	(-) 5.62	-	19
(+) 34.92	-	(+) 25.00	-	(+) 13.73	-	(+) 1.95	-	20
21.00	1885	18.00	1885	15.00	1891	12.00	1891	21
30.00	1883	24.00	1888	18.00	1877	12.96	1886	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	7.00	1885	23
(-) 9.00	-	(-) 6.00	-	(-) 3.00	-	(-) 0.96	-	24
-	-	-	-	-	-	(+) 5.00	-	25
24.00	1891	20.00	1891	16.50	1891	12.00	1891	26
25.00	1884	21.00	1884	16.20	1890	11.82	1890	27
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	28
(-) 1.00	-	(-) 1.00	-	(+) 0.30	-	(+) 0.18	-	29
-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	30
24.00	1885	18.00	1880	12.00	1891	7.50	1860	31
30.00	1888	21.00	1888	13.50	1888	6.63	1876	32
24.33	1883	14.88	1866	8.40	1873	1.68	1866	33
(-) 6.00	-	(-) 3.00	-	(-) 1.50	-	(+) 0.87	-	34
(-) 0.33	-	(+) 3.12	-	(+) 3.60	-	(+) 5.82	-	35

BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
Founders (metals).			
1	Massachusetts,	\$18.00	1883
2	Other United States,	48.12	1880
3	Foreign Countries,	9.73	1884
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(—) 30.12
5		Foreign Countries,	(+) 8.27
Frame tenders (cotton,woollen, and other textiles).			
6	Massachusetts,	12.00	1891
7	Other United States,	12.00	1883
8	Foreign Countries,	5.28	1885
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(=)
10		Foreign Countries,	(+) 6.72
Fullers (woollen goods).			
11	Massachusetts,	21.50	1883
12	Other United States,	21.00	1888
13	Foreign Countries,	9.68	1880
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(+) 0.50
15		Foreign Countries,	(+) 11.82
Furnacemen.			
16	Massachusetts,	30.00	1891
17	Other United States,	21.00	1888
18	Foreign Countries,	18.24	1879
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(+) 9.00
20		Foreign Countries,	(+) 11.76
Furniture workers.			
21	Massachusetts,	35.00	1883
22	Other United States,	38.75	1884
23	Foreign Countries,	6.96	1891
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(—) 3.75
25		Foreign Countries,	(+) 28.04
Furriers.			
26	Massachusetts,	30.00	1885
27	Other United States,	36.00	1888
28	Foreign Countries,	14.00	1888
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(—) 6.00
30		Foreign Countries,	(+) 16.00
Gaffers (glass).			
31	Massachusetts,	36.00	1885
32	Other United States,	36.00	1888
33	Foreign Countries,	-	-
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS {	Other United States,	(=)
35		Foreign Countries,	-

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.		HIGH	
			Weekly Wages	Year
	Galvanizers.			
1	Massachusetts,		\$16.50	1891
2	Other United States,		19.50	1891
3	Foreign Countries,		19.46	1883
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 3.00	—
5		Foreign Countries,	(—) 2.96	—
	Gas makers.			
6	Massachusetts,		18.00	1891
7	Other United States,		21.00	1872
8	Foreign Countries,		10.16	1880
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 3.00	—
10		Foreign Countries,	(+) 7.84	—
	Gatherers (glass).			
11	Massachusetts,		15.00	1880
12	Other United States,		36.00	1888
13	Foreign Countries,		7.79	1885
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 21.00	—
15		Foreign Countries,	(+) 7.21	—
	Giggers (woollen goods).			
16	Massachusetts,		15.30	1885
17	Other United States,		14.40	1880
18	Foreign Countries,		5.30	1886
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(+) 0.90	—
20		Foreign Countries,	(+) 10.00	—
	Gilders (picture frames).			
21	Massachusetts,		18.00	1891
22	Other United States,		33.00	1888
23	Foreign Countries,		—	—
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 15.00	—
25		Foreign Countries,	—	—
	Glass workers.			
26	Massachusetts,		21.00	1875
27	Other United States,		27.00	1886
28	Foreign Countries,		9.65	1884
29	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 6.00	—
30		Foreign Countries,	(+) 11.35	—
	Glaziers.			
31	Massachusetts,		24.00	1891
32	Other United States,		30.00	1888
33	Foreign Countries,		13.44	1878
34	{ MASSACHUSETTS }	Other United States,	(—) 6.00	—
35		Foreign Countries,	(+) 10.56	—

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		LOW		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$13.50	1891	\$11.00	1885	\$8.00	1885	\$6.00	1891	1
15.72	1886	12.00	1891	9.00	1888	6.00	1887	2
14.40	1878	12.17	1870	9.73	1883	6.00	1849	3
(-) 2.22	-	(-) 1.00	-	(-) 1.00	-	(=)	-	4
(-) 0.90	-	(-) 1.17	-	(-) 1.73	-	(=)	-	5
15.00	1891	10.50	1885	8.40	1885	6.00	1885	6
18.00	1877	14.00	1877	9.42	1888	6.90	1886	7
8.40	1874	6.48	1871	4.32	1860	2.88	1857	8
(-) 3.00	-	(-) 3.50	-	(-) 1.02	-	(-) 0.90	-	9
(+) 6.60	-	(+) 4.02	-	(+) 4.08	-	(+) 3.12	-	10
-	-	12.00	1869	9.00	1859	6.00	1863	11
27.00	1888	19.50	1883	11.52	1876	3.30	1880	12
-	-	-	-	-	-	5.04	1878	13
-	-	(-) 7.50	-	(-) 2.52	-	(+) 2.70	-	14
-	-	-	-	-	-	(+) 0.96	-	15
11.25	1885	9.00	1891	6.75	1879	4.50	1858	16
12.00	1880	9.00	1888	6.00	1888	3.78	1890	17
-	-	-	-	-	-	3.84	1883	18
(-) 0.75	-	(=)	-	(+) 0.75	-	(+) 0.72	-	19
-	-	-	-	-	-	(+) 0.66	-	20
15.00	1891	12.00	1891	8.00	1891	6.00	1885	21
24.00	1883	18.00	1888	11.00	1885	3.00	1888	22
-	-	6.90	1885	-	-	-	-	23
(-) 9.00	-	(-) 6.00	-	(-) 3.00	-	(+) 3.00	-	24
-	-	(+) 5.10	-	-	-	-	-	25
15.00	1891	12.00	1891	7.50	1875	3.56	1872	26
20.00	1885	15.00	1889	9.00	1888	3.00	1886	27
7.14	1885	6.00	1885	4.50	1878	3.00	1885	28
(-) 5.00	-	(-) 3.00	-	(-) 1.50	-	(+) 0.56	-	29
(+) 7.86	-	(+) 6.00	-	(+) 3.00	-	(+) 0.56	-	30
21.00	1885	18.00	1885	12.00	1885	9.00	1885	31
24.00	1885	18.00	1888	10.00	1884	5.00	1877	32
10.50	1878	7.60	1883	4.80	1883	2.10	1878	33
(-) 3.00	-	(=)	-	(+) 2.00	-	(+) 4.00	-	34
(+) 10.50	-	(+) 10.40	-	(+) 7.20	-	(+) 6.90	-	35

	BRANCHES OF OCCUPATIONS, STATES, AND COUNTRIES.	HIGH	
		Weekly Wages	Year
	Glue makers.		
1	Massachusetts,	\$16.38	1875
2	Other United States,	21.00	1875
3	Foreign Countries,	5.80	1885
4	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 4.62	-
5		(+) 10.58	-
	Gold beaters.		
6	Massachusetts,	20.00	1891
7	Other United States,	24.00	1887
8	Foreign Countries,	4.80	1884
9	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 4.00	-
10		(+) 15.20	-
	Grinders (castings).		
11	Massachusetts,	10.50	1885
12	Other United States,	15.00	1888
13	Foreign Countries,	12.00	1874
14	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 4.50	-
15		(—) 1.50	-
	Grinders (tools and implements).		
16	Massachusetts,	33.00	1891
17	Other United States,	35.00	1862
18	Foreign Countries,	33.60	1810
19	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 2.00	-
20		(—) 0.60	-
	Gunsmiths.		
21	Massachusetts,	21.00	1885
22	Other United States,	30.00	1888
23	Foreign Countries,	7.20	1858
24	{ MASSACHUSETTS { Other United States,	(—) 9.00	-
25		(+) 13.80	-

To illustrate the use of the table, we will consider in detail the quotations and comparisons for "Dyers" on page 270. We find that in 1885, \$46.19 was the highest weekly wage paid in the State of Massachusetts. In 1888 in Other United States \$36 was the highest weekly wage paid. In Foreign Countries in 1883 the high quotation was \$19.46. Considering the comparative portion of the table we find that Massachusetts paid more by \$10.19 than Other United States, and \$26.73 more than Foreign Countries. A similar method of consideration

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		LOW		
Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	Weekly Wages	Year	
\$15.00	1891	\$11.25	1885	\$7.50	1891	\$6.00	1891	1
18.00	1875	13.85	1884	9.00	1886	4.50	1881	2
4.63	1885	2.40	1884	-	-	0.96	1884	3
(-) 3.00	-	(-) 2.60	-	(-) 1.50	-	(+) 1.50	-	4
(+) 10.37	-	(+) 8.85	-	-	-	(+) 5.04	-	5
17.00	1891	14.00	1885	-	-	8.00	1885	6
21.00	1871	16.50	1888	11.00	1887	6.00	1883	7
-	-	-	-	-	-	2.40	1884	8
(-) 4.00	-	(-) 2.50	-	-	-	(+) 2.00	-	9
-	-	-	-	-	-	(+) 5.60	-	10
-	-	9.00	1891	-	-	7.50	1863	11
12.00	1891	9.00	1888	6.00	1891	3.30	1891	12
10.08	1857	8.88	1883	6.48	1885	4.80	1868	13
-	-	(=)	-	-	-	(+) 4.20	-	14
-	-	(+) 0.12	-	-	-	(+) 2.70	-	15
-	-	25.00	1891	15.12	1883	4.98	1885	16
30.00	1885	19.50	1888	12.00	1886	3.90	1886	17
24.00	1833	13.38	1879	8.40	1883	3.65	1885	18
-	-	(+) 5.50	-	(+) 3.12	-	(+) 1.08	-	19
-	-	(+) 11.62	-	(+) 6.72	-	(+) 1.33	-	20
16.20	1885	15.00	1885	12.00	1885	7.50	1885	21
24.00	1885	18.00	1886	12.00	1888	6.00	1888	22
6.00	1878	4.80	1884	3.69	1878	2.25	1878	23
(-) 7.80	-	(-) 3.00	-	(=)	-	(+) 1.50	-	24
(+) 10.20	-	(+) 10.20	-	(+) 8.31	-	(+) 5.25	-	25

may be applied to the quotations for the other four grades. It will be seen, however, that the pay per week of Dyers in Massachusetts was more, in every one of the grades considered, than it was in other States of the Union, or in Foreign Countries.

Similar comparisons for each of the 99 branches of occupations presented may be drawn from the table.

We next present a series of five tables showing in which States of the Union and in which foreign countries, the *highest*

High, the *highest* Medium High, the *highest* Medium, the *highest* Medium Low, and the *highest* Low weekly wages were paid, (based upon the extended table of comparisons, pages 266 to 295), crediting each state or country with the number of occupations in which the *highest wage in each grade* was paid. Then, considering 99 branches of occupations as 100 per cent, percentages corresponding to the number of branches of occupations are also given. In those cases, where, in any grade, two or more states or countries paid the same wage, each of the states or countries has been credited with its fractional proportion — one-half, one-third, etc., as the case may have been. This matter is more fully illustrated in the analysis of each of the five tables which follow :

High.

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	Branches of Occupations	Percentages
<i>United States.</i>	99.00	100.00
California,	4.33	4.37
Connecticut,	3.00	3.03
Georgia,	0.50	0.51
Illinois,	1.00	1.01
Indiana,	1.00	1.01
Kentucky,	2.00	2.02
Maine,	0.33	0.33
Massachusetts,	28.50	28.79
Michigan,	3.33	3.36
Missouri,	2.33	2.35
New Hampshire,	1.00	1.01
New Jersey,	11.33	11.45
New York,	25.67	25.93
Ohio,	9.84	9.94
Pennsylvania,	4.84	4.89
AGGREGATES.	99.00	100.00
United States,	99.00	100.00

In the comparisons as regards *highest* “High” weekly wages paid, no foreign country appears, as the high wages paid in the States were always in excess of high wages paid in foreign countries, all the branches (99) of occupations being considered. Massachusetts leads with 28.50 occupations, or 28.79

per cent, while New York comes second with 25.67 occupations, or 25.93 per cent. The "half occupation" credited to Massachusetts indicates that, in some branch of occupation, Massachusetts and another State paid the same high wage. The other fractions of occupations indicate similar equalities between three or more States, each State being credited with its proper fractional representation. In the presentation of 103 occupations in the Report for 1895 Massachusetts also led with 37 occupations (35.93 per cent), while New York was also second with 28.50 occupations (27.67 per cent).

*** Medium High.**

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	Branches of Occupations	Percentages
<i>United States.</i>	98.00	98.99
California,	5.33	5.38
Colorado,	1.00	1.01
Connecticut,	3.42	3.45
Illinois,	1.75	1.77
Indiana,	3.00	3.03
Kentucky,	0.50	0.51
Massachusetts,	29.00	29.29
Michigan,	3.67	3.71
Missouri,	8.00	8.08
New Jersey,	6.16	6.22
New York,	16.42	16.59
Ohio,	12.50	12.63
Oregon,	1.00	1.01
Pennsylvania,	6.00	6.06
Tennessee,	0.25	0.25
<i>No Comparison.</i>	1.00	1.01
No comparison,	1.00	1.01
AGGREGATES.	99.00	100.00
United States,	98.00	98.99
No comparison,	1.00	1.01

* Relates to *highest* "Medium High."

The foreign countries secure no representation in this grade, nor did they in the 103 occupations considered in the 1895 report. In one occupation (1.01 per cent) no comparison could be made. Massachusetts again leads with 29 occupations, or 29.29 per cent, New York is again second with 16.42 occupations or

16.59 per cent, while Ohio comes third with 12.50 occupations, or 12.63 per cent. In the same grade in 1895 (103 occupations) Massachusetts led with 29.50 occupations (28.65 per cent), while New York was second with 25.50 occupations (24.77 per cent).

The next table contains the comparisons for *highest* Medium weekly wages.

Medium.

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	Branches of Occupations	Percentages
<i>United States.</i>	98.00	98.99
California,	3.90	3.94
Connecticut,	1.79	1.81
Illinois,	2.46	2.48
Indiana,	5.08	5.13
Iowa,	0.09	0.09
Kansas,	0.33	0.33
Kentucky,	0.29	0.29
Maine,	0.53	0.54
Massachusetts,	33.31	33.65
Michigan,	1.87	1.89
Missouri,	3.84	3.88
Nebraska,	1.00	1.01
New Hampshire,	0.33	0.33
New Jersey,	2.65	2.68
New York,	19.94	20.14
Ohio,	8.41	8.50
Pennsylvania,	7.78	7.86
West Virginia,	1.20	1.21
Wisconsin,	2.00	2.02
United States (not specified),	1.20	1.21
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	1.00	1.01
Great Britain,	1.00	1.01
AGGREGATES.	99.00	100.00
United States,	98.00	98.99
Foreign Countries,	1.00	1.01

Great Britain secures a representation in this comparison being credited with one occupation, or 1.01 per cent. For the third time Massachusetts leads, this time with 33.31 occupations, or 33.65 per cent, while for the third time New York is second, but with a greatly reduced credit, comprising 19.94

occupations, or 20.14 per cent. In 1895 (103 occupations) Massachusetts led, in this grade, with 25.50 occupations (24.77 per cent), while New York was second with 14 occupations (13.59 per cent).

*** Medium Low.**

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	Branches of Occupations	Percentages
<i>United States.</i>	98.00	98.99
California,	0.53	0.54
Colorado,	1.00	1.01
Connecticut,	2.03	2.05
Delaware,	1.17	1.18
Georgia,	0.44	0.44
Illinois,	2.84	2.87
Indiana,	0.67	0.68
Iowa,	0.14	0.14
Kansas,	0.38	0.38
Kentucky,	0.11	0.11
Maine,	2.50	2.52
Maryland,	1.00	1.01
Massachusetts,	42.37	42.80
Michigan,	2.55	2.58
Minnesota,	1.00	1.01
Missouri,	1.30	1.31
New Hampshire,	1.00	1.01
New Jersey,	5.99	6.06
New York,	15.48	15.64
Ohio,	7.25	7.32
Pennsylvania,	5.66	5.72
Virginia,	0.11	0.11
West Virginia,	0.20	0.20
Wisconsin,	2.28	2.30
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	1.00	1.01
England,	0.50	0.505
Great Britain,	0.50	0.505
AGGREGATES.	99.00	100.00
United States,	98.00	98.99
Foreign Countries,	1.00	1.01

* Relates to *highest* "Medium Low."

In this grade, England paid the same weekly wage in one occupation as did some State of the Union, thus securing a credit of "one-half." This statement also applies to Great Britain on one other occupation, the total credit for all Foreign

Countries being, therefore, one occupation, leaving the United States at the head in 98 occupations.

Massachusetts takes a still more pronounced lead with 42.37 occupations, or 42.80 per cent. New York holds second place but with a further reduced proportion, it being but 15.48 occupations, or 15.64 per cent. In 1895 (103 occupations) Massa-

Low.

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	Branches of Occupations	Percentages
<i>United States.</i>	96.66	97.64
Alabama,	0.20	0.20
California,	1.11	1.12
Connecticut,	1.20	1.21
Georgia,	0.20	0.20
Indiana,	1.11	1.12
Kansas,	0.31	0.32
Massachusetts,	72.05	72.78
Michigan,	1.84	1.86
Missouri,	0.20	0.20
New Hampshire,	0.20	0.20
New Jersey,	1.71	1.73
New York,	8.18	8.27

In this grade England secures representation to the extent of 1.34 occupations, or 1.35 per cent, and Scotland one occupation, or 1.01 per cent. This leaves 96.66 occupations, or 97.64 per cent, to the credit of the United States. Massachusetts has a most pronounced lead — 72.05 occupations, or 72.78 per cent. This means 74.54 per cent of the United States credit is due to Massachusetts. There is no state with high

	STATES AND COUNTRIES.	High	
		Branches of Occupations	Percentages
1	<i>United States.</i>	99.00	100.00
2	Alabama,	—	—
3	California,	4.33	4.37
4	Colorado,	—	—
5	Connecticut,	3.00	3.03
6	Delaware,	—	—

chusetts was first with 28.50 occupations (27.67 per cent), and New York second with 16 occupations (15.53 per cent).

The final comparative table relates to *highest* Low weekly wages, the *highest* low weekly wage paid in each state or foreign country (based upon the table of comparisons, before referred to) being used.

Low — Concluded.

STATES AND COUNTRIES.	Branches of Occupations	Percentages
<i>United States — Con.</i>		
North Carolina,	0.34	0.34
Ohio,	2.14	2.16
Pennsylvania,	3.56	3.60
Rhode Island,	0.11	0.11
Vermont,	2.00	2.02
Virginia,	0.20	0.20
<i>Foreign Countries.</i>		
England,	1.34	1.35
Scotland,	1.00	1.01
AGGREGATES.		
United States,	99.00	100.00
United States,	96.66	97.64
Foreign Countries,	2.34	2.36

enough credit to be considered as second. New York, however, comes next with 8.18 occupations, or 8.27 per cent.

To allow of comparisons being easily made between the five grades for each state and country, the five grade tables are consolidated in one presentation which follows, in which the figures for the leading state, and the next in rank, in each grade, are printed in **full face type**.

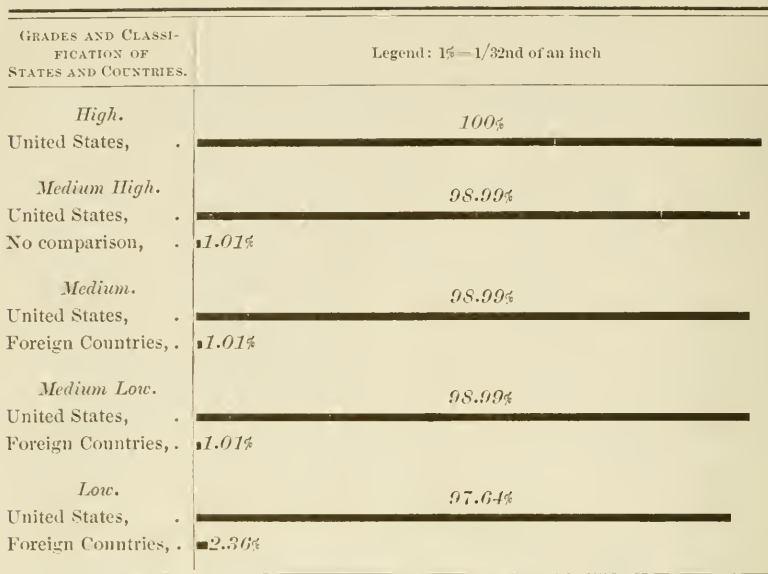
MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		LOW		
Branches of Occupations	Percent- ages	Branches of Occupations	Percent- ages	Branches of Occupations	Percent- ages	Branches of Occupations	Percent- ages	
98.00	98.99	98.00	98.99	98.00	98.99	96.66	97.64	1
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.20	0.20	2
5.33	5.38	3.90	3.94	0.53	0.54	1.11	1.12	3
1.00	1.01	-	-	1.00	1.01	-	-	4
3.42	3.45	1.79	1.81	2.03	2.05	1.20	1.21	5
-	-	-	-	1.17	1.18	-	-	6

	STATES AND COUNTRIES.	HIGH	
		Branches of Occupations	Percentages
	<i>United States—Con.</i>		
1	Georgia,	0.50	0.51
2	Illinois,	1.00	1.01
3	Indiana,	1.00	1.01
4	Iowa,	—	—
5	Kansas,	—	—
6	Kentucky,	2.00	2.02
7	Maine,	0.33	0.33
8	Maryland,	—	—
9	Massachusetts,	28.50	28.79
10	Michigan,	3.33	3.36
11	Minnesota,	—	—
12	Missouri,	2.33	2.35
13	Nebraska,	—	—
14	New Hampshire,	1.00	1.01
15	New Jersey,	11.33	11.45
16	New York,	25.67	25.93
17	North Carolina,	—	—
18	Ohio,	9.84	9.94
19	Oregon,	—	—
20	Pennsylvania,	4.84	4.89
21	Rhode Island,	—	—
22	Tennessee,	—	—
23	Vermont,	—	—
24	Virginia,	—	—
25	West Virginia,	—	—
26	Wisconsin,	—	—
27	United States (not specified),	—	—
28	<i>Foreign Countries.</i>	—	—
29	England,	—	—
30	Great Britain,	—	—
31	Scotland,	—	—
32	<i>No Comparison.</i>	—	—
33	No comparison,	—	—
34	AGGREGATES.	99.00	100.00
35	United States,	99.00	100.00
36	Foreign Countries,	—	—
37	No comparison,	—	—

We next present a diagram table, based upon percentages, in which the United States as a whole is compared with For-

MEDIUM HIGH		MEDIUM		MEDIUM LOW		Low		
Branches of Occupations	Percent-ages	Branches of Occupations	Percent-ages	Branches of Occupations	Percent-ages	Branches of Occupations	Percent-ages	
-	-	-	-	0.44	0.44	0.20	0.20	1
1.75	1.77	2.46	2.48	2.84	2.87	-	-	2
3.00	3.03	5.08	5.13	0.67	0.68	1.11	1.12	3
-	-	0.09	0.09	0.14	0.14	-	-	4
-	-	0.33	0.33	0.38	0.38	0.31	0.32	5
0.50	0.51	0.29	0.29	0.11	0.11	-	-	6
-	-	0.53	0.54	2.50	2.52	-	-	7
-	-	-	-	1.00	1.01	-	-	8
29.00	29.29	33.31	33.65	42.37	42.80	72.05	72.78	9
3.67	3.71	1.87	1.89	2.55	2.58	1.84	1.86	10
-	-	-	-	1.00	1.01	-	-	11
8.00	8.08	3.84	3.88	1.30	1.31	0.20	0.20	12
-	-	1.00	1.01	-	-	-	-	13
-	-	0.33	0.33	1.00	1.01	0.20	0.20	14
6.16	6.22	2.65	2.68	5.99	6.06	1.71	1.73	15
16.42	16.59	19.94	20.14	15.48	15.64	8.18	8.27	16
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.34	0.34	17
12.50	12.63	8.41	8.50	7.25	7.32	2.14	2.16	18
1.00	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
6.00	6.06	7.78	7.86	5.66	5.72	3.56	3.60	20
-	-	-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	21
0.25	0.25	-	-	-	-	-	-	22
-	-	-	-	-	-	2.00	2.02	23
-	-	-	-	0.11	0.11	0.20	0.20	24
-	-	1.20	1.21	0.20	0.20	-	-	25
-	-	2.00	2.02	2.28	2.30	-	-	26
-	-	1.20	1.21	-	-	-	-	27
-	-	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	2.34	2.36	28
-	-	-	-	0.50	0.505	1.34	1.35	29
-	-	1.00	1.01	0.50	0.505	-	-	30
-	-	-	-	-	-	1.00	1.01	31
1.00	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	32
1.00	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	33
99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	99.00	100.00	34
98.00	98.99	98.00	98.99	98.00	98.99	96.66	97.64	35
-	-	1.00	1.01	1.00	1.01	2.34	2.36	36
1.00	1.01	-	-	-	-	-	-	37

eign Countries as a whole, due allowance being made for those branches of occupations in which comparisons could not be made.



We close our analysis with a table showing the comparative results for 103 occupations considered in the Report for 1895 and the 99 occupations considered in the present volume. This table is based upon the two diagram tables and shows the percentages in each grade (in all cases based upon *highest* quotations) for the United States and Foreign Countries, each considered as a unit.

GRADES.	UNITED STATES		FOREIGN COUNTRIES		NO COMPARISON	
	1895	1896	1895	1896	1895	1896
High,	95.15	100.00	—	—	4.85	—
Medium high,	72.82	98.99	—	—	27.18	1.01
Medium,	96.12	98.99	1.94	1.01	1.94	—
Medium low,	73.78	98.99	0.97	1.01	25.25	—
Low,	92.24	97.64	2.91	2.36	4.85	—

It will be noticed that the instances of “no comparison” in 1896 show a great reduction over the presentation for 1895, there being complete comparisons in four of the five grades in the presentation for 1896.

There is absolutely no competition between the United States and Foreign Countries as regards the *highest* High and Medium High weekly wages, for Foreign Countries had no representation whatever in either 1895 or 1896. There is practically no competition as regards the other three grades, the highest representation secured by Foreign Countries being but 2.91 per cent in 1895 in the "Low" grade. This means in 2.91 per cent of the 103 occupations considered in that year, that Foreign Countries paid *higher* "Low" wages than were paid in the same occupations in the United States. In all grades, in both years, in the 202 occupations considered, the United States has an unquestioned lead, and to secure this lead no state in the Union has contributed so largely as Massachusetts.

[NOTE. — In the Twenty-eighth Annual Report of the Bureau, for 1897, the presentation of the tables of Graded Weekly Wages will be continued, with analyses and comparisons on the same plan as used in this Report. As the quotations of wages and prices now in copy in the Bureau aggregate nearly 650,000, it is evident that several years more will be required for their complete presentation. In the final volume, wages and prices for Massachusetts will be presented for that year, thus supplying opportunities for a chronological comparison from the earliest to the latest year considered.]

PART III.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY.

1896.

PART III.

LABOR CHRONOLOGY—1896.

[In all paragraphs where the name of the city or town is not specifically mentioned, the city of Boston is the locality to be understood.]

HOURS OF LABOR.

JANUARY.

1st.—At a meeting of National Association of Machinists, Lynn, it was voted to demand a nine-hour working day, May 1.

3rd.—Lynn & Boston Street Railway Employés Union, Lynn, requested shortening of Sunday working day.

12th.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, committee on eight-hour working day reported a disposition among master builders to grant shorter day without contest.

16th.—Agitation for a shorter working day begun by Granite Cutters Union, Boston.

23rd.—Union 264, International Association of Machinists, Boston, voted to demand a nine-hour working day May 1.

FEBRUARY.

2nd.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, it was voted that the organization favored a Saturday half-holiday for wage earners of the city, beginning March 1.

20th.—Employés of Fall River Iron Works Co., Fall River, were requested to work until 12.30 at noon and 5.30 at night and till 6 on Saturday to make up for time lost by break-down; they refused to comply and left work at usual time.—Nine lasters were discharged from certain shoe factory in Haverhill because of refusal to work ten hours. They were members of the Lasters Union which specified the working day of its members as nine hours.

MARCH.

1st.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lawrence, the committee which had been appointed to investigate alleged violations of the nine-hour law in city departments reported satisfactory adjustment of hours of labor in all but one department.

2nd.—At a meeting of Carpenters Union 33, Boston, workmen of that trade were urged to thoroughly organize and endeavor to obtain a shorter working day.

7th.—Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, held meeting in favor of early closing movement.

8th.—The several unions of bakers in Boston united in one body in order to better accomplish a reduction in hours of labor.—Hatters of Boston held mass meeting and discussed tendency to increase hours of labor in their trade.—Executive council of A. F. of L. issued a circular to all affiliated unions in regard to a national demand for a decrease in hours of labor and requested information as follows:

Number of local unions affiliated.

Number of members.

Number of hours now prevailing in the trade.

Total funds now under control of the organization.

Does your union contemplate a movement looking to a reduction of the hours of labor?

Does it desire to be selected by the A. F. of L. to make the demand?

Will it require financial assistance from the A. F. of L.?

If so, to what extent?

At what time would you deem it most advisable for the demand to be made?

Please give any other information which may be of interest in the furtherance of the shorter working day.

10th. — Firemen's Protective Union 6130, A. F. of L., Boston, considered shorter working day and decided to hold a series of public meetings in order to bring it about. It was claimed that many men operating mercantile boilers are on duty 84 hours per week.

22nd. — Barbers of Boston, at mass meeting were addressed on subject of shorter working day and urged to demand it. — Machinists Union 28 and Waiters Alliance, Boston, discussed question of less hours in their respective trades.

25th. — State Inspector visited New Bedford and investigated alleged running of certain mills overtime. He decided that in future the 58-hour law should be strictly enforced.

29th. — Machinists Union 28, Boston, appointed committee to canvass machine shops of Boston and vicinity and obtain individual sentiment in regard to a shorter working day. — Bottlers and Drivers Union, Boston, discussed hours of labor.

APRIL.

1st. — The new order of Carpenters Union, Lynn, for an eight-hour working day beginning at 8 A. M., went into effect. The change was made by the greater number of master builders.

2nd. — Pittsfield Builders Association voted that nine hours should constitute a day's work.

7th. — At a meeting of painters and decorators of Boston, it was decided that after May 1 the working day in the craft should consist of eight hours.

10th. — At quarterly convention of New England Iron and Brass Moulders Union held in Boston, it was decided to make an effort to enforce a uniform rate of hours of labor in every foundry in New England.

11th. — Several manufacturing corporations of New Bedford posted notices that operatives who worked more than 58 hours in one week would be discharged.

12th. — Building Laborers Union 6, Boston, considered question of shorter working day. — The efforts of the painters and the hoisting and portable engineers of Boston, to establish a shorter working day in their respective trades, were endorsed by the Building Trades Council.

14th. — State Federation of Weavers, in convention at Waltham, adopted following resolutions:

Resolved, That we delegates in convention assembled, endorse the action of the several New England States in their efforts to shorten the hours of labor for women and minors, and, further, be it

Resolved, That we urge upon the National House of Representatives the advisability of the passage of some measure for the uniformity of the hours of labor for textile operatives.

16th. — Artificial Stone and Asphalt Workers Union held meeting and discussed shorter working day.

19th. — Painters of Boston held meeting in the interest of a shorter working day at which addresses were made on that subject. It was decided not to press the question of increase in wages while endeavoring to secure a reduction in hours.

27th. — Bricklayers of Great Barrington struck to enforce demand for a nine-hour working day.

28th. — At a meeting of Garment Workers Union 37, Boston, complaints were made of the violation of the law in regard to overtime work.

29th. — Machinists Union, Lynn, voted to enforce the nine-hour working day. — Carpenters Union, Lynn, voted to withdraw demand for increased wages and accept master builders' concession for an eight-hour working day.

MAY.

1st. — Steamfitters and their helpers and painters of Boston began working on eight-hour time. — Union shoe workers of Haverhill began work under summer schedule, having half-holiday on Saturday. — Machinists of Lynn inaugurated a strike for a nine-hour working day. — Masons of Pittsfield struck to bring about a nine-hour working day.

3rd. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, ordered a strike in order to secure an eight-hour working day.

11th. — Barbers Union, Boston, at meeting discussed the necessity of a shorter working day, claiming the health of workmen to be seriously impaired by long hours of confinement. — Painters and decorators of Pittsfield began working on nine-hour schedule.

18th. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, discussed necessity of making an effort to reduce the hours of labor. — Cornice workers, Boston, listened to addresses advocating a shorter working day in that trade.

19th. — Secretary of Spinners Union, Fall River, at a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, announced that he had received a communication from a congressman respecting the proposed amendment to the Constitution giving Congress power to pass a national law regarding the hours of labor.

20th. — Road Commissioners of Clinton received petition from employes of the sewer department requesting that nine hours constitute a day's work.

21th. — Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, decided to start movement to secure a half-holiday on one day of each week.

JUNE.

1st. — Barbers Union, Boston, held mass meeting in the interest of the shorter working day. The union requested that all barber shops be closed every night in the week excepting two.

8th. — At a convention of carpenters of New England held in Boston, the following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, That we still adhere to the philosophy of the eight-hour movement, believing it to be of paramount importance, as it vitally affects the interests of carpenters; and, be it further

Resolved, That the carpenters of New England shall enforce the eight-hour day on and after May 1, 1897.

14th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, endorsed the movement for a shorter working day by the barbers and provision clerks. It was resolved that organized labor be requested not to patronize stores refusing to comply with the request of the clerks.

19th. — At a meeting of Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, it was reported that the majority of employers had granted their clerks a half-holiday during July and August.

28th. — Brewery employes prepared agreement regulating hours of labor and presented it to employers for signature.

JULY.

7th. — At a meeting of the Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, it was reported that the early closing movement and the effort to obtain a half-holiday during the summer months had met with success. The half-holiday was generally granted on Wednesday afternoon.

12th. — Representatives of local lodges of International Machinists Union met in Boston and decided to demand the nine-hour working day throughout the New England States, beginning October 1.

27th. — At a meeting of Barbers Union, Boston, the executive committee made a favorable report on the early closing movement.

AUGUST.

19th. — Garment Workers Union 1, Boston, held meeting to decide when demand should be made for a decrease in hours of labor. It was decided to wait until business improved unless employers made an attempt to increase working hours.

21st. — At a meeting of Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, favorable reports concerning the early closing movement were made. It was decided to extend the agitation throughout the State. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the early closing movement of the barbers.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. — Carpenters Union 24, Salem, held meeting in interest of shorter hours of labor. Addresses were made showing that what had been accomplished in lessening the working day had been done through organization in the craft.

21st. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, it was charged that laborers on municipal and public work were obliged to work more than the legal number of hours.

Resolutions were adopted calling for the enforcement of laws in regard to the hours of labor.

23rd. — Carpenters of Salem held public meeting in the interest of the shorter working day.

25th. — Sail makers of Boston and vicinity inaugurated a strike in order to reduce the working day from ten to nine hours.

OCTOBER.

1st. — About 3,500 garment workers of Boston, organized in the various unions, inaugurated a strike in order to enforce an agreement which limited the working day to nine hours.

4th. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, complaints were received from operatives at mills of Parker Manufacturing Co. that machinery was started up at 6.30 A.M. and one set of hands worked from that time until 4 P.M., with an intermission of one half-hour; another set of operatives began work at 4 P.M. and worked until 10 P.M. This time-table included Saturday. It was the opinion of the committee that if this time-table were continued when business improved it would be detrimental to the interest of laboring people.

8th. — National Mule Spinners Association in convention in Boston, adopted resolutions calling for a reduction of the hours of labor in all New England States excepting Massachusetts, and appropriated \$50 to be expended in agitating for a reduction of hours in Maine. — At a meeting of Weavers Union, Fall River, the practice of overtime work in certain mills was condemned and it was decided that an effort should be made to stop it.

11th. — Independent Order of Grocery and Provision Clerks, Lynn, held meeting in the interest of a half-holiday on Thursday. A committee reported that three-fourths of the proprietors of stores had agreed to the demand of the clerks.

13th. — At a meeting of Firemen's Union, Boston, it was reported that by a conference between a committee of the Central Labor Union and the Brewers Association the hours of labor for firemen employed in breweries had been reduced from twelve to eight, wages remaining the same.

22nd. — Sail makers of Boston, by means of a strike, succeeded in obtaining a reduction in hours from ten to nine, but agreed to accept less wages.

NOVEMBER.

1st. — At a meeting of the Central Labor Union, Boston, a committee appointed at previous meeting reported that laborers on subway were compelled to work 10 and 12 hours per day.

10th. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, it was reported that mills in New Bedford were running until ten o'clock, P.M.

20th. — A complaint was made by member of the State police that three women employed in a laundry in Brockton, had, on a certain day, worked 11 hours. The women testified that they had worked voluntarily in order to be relieved from work the following day. The defense claimed that the women had been employed not more than 58 hours per week. The government claimed that the law made no provision for working overtime on any day, except in case of an accident to machinery.

22nd. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, stonecutters complained of a violation of State law limiting hours of labor to nine on all State, county, and city work. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, endorsed proposition to establish a nine-hour working day in book and job offices.

DECEMBER.

1st. — Cornice Workers Union, Boston, held meeting and considered hours of labor in that trade. Preparations were made for a conference with master cornice workers in regard to wages and hours of labor for 1897.

6th. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, delegates complained of the violation of the law in regard to the employment of women and children in factories and mercantile establishments. It was reported that in many instances from 60 to 95 hours' work were required without pay for the overtime. Resolutions were adopted calling for a better enforcement of the law, and urging all working women who were required to work more than 10 hours a day to report to the secretary of the Central Labor Union. Sunday work on the subway was condemned as unnecessary and in violation of

the law. The municipal legislative committee was instructed to obtain evidence and to have the law governing Sunday work enforced.

11th.—Painters and Decorators Union 111, Lynn, made demand on master painters for an eight-hour day for journeymen painters, beginning April 1.

13th.—At a meeting of Bakers Union, Springfield, the State organizer spoke on the necessity of shorter hours in that trade.

13th.—Typographical Union 13, Boston, discussed the necessity of a shorter working day in the book and job branch of the printing trade. It was decided to call a mass meeting of the trade in order to obtain a vote upon the subject.

27th.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, a committee was appointed to make arrangements for a meeting of all the building trades in the interest of the eight-hour working day.

WAGES.

JANUARY.

6th.—Perley Weeks, shoes, Haverhill, decided to pay union prices.

11th.—Employés of Boston Gossamer Rubber Co., Hyde Park, received reduction in wages.

13th.—Board of Conciliation, Haverhill, adopted a price list for turned goods and ordered several shoe manufacturing firms to restore prices.—Luddy & Currier, shoes, Lynn, refused to grant increase in wages and strike was ordered by Edge Setters Union, K. of L.

15th.—West Lynn Shoe Co. reduced wages and Cutters Union ordered a strike.

20th.—Dyers employed by American Printing Co., Fall River, quit work because of reduction in wages.

22nd.—Lasters Union 39, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, Brockton, issued new price list.

FEBRUARY.

6th.—Employés of Textile Manufacturing Co., Westfield, struck on account of rate of wages paid in one department.

8th.—Lasters Protective Union 62, Marblehead, presented new price list to manufacturers, in which the price on cheap goods was voluntarily reduced 10 per cent.

10th.—State Board of Arbitration, in annual report, stated that arbitration and conciliation in the name of the State was fully justified by practical experience; that the board had taken cognizance during the past year of controversies involving people whose yearly earnings are estimated at \$1,704,000.

15th.—Strike at shoe factory of Dodge Bros., Newburyport, occasioned by refusal of firm to grant increase in wages.

16th.—The Brockton Daily Enterprise proposed to New England Branch of International Typographical Union that the State Board of Arbitration be asked to fix the price for machine work on every daily paper in the State published outside of Boston and of less than 10,000 circulation.

19th.—Strike averted at shoe factory of Colburn, Fuller, & Co., Milford, by firm agreeing to submit differences in regard to wages to State Board of Arbitration.

20th.—Low prices and condition of market caused reduction in wages of weavers of Wekepeke Woollen Co., Clinton.

MARCH.

1st.—In the agreement between the Granite Manufacturers Association and the Granite Cutters Union, Quincy, an article was amended and a new rule made as follows: "When a manufacturer fails to pay on the regular pay day, he must give a satisfactory reason to the workmen's committee or the workmen may suspend work. Any workman discharged shall be paid at once."

5th.—Executive board of National Boot & Shoe Workers Union refused to sanction the proposed strike of boot and shoe workers of Haverhill, in order to enforce a new price list for turned work.

8th.—Hatters of Boston held mass meeting and discussed tendency to lower wages in their trade.

26th.—The introduction of new price list by Lasters Protective Union of Lynn, caused a strike at shoe factory of Joseph Dickinson.

29th.—Bottlers and Drivers Union, Boston, held a meeting and discussed wages.

APRIL.

1st. — Carpenters Union 108, Lynn, enforced demand of increase in wages of 25 cents per day, making daily pay of first class workmen \$2.75.

6th. — Masons employed in construction of building in Salem struck for an increase from 39 to 42 cents per hour, making wages of first class journeymen \$3.78 per day.

10th. — The decision of the State Board of Arbitration in adjusting the wages of vamps employed by Colburn, Fuller, & Co., Milford, was as follows: The price for vamping on one needle cylinder machine, two rows, silk or cotton, 30 cents per dozen; former price 20 cents; price on double needled machines 20 cents per dozen; former price, 15 cents.

10th. — At the quarterly convention of the New England Iron and Brass Moulders Union, held in Boston, it was decided to make an effort to enforce a uniform rate of wages in every foundry in New England.

12th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, endorsed the efforts of the painters and the hoisting and portable engineers to secure an increase in wages in their respective trades.

16th. — Artificial Stone and Asphalt Workers Union, Boston, discussed proposition to demand higher wages in their trade.

19th. — Painters of Boston decided not to press question of wages while endeavoring to secure a reduction in hours, and to accept 30 cents per hour for actual number of hours worked.

21st. — Decision of State Board of Arbitration in case of Rice & Hutchins, shoes, and S. H. Howe Shoe Co., Marlborough, against their employes, showed an average reduction in prices.

23rd. — Master builders, Lynn, refused to concede demand of Carpenters Union for an increase in wages of 25 cents per day.

28th. — Carpenters Union 10, Lynn, agreed to accept terms of contractors, working time being reduced but wages remaining at \$2.50 per day for first class journeymen.

MAY.

1st. — Conductors and Motormen of Consolidated Street Railway of Worcester, presented a petition to management of road requesting that the company adopt a uniform wage rate of \$2.00 per day.

7th. — Painters and Decorators Union 11, Boston, voted that beginning May 11, \$2.50 per day should be the rate of wages for an eight-hour day.

11th. — Master painters, Boston, granted request of Painters and Decorators Union 11 for a uniform wage rate of \$2.50 per day.

16th. — Stage employes at Keith's new theatre, Boston, struck to enforce demand for \$18 for six days' work instead of \$12 for seven; also \$3.75 for Sunday and 50c. per hour for overtime work.

21st. — Lasters of Randolph demanded an advance on certain grades of work and the matter was submitted to the State Board of Arbitration.

26th. — Wages of city laborers, New Bedford, reduced from \$2 to \$1.80 per day.

JUNE.

15th. — Journeymen plumbers of Malden, Medford, and Melrose struck to compel master plumbers to sign agreement fixing the rate of wages at \$3.00 per day for first class workmen and \$2.50 per day for second class men.

16th. — At a meeting of District Lodge 15, International Association of Machinists, Boston, it was decided to request that the wages of machinists employed in the navy should be raised from \$50 to \$90 per month.

24th. — Iron Moulders Union, Lowell, held mass meeting and urged abolition of the piece system of payment in that trade. It was stated that steadier work and higher wages would result from a regular wage scale.

28th. — Brewery employes prepared agreement regulating wages and presented it to employers for signature.

JULY.

1st. — The State Board of Arbitration rendered decision in the matter of the joint application of the Boyd & Corey Boot & Shoe Manufacturing Co. and its employes and John A. Frye, shoes, and his employes. The Boyd & Corey decision involved 30 items.

The Frye decision involved 100 items. In the Frye case the board was requested to give both piece prices and day prices, and being impressed with the difficulty of making day and piece prices for the same work, and for fear of doing injustice, recommended piece prices only, leaving the question of a day price to be settled between the employer and the workmen, according to each man's ability.

11th. — The strike of compositors, pressmen, feeders, bookbinders, stampers, and stereotypers employed by Ginn & Co., publishers, Cambridge, was settled on the following basis: All compositors, stereotypers, pressmen, and feeders to be paid at the rate of wages obtaining before the strike; the bookbinders to the number of 15 to work under union conditions and at the union scale of wages; ten remaining bookbinders to be paid \$18 per week until certain time.

30th. — Strike of paving cutters, Gloucester, settled by advance of \$1.00 per thousand on certain kinds of block.

AUGUST.

1st. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, issued following price list for lasting on high speed machines: Plain toe buff shoes, four cents; cap toe buff shoes, four and a half cents; cap toe buff shoes with boxes, four and three-quarter cents; for kangaroo, calf, split, dongola, or sheep, according to style and quality, extras to be paid; on narrow toed shoes, extras to be paid; on narrowest toes, extras to be paid according to style; extras to be paid for trimming or fitting innersoles; extras to be paid for shoes with hard boxes.

3rd. — Differences as to scale of wages paid employes caused shutdown of shoe factory of Colburn, Fuller, & Co., Milford; factory to remain closed until settlement was effected.

13th. — Waiters Alliance, Boston, inaugurated strike in several restaurants in order to enforce demand for an increase in wages.

19th. — Garment Workers Union 1, Boston, held meeting to decide when demand should be made for an advance in wages. It was decided to wait until business improved unless employers made a reduction.

SEPTEMBER.

1st. — Carpenters Union 24, Salem, held mass meeting at which speakers urged effort to obtain an increase in wages.

8th. — Strike was instituted at shoe factory of Bradley, Hagnay, & Leonard, Randolph, because of refusal of firm to accept price list for lasting presented by employes.

11th. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, considered alleged grievances in regard to falling off in pay and instructed secretary to investigate the charge.

16th. — At a special general meeting of carders, Fall River, the operatives employed at mills of American Linen Co. expressed themselves as satisfied to work temporarily at reduced rate of wages.

17th. — Master brewers of Boston adopted agreement presented by Brewers Unions 14 and 29. The scale of wages was as follows: First man in cellar, \$18 per week; first man in fermenting room, \$18; first man in kettle department, \$18; first man in wash house, \$18; floor men in ale and porter department, \$17; men in cellar and fermenting room, \$16; men in kettle department, \$16; men in wash house, \$15; night watchmen (seven nights per week), \$16; route drivers, \$17; depot drivers, \$16; strikers (drivers' helpers), \$13; first man in stable (seven days), \$17; night man in stable (seven nights), \$17; firemen, working seven days or seven nights, \$16; other men in stable, \$14.

27th. — Striking sail makers of Boston voted to continue the strike until master sail makers had granted the shorter working day, wages remaining at \$3.00.

28th. — Strike occurred among granite cutters because of alleged violation of agreement in regard to wages.

OCTOBER.

1st. — About 3,500 garment workers of Boston, organized in Unions 1, 19, 25, and 43 inaugurated a strike in order to enforce renewal of agreement which provided for a higher rate of wages.

8th. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, at regular meeting declared itself opposed to the reduction of wages in machine lasting.

22nd. — Sail makers of Boston succeeded, by means of a strike, in establishing a nine-hour working day, but were obliged to accept a reduction in wages from \$3.00 to \$2.70 per day.

NOVEMBER.

1st. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, the municipal committee stated that laborers on the subway were compelled to work 10 and 12 hours for \$1.50. The following resolution was adopted: Resolved, That the joint municipal committees of the Central Labor Union and the Building Trades Council refer to affiliated bodies and urge them to ask the city officials to have all future contracts on public works made so that contractors shall pay employes not less than the city rate of wages for similar work.

10th. — At a meeting of Painters Union 11, Boston, it was stated that the sub-contract system was being substituted for the day and weekly method of payment. It was claimed that this would result in the lowering of wages and resolutions condemning it were adopted.

15th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, pledged support to the barbers in their demand for a fixed wage scale and a strict enforcement of the same January 1.

DECEMBER.

1st. — Cornice Workers Union, Boston, held meeting and discussed wages. A conference was requested with master cornice workers in order to regulate wages for 1897.

— At a meeting of Barbers Union 182, Boston, it was stated that wages in that trade were lower than ever before, with a manifest tendency towards further reductions. It was decided that after January 1, a minimum rate of \$12 per week should be demanded.

— At a mass meeting of women employed in the bookbinding trade in Boston, it was claimed that wages were lower in that city than in any other, notwithstanding the superior quality of work. It was decided to hold a series of agitation meetings.

21st. — At a meeting of Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, a complaint was made that hoisting engineers employed on a portion of the subway had had their wages reduced three cents per hour. A committee was appointed who should endeavor to have the rate restored and resolutions were adopted condemning all attempts to reduce wages.

27th. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Fall River, delegates from the Barbers Unions made complaint of "cut-rate" prices prevailing in non-union barber-shops. Members of organized labor were recommended to refuse patronage to such shops.

TRADES UNIONS.

[The Trades Union meetings referred to hereinafter took place in Boston, unless some other city or town is specifically mentioned.]

JANUARY.

1st. — At a meeting of Finishers Union 37, Brockton, a new price list was adopted. — National Association of Machinists, Lynn, voted to demand a nine-hour day after May 1.

3rd. — Division 46, Amalgamated Association of Street Railway Employes, Boston, voted to petition State Legislature against biennial elections. — Carriage and Wagon Workers Union 9, Boston, voted against biennial elections.

4th. — Lynn and Boston Street Railway Employes Union voted to accept the working agreement between the union and Lynn & Boston Railroad Co. for 1896.

5th. — At a meeting of Boston Central Labor Union, a communication was read from a member of the school-committee endorsing the position of the union on the need of more school-houses. Delegates were admitted from Carpenters Union 33, Waiters Alliance, Glaziers Union, Amalgamated Engineers Association, Core Makers Union, Freight Handlers Union 6572, and Machinists Union 28. — At a meeting of Journeymen Tailors Union, Boston, it was decided that no union man should work with any of the craft who was not a member of the Journeymen Custom Tailors Union of North America. — Water Works Assembly 479, K. of L., Boston, elected officers. — Brockton Central Labor Union admitted delegates from Rockland Web Weavers Association and instructed legislative committee to petition city government to reduce fare on street railways. A resolution denouncing Chinese labor was passed.

7th. — At a meeting of Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, it was decided to investigate the discharge of an engineer from Deer Island.

9th. — Master Bakers Association held annual convention in Boston and elected officers. — District Council 2, United Garment Workers, Boston, elected officers. — Inter-

national Association of Machinists, Boston, voted aid to striking glass workers of Somerville. — Treers Union, Brockton, adopted new price list.

11th. — Executive council and legislative committee of State Federation of Labor met in Boston and decided to call attention of all labor organizations to the evils of biennial elections.

12th. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, new delegates were admitted from Marble Cutters Union and Painters Unions 11, 57, and 192. Committee representing local building trades unions reported a large increase in membership since it was decided to agitate an eight-hour day. The discharge of a certain engineer was denounced and committee appointed to investigate. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, endorsed proposition for public bathing places in winter and decided to establish sick and death benefit feature. Seven new members were admitted. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, installed officers, and Coal Handlers and Teamsters Union, Freight Handlers Union 6498, and Building Laborers Union 15, Boston, elected officers. — At a meeting of Brockton Central Labor Union it was voted to admit reporters to meetings. Legislative committee presented resolution calling for reduction of fare on street railways during certain hours.

13th. — At a meeting of Slasher Tenders and Drawing-in Girls Union, the yearly financial report showed \$804.85 to have been expended and \$928 remaining in the treasury.

14th. — Conductors and Motormen's Union, Boston, held special meeting to consider agreement between Union and West End Street Railway Co. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, elected delegates to Building Trades Council and admitted ten new members. — Electrical Workers Union 35, Boston, admitted new members. — Glass Stainers Union and Firemen's Protective Union 6130, A. F. of L., Boston, elected officers. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, complaints were made of an unfair discharge and of a certain corporation running overtime. Stoppage pay and accident allowance amounting to \$16 was granted.

15th. — Roofers Protective Union and Printing Press Feeders Union, Boston, elected officers.

16th. — Granite Cutters Union, Boston, held open meeting, the object of which was to effect a reduction in hours of labor and to increase membership. — Waiters Alliance, Boston, endorsed proposed inspection of bakeshops and reduction of fare on street railways.

18th. — Central Labor Union, Lowell, re-organized and elected officers.

19th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted new delegates from the following unions: Electrical Workers, Journeymen Tailors, Building Laborers 15, Granite Cutters, Garment Workers 25, Housesmiths, Coopers 48, Horseshoe Nail Makers, Press Feeders and Helpers, Elastic Goring Weavers, Hat Finishers, Cigar Makers 97, Coal Handlers 6128, Bookbinders, Musicians Protective, and Roofers Protective. Bakers' inspection bill was endorsed and biennial elections condemned. Resolutions were adopted in regard to the appointment of a commission of skilled mechanics to represent the city of Boston at an exhibition of mechanic arts to be held in Hungary. — At a conference of brewery workers, Boston, German Oak Assembly 858, K. of L. dissolved and members united with Local Union 14, A. F. of L. — District Assembly 30, K. of L., Boston, elected officers. Legislative committee was instructed to urge legislation for abolition of contract system on public work and to advocate a Saturday half-holiday for city employes throughout the year. Assembly declared itself opposed to biennial elections. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, admitted newspaper reporters for the first time. A communication from the A. F. of L. required the C. L. U. to drop from membership all unions not affiliated with national organizations of their kind. A communication from Detroit gave detailed information regarding work done resulting in reduced fare on street railways. Committee instructed to draft bill to be presented to Legislature requiring all convict-made goods to be so stamped; also to draft resolutions in regard to city dispensing medicines to poor at reduced rates.

20th. — Typographical Union 61, Cambridge, installed officers.

21st. — Stablemen and Coachmen's Protective Union 6237, A. F. of L., Boston, elected officers. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, it was reported that a member of the Legislature had been requested to introduce an order in that body to abolish the system of recovering time lost by breakdowns in manufacturing establishments. Spinners at certain mill complained of low wages resulting from operating poor material. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, received complaints of mills running overtime. Financial report showed a gain in funds of over \$300 during past week. — At a meeting of Board of Conciliation, Haverhill, it was decided inadvis-

able to request the services of the State Board of Arbitration to settle disputes between manufacturers and employes.

22nd.—General secretary of Atlantic Coast Seamen's Union, Boston, summoned to Washington to attend hearing before Congressional committee on matter of legislation for seamen.—Lasters Union 39, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Brockton, presented new price list to manufacturers for work done on lasting machines.

25th.—Central Labor Union, North Adams, elected officers.

26th.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, a resolution was adopted calling upon the Legislature to enact a law prohibiting contractors from employing any but citizens of the United States on public work. The bill of Granite Cutters Union requiring stone for public buildings to be dressed on site of building was endorsed and resolutions were adopted condemning biennial elections. New delegates were admitted from Carpenters Union 33, Glaziers, Housesmiths, Granite Cutters, and Roofers.—Typographical Union 13, Boston, appointed committee to protest against proposed biennial elections and passed resolutions imposing a fine upon members who patronized boycotted firms.—Journeyman Barbers Union, Boston, discussed admission of women of that trade into the Union and decided that it was inadvisable.—At a meeting of Herdic Drivers Union, Boston, it was voted to make a demand for more stands.—Street Cleaning and Sanitary Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, met and discussed grievances.—Brockton Central Labor Union voted to retain charter with A. F. of L. and to ask for extension of time before dropping certain unions from membership. Resolutions were passed condemning local newspapers for publication of unreliable and damaging information concerning business situation. Delegates were admitted from Bakers and Confectioners, Web Weavers, and Finishers Unions.

27th.—Hand Sewers Local Assembly, K. of L., Brockton, held meeting and appointed committee to see local shoe manufacturing firms and settle difference in price list.—At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, \$20 was paid for stoppages and accidents. The question of investing funds at higher rate of interest was discussed.—Reports read at a meeting of executive committee of Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, showed a gain of three in membership and \$68 in funds during past week.—Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid \$12 for accidents and reported gain of ten in membership during past week.—Lasters Protective Union, Haverhill, ordered strike of lasters in local factory.—Central Labor Union, Lynn, voted not to endorse label of Boot and Shoe Workers International Union, A. F. of L.

28th.—Housesmiths Union, Boston, elected delegate to attend convention for formation of national organization.

29th.—Delegates representing labor organizations appeared before committee on constitutional amendment of Legislature and spoke in opposition to biennial elections.—Typographical Union, Lawrence, elected officers.

30th.—At a conference of brewery workmen, Boston, Local Assembly 2108, K. of L., united with Union 29, A. F. of L. Union 14 (German) and Union 29 (English-speaking) became united with National Brewery Workers Union, the A. F. of L., and Boston C. L. U.—At a meeting of Lasters Union, Haverhill, it was reported that the trouble concerning prices had been settled.

31st.—Handsewers Assembly 6927, K. of L., Brockton, discussed wage trouble in local shoe factory and voted to refer matter to District Board, K. of L., for settlement.

FEBRUARY.

1st.—Lasters Union, Lynn, declared a lockout at shoe factory of N. F. Tucker & Co. because of discharge of union lasters.

2nd.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, officers were elected and delegates admitted from the following unions: Brewery Workers 14 and 29, Silver Burnishers, Bakers 4, Metal Polishers, Garment Workers 37, Firemen's Protective, Newspaper Mailers, Roofers Protective, Stereotypers, Iron Moulders, Theatrical Stage Employes, and Journeyman Barbers. The Boot & Shoe Workers Union label and bill before Congress regulating the manning of lake vessels were endorsed. Legislative committee was instructed to support bill before the Legislature compelling street railway companies to provide means for protecting motormen and drivers from the inclemencies of the weather. The union was requested to endorse the following bills before the Legislature: That of the textile workers providing that 54 hours should constitute a week's work for women and children; and that providing for a children's bureau and board of trustees to exercise supervision over the care and education of children who are wards of the State.

Resolutions were passed setting forth the advisability of the city government making a play-ground of South Bay. Secretary was instructed to inform Commissioner of Immigration at New York that delegates from Machinists Union 28 and the Amalgamated Society of Engineers claimed that the importation of workmen to set up machinery in this country was unnecessary.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, the legislative committee presented draft of resolution favoring reduction of fare on street railways; also drafts of bills providing for the free dispensing of medicine by the city and the marking of prison-made goods. The Saturday half-holiday for wage earners of the city beginning March 1 was favored. A resolution was adopted condemning certain shoe manufacturing firms for hiring cheap foreign labor to the exclusion of local help. The request of Lake Seamen's Union of Chicago, Ill., for endorsement of bill relative to manning vessels on the Great Lakes, was granted. It was reported that two factories, manufacturing tacks and shoes respectively, were not paying their employes weekly. Mixed Union and Edge Trimmers and Setters Union reported donations to the Fishermen's Union at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.—Lasters Union, Haverhill, discussed new price list. It was decided to give certain shops a chance to settle by adoption of the list before effort was made to compel them to adopt it.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lawrence, it was reported that in certain city departments the nine-hour law was being violated. A committee was appointed to wait upon the heads of these departments and demand immediate compliance with the law.—Central Labor Union, Marlborough, elected officers and appointed committee to investigate and report on establishment of proposed new street railway.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Springfield, a committee was appointed to draw up amendment to the city ordinances forbidding contract labor in city work and providing that only Springfield citizens be so employed. A resolution in regard to starting a co-operative store to supply demand for union-made goods was passed.

4th.—At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, the detention of skilled mule fitters in New York, under provision of the contract labor law, was discussed. It was decided that the law was not intended to apply to such cases and that the men who build machines should be allowed to set them up.

6th.—Casket Workers Hardware Union, Westfield, ordered a strike at factory of Textile Manufacturing Co.

7th.—Joint Council 4, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, Lynn, held mass meeting at which the necessity of union among shoe workers was presented.

8th.—Shoe workers of Whitman held mass meeting at which president of Boot & Shoe Workers Union of America made address upon the necessity of being allied with some organization.

9th.—Representatives of Machinists Union 28, Lodge 264, International Association of Machinists, and Boston Branch of Amalgamated Society of Engineers held meeting in Boston, at which Commissioners of Immigration from New York and Boston were present. The meeting was for the purpose of proving the ability of American machinists to do that work for which machinists then detained in New York had been imported.—Building Trades Council, Boston, admitted delegates from Amalgamated Carpenters Union, Painters and Decorators I45, and Plasterers' Tenders Union of Dorchester. It was decided not to pass resolutions on the proposed change in tax laws until after further consideration. The eight-hour bill before the Legislature was endorsed. The following resolutions were adopted: Protesting against any change being made in the manner of selecting trustees of the Franklin fund; endorsing the early closing movement of grocery and provision clerks; and calling for recognition of organized labor in appointments to public service.—At a meeting of Book and Job Printers Union, Boston, it was charged that the industrial schools of the city seriously affected the printers' trade.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, it was reported that the bill providing that prison-made goods should be so marked had been introduced into the Legislature. The boycott on a clothing manufacturer of Boston was endorsed.—Several New England cities were represented at the Loom Fixers convention held in Fall River; a per capita tax was recommended and a committee appointed to revise the by-laws.—Heelers Union, Lynn, suspended from the Knights of Labor, voted to affiliate with the Boot & Shoe Workers Union.

11th.—At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, an application was made for accident pay by a spinner who had been injured while helping to extinguish a fire in the mill in which he was employed. It was decided that he was engaged in his ordinary occupation in a proper way and was entitled to receive benefits.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lynn, the previous vote not to endorse the new label of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union was reconsidered and the label adopted.

12th. — Spinners Union, Fall River, at general meeting discussed matter of investing funds at higher rates of interest; it was voted to give executive committee power in regard to proposition. Spinners employed on 1600-spindle mules complained that wages were lower than formerly under same price list. They were instructed to ask proper parties for redress. — Shoe cutters of Haverhill decided to surrender charter in Knights of Labor and apply for one in Boot & Shoe Workers Union.

15th. — At a meeting of Firemen's Protective Union, Boston, officers were elected and a schedule, reducing hours of labor and regulating wages, was prepared to be presented to employers.

16th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from Sheet and Plate Glass Glaziers, Printing Pressmen's Union 67, Stove and Hollow Ware Moulders, and Journeymen Steamfitters. Resolutions were adopted as follows: Opposing the proposed change in taxation laws; condemning the Transit Commission for attempting to take from the Common that portion under which the subway was being constructed; and recommending the appointment of a practical electrician at head of the line department. The bill before the Legislature for better sanitary condition of bakeshops was endorsed. The secretary was instructed to suggest that a member of the C. L. U. be appointed upon the Public Baths Commission. Committees for next six months appointed as follows: State and National legislative, municipal legislative, credentials, executive, label, organization, education, statistics, and grievances. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, it was reported that circulars had been sent to manufacturers asking them to grant the Saturday half-holiday. The secretary of the A. F. of L. sent communication stating that the extension of time asked for by the C. L. U. for unions not affiliated had been granted to July 1. Three members of the C. L. U. were appointed to be present at the hearing before the Legislature on the marking of prison-made goods. — Laborers Union, Brockton, was requested to send delegates to the C. L. U. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lawrence, the committee appointed to investigate the charges of overtime work in city departments reported such charges true. The C. L. U. notified the proper State authorities with the request that immediate action be taken. — Edge Makers Union, K. of L., Lynn, held meeting to determine whether it would remain with the Knights of Labor or join Boot & Shoe Workers International Union. — Central Labor Union, Marlborough, endorsed bill relating to sanitary inspection of bakeshops then before the Legislature. It was voted that the committee on labels should investigate the alleged selling of non-union cigars under union labels. The committee on the proposed newspaper reported that shares would be issued and a company incorporated.

17th. — Several Journeymen Bakers Unions, Boston, held a meeting and discussed the bill for the sanitary inspection of bakeshops. Resolutions were adopted condemning the alleged efforts of the master bakers to defeat it. — Journeymen Custom Tailors, Boston, held mass meeting at which addresses were made on the necessity of better organization, cleaner workshops, and shorter hours of labor. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, adopted resolutions favoring the establishment of public bath-houses, to be erected by day labor. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$20 for accidents. The strike of 12 speeder tenders was discussed and it was decided to support the two who were members of the Union. — Board of Conciliation, Haverhill, voted to sustain the union in enforcement of the price list which had been adopted.

18th. — Executive committee of Central Labor Union, Boston, adopted resolutions calling upon the Legislature to restrain the subway commissioners from giving the West End Street Railway Co. an exclusive lease of the subway; also to prohibit a long lease or one which cannot be terminated at the pleasure of the city. — A new trade union, The Fraternal Garment Workers Association, was organized in Boston; its object was to secure protection in work and wages for all garment workers who might become members; to promote their welfare, and to establish and maintain places for reading-rooms, libraries, and social meetings. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, it was reported that the State Federation of Weavers was planning to introduce a bill into the Legislature that differed from the bill offered by the carders and spinners, by providing that mills may run overtime to recover for stoppages of machinery less than half an hour. The secretary reported that he had requested certain overseers to favor the spinners under them by estimating the work on the spindles when making up wage accounts.

19th. — Cutters Assembly, K. of L., Lynn, held meeting and decided not to enter the Boot & Shoe Workers International Union.

20th. — Delegates from Cigar Makers, Shoe Makers, Moulders, and Stone Cutters Unions, Milford, formed a Central Labor Union. — Barbers Union, Waltham, voted to close shops at one o'clock on Saturday.

23rd.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, resolutions were adopted in which the council declared itself opposed to any legislation which would exempt from taxation a portion of the personal property of the wealthy citizens of the State and place the tax on houses and land to the detriment of the tenant and rent-payers. New delegates were admitted from Amalgamated Carpenters, Building Laborers, and Hoisting and Portable Engineers.—Herdie drivers, Boston, organized as a trade union.—Typographical Union 13, Boston, discussed the percentage plan of payment of dues and elected officers.—Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, elected officers, admitted five new members, and received ten applications. A sick benefit feature, as reported upon by a committee, was adopted.—At a meeting of Water Works Union, A. F. of L., Boston, it was claimed that there was a necessity for providing work for citizens of the municipality; a special committee was appointed to investigate.—Trade Council 2, United Garment Workers, Boston, listened to address on "The Evils of the Ready Made Clothing Trade and the Remedy."—Central Labor Union, Brockton, admitted delegates from Bakers and Confectioners Union. The working committee reported having distributed circulars regarding union-made tobacco, and National Tobacco Workers Union reported factories in several States that were using the label. The legislative committee was given further time in which to draw up petition regarding reduction of fare on street railways. It was voted to withhold news from a local newspaper and \$15 was donated to the Fishermen's Union at Oshkosh, Wisconsin.

24th.—Central Labor Union, Lynn, admitted delegates from Cigar Makers Union and Unions 72, 80, and 96 of Boot and Shoe Workers Union. An address was made by president of B. & S. W. U. of America.

25th.—At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, it was reported that the yarn had been sized in the mills where complaints had been made in regard to falling off in wages and had been found to be all right.—Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid \$16 for accidents and \$6.50 for stoppage of machinery. It was reported that three delegates had been sent to legislative hearing on bill to abolish recovery of lost time in mills.—Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, received report of gain in membership.

27th.—Shoe cutters, Lynn, held mass meeting and passed resolutions condemning attempt to cause disunion in ranks of organized labor and pledging fealty to Cutters Union and K. of L.—Typographical Union 228, Norwood, elected officers and delegate to New England Typographical Convention.

28th.—President of Boot and Shoe Workers Union of America installed officers of Cutters Union, Haverhill, which had withdrawn from K. of L.

29th.—Representatives of Granite Manufacturers Association and Granite Cutters Union, Quincy, met and settled matters of new agreement which had been under consideration since December; the manufacturers agreed to eliminate the non-discrimination clause from the bill of prices.

MARCH.

1st.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, the Coast Defence bill in U. S. Senate was denounced and executive committee was instructed to take action against it. The proposed tax reform plan was discussed and it was decided to refer subject to a special committee which should report in writing at next meeting. A resolution condemnatory of sentence imposed by court was adopted and the formation of a new union of garment workers was denounced.—Central Labor Union, Lawrence, admitted delegates from Plasterers, Iron Moulders, and Theatrical Mechanics Unions. The committee appointed to investigate alleged violations of the nine-hour law in certain city departments reported a satisfactory adjustment of matter in health, police, and water departments, but not in street department. Committee was instructed to continue investigation under legal advice.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Marlborough, the legislative committee was instructed to investigate the matter of salaries in street department and the non-payment of certain laborers.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Springfield, the boycott against a shoe manufacturing firm was decided to be unjust and was withdrawn. A city ordinance in regard to payment of laborers was endorsed and the abolition of the contract system in city work discussed. The establishment of a co-operative store was considered and a committee appointed to inquire into the feasibility of the plan.

2nd.—A mass meeting of boot and shoe cutters was held in Lynn and a new organization formed, to be known as Lynn Cutters Union 99, Boot & Shoe Workers Union.

3rd.—At a meeting of Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, a gain of 18 in membership was reported for the past week.—Spinners' executive committee granted \$8 for

accidents and \$6.65 for stoppages of machinery. Secretary reported that \$5,000 of the Union's funds had been loaned on a six months' note at six per cent.

4th. — Executive committee of Typographical Union, Boston, held special meeting and disclaimed participation in a boycott.

5th. — Executive board of National Boot & Shoe Workers Union refused to sanction the proposed strike of organized shoe workers of Haverhill, in order to enforce new price list for turned work.

7th. — Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, held meeting for purpose of arousing demand for shorter working day. — Cutters Union, K. of L., Lynn, ordered strike at shoe factory of L. J. Richards & Co., in order to secure a revision of price list.

8th. — At a meeting of Brewery Workmen's Union 23, Boston, resolutions were adopted protesting against passage of a bill by Legislature which prohibited corporations chartered under laws of other States, engaging in the brewery business in this State. A committee was appointed to appear at hearing and remonstrate against its passage. — Bakers Unions 1, 2, and 4, Boston, met and united in one body in order to do more effectual work in bringing about sanitary condition of bakeshops and in reducing hours of labor. — Water Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., Boston, voted not to admit Local Assembly 479, K. of L., into the union as a body, but only by individual application. — A new union, composed of men engaged in the beer and tonic bottling industry, was organized as Bottlers and Drivers Union, A. F. of L., with 57 charter members. — Hatters of Boston held a mass meeting and discussed tendency toward lower wages and increasing hours of labor in the trade. It was decided to form a union and apply for charter in the A. F. of L. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, resolutions were adopted protesting against a 50 years lease of the subway or its exclusive lease to any one corporation. — At a meeting of the Central Labor Union, Brockton, it was decided to circulate a petition requesting lower rates of fare on Brockton Street Railway. — Central Labor Union, Haverhill, met and transacted routine business. The request of educational committee for \$50 for educational purposes was granted.

9th. — Slasher Tenders and Drawing Girls Union, Fall River, held regular meeting. Financial report showed a gain of \$74 during past month. It was voted that members would not be allowed to run a slashing machine for a non-union workman. — Central Labor Union, Lynn, adopted resolutions protesting against biennial elections. General organizer of National Brotherhood of Electric Workers of America, was present and asked assistance of the union in order to organize the electric workers of Lynn. A committee was appointed to assist him in his work. — State conference committee of Bricklayers and Masons International Union was held in New Bedford. Twenty-five delegates, representing 18 unions, were present, and reported favorably on the condition of trade in their respective localities. It was voted to adopt a system of correspondence between different unions, so that union men would have preference in obtaining work. The eight-hour day was discussed, and although the desire for it was general, it was decided to wait for a more pronounced revival in business. The conference adjourned to meet in Springfield in November.

10th. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, transacted routine business and considered important trade matters. — At a meeting of Firemen's Protective Union 6130, A. F. of L., Boston, it was claimed that many men operating mercantile boilers were on duty 84 hours per week. It was decided to hold a series of public meetings and agitate for a shorter working day. — Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, appointed a committee on constitution and by-laws and admitted 20 new members. — Spinners' executive committee granted \$13.70 on account of accidents. — Central Labor Union, Milford, appointed committees on organization and agitation and decided to meet alternate weeks. It was voted to endorse the stamp of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union and the blue label of the Tobacco Workers Union of North America. — All labor organizations in State received circular from Boot & Shoe Workers Union stating that, whereas, rival organizations had existed among boot and shoe workers, resulting in a division into small factions and operating to their detriment, it had been resolved:

"That the American Federation of Labor, in 15th annual convention assembled, does hereby heartily endorse the action of the organized boot and shoe workers in their efforts to unite the craft.

"That all endorsements heretofore given by the American Federation of Labor to labels, stamps, trade-marks, or devices representing the whole or any part of the boot and shoe workers be and hereby are withdrawn; and that the union stamp of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union be and hereby is endorsed as the label or trade-mark of the organized boot and shoe workers, and that no boots or shoes shall be considered as union-made

except they bear upon the sole an impression of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union stamp, with factory number attached."

11th.—At the regular monthly meeting of Carders Union, Fall River, an article of constitution relating to benefits was amended. The secretary was instructed to correspond with Carders Union of New Bedford in regard to an amalgamation. A committee was appointed to confer with a like committee of that city.—At monthly meeting of Spinners Union, Fall River, financial reports showed a gain in funds during past month of \$616 37. Following sums were paid in benefits: Accidents, \$42.65; stoppages of machinery, \$33.35; deaths, \$75. Delegates were elected to represent union at convention of National Mule Spinners Association.

12th.—Weavers Union, Fall River, met, and after transacting routine business, elected two members to serve on executive committee. Financial statement showed a net gain of \$1,420.95. Death claims amounting to \$100 and a per capita tax of \$165 to State Federation had been paid. It was decided to call special meeting for election of delegates to State Federation convention.

13th.—Brewery workmen of Boston held mass meeting at which final steps were taken toward amalgamation of that trade by 2,000 men, formerly K. of L., resigning membership in that organization and entering A. F. of L. through Unions 14 and 29.—Label committee of Cigar Makers Union 97, Boston, announced that a certain brand of cigars bearing the union label were not made under union conditions.—At a mass meeting of boot and shoe workers of Lynn, the national president of Boot & Shoe Workers Union made an address warning workmen of the inutility of local strikes and urging unity in the craft. Several hundred persons applied for membership in the Boot & Shoe Workers Union.—Central Labor Union, North Adams, adopted resolutions supporting Typographical Union in its trouble with publishers of local newspaper.

14th.—Boot and Shoe Workers Union, Haverhill, elected officers.

15th.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, the legislative committee was instructed to oppose the passage of the Whitney gas bill in the Legislature. The passage of the biennial election bill was denounced and a resolution in regard to it adopted. A letter was received from Colorado warning workmen from seeking certain alleged gold fields of that State. A member of the Public Baths Commission requested the opinion of the body in regard to the proposed nominal charge of five or ten cents for use of the bath then under consideration by the Commission. The C. L. U. adhered to its former position in favor of free baths.—Freight Handlers Assembly 5572, Boston, passed resolutions protesting against any railway corporation being given exclusive privileges of the subway and endorsing bill before the Legislature to take this power away from the Rapid Transit Commission. Four new members were admitted.—At a meeting of Longshoremen's Trades Council delegates were present from L. A. 5789, 7174, 8067, and 9623. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the municipal government to secure a suitable building in which labor organizations could hold their meetings and keep their records.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, a committee was requested to investigate the alleged selling of ready made clothing as custom made.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lawrence, it was reported that a permanent organization of stone masons had been effected. Further progress was reported in investigation of alleged violations of the nine-hour law.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Marlborough, committees were appointed to investigate the recent increase in fare on local street railway and to solicit funds from other unions for a new weekly labor paper. It was voted to endorse the label of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union, to push the movement against non-union tobacco, and to continue investigation of affairs at Southborough Water Works.—Central Labor Union, Springfield, listened to address by delegate from National Tobacco Workers Union. It was decided to double the per capita tax on affiliated unions. The committee appointed to investigate plan of a co-operative store reported finding the sentiment of union men favorable to such a project.

16th.—Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid \$8 for accidents and instructed secretary to investigate alleged low wages at certain mill.—Carders' executive committee, Fall River, granted \$28 for accidents.—Iron Moulders Union, Lowell, admitted 25 new members.—Woollen Spinners Union, Lowell, elected officers.

17th.—Representatives of organized labor from principal cities of State met in Boston and decided to take steps to arouse working people to a necessity of defeating the biennial election bill.—Carriage and Wagon Makers Union, Boston, held meeting and discussed demands made upon employers by the union and considered advisability of ordering a strike. A strike committee was appointed with power to settle with those employers who wished to keep their establishments in operation.

18th.—A branch of the National Association of Stationary Engineers organized in Framingham with 50 charter members.—Boot & Shoe Workers Union, Haverhill, withdrew its delegates from the Board of Conciliation.—Bleachers and Dyers Union, Waltham, were addressed by president of Boston C. L. U. on the necessity and benefit of organization.

19th.—Carriage and Wagon Workers Union, Boston, requested manufacturers to sign the following agreement: "To employ none but members in good standing of said union; to require of their workmen only nine hours' work per day on the first five working days of the week, and only eight hours' work on Saturday, and to put the union label on all new work manufactured by them."

22nd.—Building Trades Council, Boston, admitted delegates from Building Laborers Union 10 of Cambridge, Lodge 1 New England Order of Carpenters, and Carpenters Union 67 of Roxbury. The question of free transfer on system of West End Street Railway Co. was discussed and bill before Legislature providing for it was endorsed. The legislative committee was instructed to request committee on street railways of Legislature to hold an evening session in order that working people might have an opportunity to attend. Officers were elected.—Machinists Union 28, Boston, discussed the nine-hour movement for May 1 and appointed committees to ascertain the extent of nine-hour sentiment in the trade.—Bottlers and Drivers Union, Boston, appointed committee on constitution and by-laws.—Water Workers Union, 6356, A. F. of L., Boston, endorsed bill before Legislature for free transfer on system of West End Street Railway Co. A committee was chosen to appear before street railway committee of Legislature in support of measure.—A mass meeting of barbers was held in Boston and addressed on the necessity and benefits of labor organizations. The advantages of a shorter working day were presented and the barbers were urged to demand a decrease in number of working hours.—At a meeting of Street Cleaning Department Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, the contract at force in the street cleaning department was condemned. Five new members were admitted.—Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, endorsed request of Barbers Union that union men should refuse to patronize non-union barber shops; also that of Cigar Makers Union in regard to certain brand of cigars.—At a meeting of Waiters Alliance, Boston, long hours and violations of weekly payment law were discussed. The constitution and by-laws, considered at previous meeting, were ratified and officers were elected.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, delegates from Edge Setters and Trimmers Union, after explaining trouble at shoe factory of A. M. Herrod & Co., requested endorsement of their action by C. L. U. The matter was discussed and a committee appointed to report on affair at next meeting.—A meeting of representatives of Fall River and New Bedford Carders Unions was held in Fall River at which it was decided to organize an "Amalgamated Association of Card Room Workers." A committee was elected to draft a constitution.—Executive council of State Federation of Weavers met in New Bedford and voted to hold semi-annual convention in Waltham in April.

25th.—Typographical Union 13, Boston, elected officers.

26th.—Weavers Union, Fall River, held special general meeting and elected delegates to attend convention of State Federation.—The introduction of new price list by Lynn Lasters Protective Union occasioned a strike at shoe factory of Joseph Dickinson.

27th.—Trimmers, Edge Setters, and Rounders of Lynn, organized as Union 101, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, with 40 charter members.

29th.—Machinists Union 28, Boston, held meeting and appointed committee, to be known as Machinists Nine Hour Council, to canvass every machine shop in Boston and vicinity and get individual sentiment in regard to reducing working time.—United Bakers Union, Boston, held meeting and considered when to enforce the ten-hour working day. The executive committee was instructed to consider the matter.—Bottlers and Drivers Union, Boston, held a meeting and discussed organization, wages, and hours of labor. Representatives of Brewery Workmen's Unions 14 and 29 were present and assured the organization of the support of their unions.

30th.—Iron Moulders Union, Lowell, held meeting and admitted six new members.

31st.—Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$12.65 for stoppages of machinery and \$8 for accidents.—A new organization, Tailors Protective Union, formed in Fall River with 35 charter members.—Lasters Union, Brockton, elected officers.

APRIL.

2nd.—At a meeting of Back Boys Union, Fall River, reports read showed a gain of 50 in membership and \$60 in funds during past month. Total amount of funds, \$603.12

— Lasters Union, Lynn, declared a lockout at factory of National Shoe Co. — Employing builders of Pittsfield organized as Pittsfield Builders Association and voted that nine hours constitute a day's work. The following resolution in regard to employment of labor was passed:

"Resolved, That while we are not opposed to the employment of any man because of his membership in any union, yet we are of the opinion that our interests as employers will not permit us to let any but ourselves decide whom we shall employ, and what work we shall personally do in carrying on our contracts."

3rd. — Lasters Union, Haverhill, met and installed officers.

5th. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, new delegates were admitted from Bookbinders Union, Waiters Alliance, Freight Handlers Union 6498, Iron Moulders Union 106, Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, Painters Union, and Horseshoe Nail Makers and Assorters Unions. A resolution declaring against the bill for the election of members of the board of aldermen was indefinitely postponed. The organizing committee reported a new union of waitresses. General secretary of Boot & Shoe Workers Union made address on growth of organization and the use of union labels. The C. L. U. endorsed the label of the B. & S. W. U. and appointed committee to wait upon retail boot and shoe dealers and request that they refrain from purchasing goods not endorsed by the B. & S. W. U. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, elected officers.

— At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Haverhill, \$50 was voted to the educational committee. — Carpenter's Union 108, Lynn, held meeting and considered action to be taken in regard to employers who refused to comply with the recent demands of the union for less working hours and more pay. It was decided to hold another meeting. — Coal Handlers Union, Lynn, held meeting and declared a strike among teamsters of a certain firm of coal dealers.

6th. — Central Labor Union, Springfield, received reports of the committee which investigated trouble among employes of Highland Bottling Co. Progress in regard to the co-operative store scheme and a revival of the Barbers Union was reported.

7th. — At a meeting of Slasher Tenders' executive committee, Fall River, \$5 was paid in stoppage pay and three new members admitted. — At a meeting of Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, reports showed a gain of 239 in membership since January 1. A committee was appointed to act with other unions in regard to the overtime bill and collectors were notified not to collect from persons more than 12 weeks in arrears. — Carpenters Union 108, Lynn, held meeting at which committee reported about 20 master builders to have acceded to demands of the union for a shorter working day and increased wages; a committee was appointed to hold conference with master builders.

8th. — Boiler Firemen's Union, Boston, held mass meeting and discussed better organization, better wages, and a shorter working day. The law providing for the licensing of firemen was endorsed and 25 new members admitted. — Lodge 264, International Association of Machinists, Boston, held meeting and decided to push the nine-hour working day movement. Thirty-two persons made application for membership. — Firemen's Protective Union, Boston, held mass meeting and appointed a committee on organizing. — Granite Cutters Union, Boston, held mass meeting and considered grievances affecting members. It was referred to executive committee for settlement.

9th. — Cornice Makers Union, Boston, was re-organized. — Quarterly convention of National Mule Spinners Union was held in Boston; 27 delegates, representing principal manufacturing cities of New England, were present. Treasurer's report showed that during past year the union had loaned \$15,000 to Massachusetts mills. The secretary reported that Rhode Island had been thoroughly organized. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the bill before Legislature calling for the abolishment of "recovery" time, and endorsing efforts of textile operatives of Maine and New Hampshire to secure enactment of 58-hour law for women and minors. Delegates from other states reported that efforts had been made to establish laws in conformity with those of Massachusetts. An organizer was chosen to visit the Southern States and money was appropriated for that purpose and also to assist the short hour movement in remaining New England States.

10th. — Quarterly convention of Iron and Brass Moulders Unions of New England, was held in Boston at which delegates from 39 local unions were present. More thorough organization of the craft was discussed and an organizer who should devote his entire time to this work was chosen. It was decided to select a conference board to whom all grievances should be referred. The wage schedule was considered and it was decided to demand a more uniform rate of wages and hours of labor.

12th. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, delegates were present from Carpenters Union 33, Glaziers Union, Branch No. 2 Amalgamated Society of Carpenters and Joiners, and Steamfitters' Helpers. The efforts of the painters and hoisting

and portable engineers to bring about a shorter working day were endorsed and it was decided to assist the painters. — Local Assembly 479, K. of L., Boston, composed of employés of water department, held meeting and surrendered its charter as K. of L. and joined A. F. of L. as a body. — Building Laborers Union 6, Boston, held meeting and considered the shorter working day movement and admitted eight new members. — Employés of various beer and mineral water bottling establishments of Boston, organized as Drivers and Bottlers Local Union 120, A. F. of L. — At a meeting of Sanitary and Health Department Workers Union 6064, Boston, it was voted inadvisable to allow foremen to become members. Fifteen new members were admitted. — Stone masons of Boston, held mass meeting and were addressed on matters pertaining to the trade by general secretary of Bricklayers and Masons International Union and president of Bricklayers Union 3, Boston. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, delegates were admitted from Elastic Web Weavers Association and Treers and Lasters Unions. Committees were appointed on work, legislature, and statistics, and resolutions were adopted favoring the immigration bill before Congress.

13th. — At a regular meeting of Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, a gain in funds of \$75.60 during past month was reported.

14th. — Printing Pressmen's Union, Boston, held meeting, elected officers, and a delegate to international convention. — State Federation of Weavers held second semi-annual convention in Waltham, April 13 and 14. Delegates representing 90 per cent of organized weavers of the State were present. The following committees were appointed: on resolutions, on auditing, on the press, on grievances, and on legislature. The bill before the Legislature providing for the abolition of the use of exhaust steam as a means of dampening the warps was discussed. The use of this steam is considered detrimental to the health of operatives and it was recommended that "humidizers" be put in the mills. The report of treasurer showed a surplus of \$800 in funds. The policy in regard to strikes was outlined; it was that all local difficulties should be referred to the Federation for settlement before there should be recourse to strikes. The executive council recommended that a demand be made for the better enforcement of all labor laws enacted in the interests of textile workers, and also the recognition of all State and National holidays. Officers were elected and \$200 appropriated for organization purposes.

15th. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, elected delegates to ninth annual convention and admitted 28 new members. — Master carpenters of Lynn and Nahant met in Lynn for purpose of organization and to come to understanding in regard to request of journeymen for higher rate of wages. A committee was appointed on by-laws and constitution and another to meet committee from Carpenters Union in conference on wage question.

16th. — Striking painters of Boston, advised by president of national association, decided to start co-operative enterprise. Twenty dollars was received by strikers from Plasterers Union 10, Boston. — Artificial Stone and Asphalt Workers Union discussed proposition for a shorter working day and increased wages. — Newly organized union of waitresses, Boston, held meeting in the interest of more thorough organization. Twenty-eight additional members were enrolled.

17th. — Printers of Salem organized as a branch of Typographical Union.

18th. — Housesmiths Union, Boston, refused to supply men to fill vacancies in that trade caused by strike in New York.

19th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, was addressed by president of the A. F. of L. on the necessity of harmony in labor organizations and the value of National unions for all trades. Charges were preferred by municipal legislative committee against officials of a city almshouse; the committee was instructed to make other investigations and to call attention of proper authorities to alleged abuses. The organizing committee was instructed to assist coal teamsters and handlers and the longshoremen in perfecting an organization. — Executive board of the State branch of A. F. of L. met in Boston and considered matters of interest to trade unions. It was reported that the barbers and bakers of Brockton had joined the National unions of their respective crafts. The striking casket workers of Westfield were advised to accept reduction and return to work. Delegates representing Garment Workers Unions explained condition of affairs in their trade. It was voted to send circular to every trade union in the State explaining the nature of the grievances of the garment workers.

21st. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, a report was made concerning the appointment of a delegate to organize labor in the South. The defeat of the overtime bill was also reported. Spinners of Border City Manufacturing Co. were paid \$56 in lockout pay on account of the strike of the back-boys. Twelve dollars was paid for accidents and \$12 on account of stoppage of machinery. — At a meeting of Carders'

executive committee, a gain of ten in membership during past week was reported. — At a meeting of Spinners Union, New Bedford, the reason of the defeat of the "overtime" bill was explained. — At a meeting of Weavers Union, New Bedford, delegates reported proceedings at State convention of weavers and a discussion was held on a standard price list which had been prepared to be presented to manufacturers.

24th. — Women stitchers of Lynn held a meeting and organized a branch of Boot and Shoe Workers Union.

25th. — At a meeting of Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, 17 new members were admitted and 27 applications received. — Paving Department Assembly 9816, K. of L., Boston, consisting of 800 members, withdrew from Knights of Labor and formed an independent union. Officers were elected.

26th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, admitted delegates from Steamfitters' Helpers, Woodworkers Union 24, and recently organized Marble and Mosaic Workers Union. A committee on Labor Day was appointed. Painters Brotherhood 57, P. & D. of A., gave notice that they were to amalgamate with Brotherhood 11. The agreement of the Artificial Stone and Asphalt Workers Union concerning wages and hours, prepared to be presented to employers, received the endorsement of the B. T. C. — Newly organized Bottlers and Drivers Union 122, Boston, became affiliated with Central Labor Union and State Federation of Labor. Officers were elected and 36 new members admitted. — Freight Handlers Union 6227, A. F. of L., Boston, met and discussed grievances. Seven new members were admitted. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, installed officers elected at previous meeting. — At a meeting of Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union, Boston, it was decided to hold a mass meeting to further the more complete organization of city employés. — Brewery Workers Union 14, A. F. of L., Boston, admitted nine new members. — Garment Workers Unions of Boston held meeting and appointed committee to investigate and report on grievances in their trade. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, delegates were admitted from Finishers and Bakers & Confectioners Unions. A communication was received from U. S. Senator promising to lay the resolution of the union in regard to restriction of immigration before the Senate. — Boot & Shoe Workers Union held district conference at Framingham. Delegates were present from surrounding towns. It was voted to form a district council consisting of one delegate from each subordinate union, and a committee to draft a code of rules was appointed. A resolution was passed favoring enactment of law by Legislature requiring all prison made goods to be so marked. — House painters and decorators of Lynn held meeting and considered organization.

27th. — At a meeting of Carpenters Union 33, Boston, 83 new members were received. — Garment Workers Union 37, Boston, held meeting at which complaints were made of the violation of the law. A committee was appointed to request factory inspectors to make a closer examination of tailor shops. — Firemen's Protective Union 6130, A. F. of L., Boston, held meeting and declared against proposed amendments to engineers and firemen's license law and adopted resolution favorable to the law as it then stood. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, considered grievances among employés in shoe factories.

28th. — Carpenters Union 10, Lynn, decided to accept terms of master builders relative to wages and hours.

29th. — New England Cotton Manufacturers Association held annual meeting in Boston and discussed matters connected with manufacturing and labor.

MAY.

3rd. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, delegates were admitted from Stereotypers 1 and Brewery Workmen's Union 29. The organizing committee reported having organized a union of granite polishers in Quincy. Several amendments to the constitution were adopted and it was decided that no Labor Day souvenirs should be issued. The president of United Shop Assistants Union of London made an address. — Locomotive firemen of Boston, held mass meeting in the interest of more thorough organization of their craft. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Haverhill, it was decided to place new literature pertaining to labor and social reform, purchased with money appropriated for that purpose, at the disposal of the public. — Central Labor Union, Lawrence, held meeting and after disposing of local business listened to addresses by visiting delegates. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Taunton, Building Laborers Union was given leave to withdraw its delegates.

5th. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, inaugurated a strike for enforcement of a shorter working day. — Cornice workers of Boston held mass meeting

and re-organized as Cornice Workers Union. It was decided to apply for representation in Building Trades Council. — Central Labor Union, Springfield, instituted a boycott against all saloons dealing in certain non-union products.

6th. — At a meeting of Painters and Decorators Union 11, Boston, it was reported that circulars had been sent to all master painters requesting a re-adjustment of wages and hours in that trade. — Electrical Workers Union 35, Boston, held meeting in the interest of more thorough organization. Thirty-two applications for membership were received. — The seventh annual convention of National Union of Textile Workers was held in Lawrence. Forty delegates were present. Financial reports showed that expenses were less and receipts more than in the preceding year. A gain of 22 local unions with a membership of 2,700 was reported. The inefficiency of strikes was discussed and recommendations disapproving of local strikes were made. It was decided that the union should identify itself with the A. F. of L. but not with any political organization. A delegate to the international convention to be held in France was chosen.

8th. — Paving Department Assembly 9816, K. of L., Boston, voted to give up charter in K. of L. and apply for membership in A. F. of L.

10th. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, resolutions were adopted declaring recent accidents the result of hiring incompetent engineers. Delegates were admitted from Cornice Makers Union and Painters Union 192. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, Boston, admitted 26 new members. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, Boston, received report of committee appointed to consider advisability of joining the American Railway Union. It was voted to continue membership in the A. F. of L. — Freight handlers employed by N. Y. & N. E. R.R. and members of Union 6498, A. F. of L., organized as branch of American Railway Union. — Local Assembly 5572, K. of L., Boston, composed of freight handlers on B. & M. and F. R.R., became part of A. R. U. — Ben Franklin Assembly 5463, K. of L., Boston, admitted six new members and re-instated ten. — Coal Teamsters and Handlers Union, Boston, met and discussed means of inducing consumers to accept coal from union men only. A working card was issued to members of the union. — District Council of International Boot & Shoe Workers Union met in Framingham. Twenty-six unions were represented and progress made in matter of drafting a constitution and by-laws.

11th. — Cornice Workers Union, Boston, held meeting and considered grievances. — At a meeting of Painters and Decorators Union 11, Boston, it was reported that the greater number of master painters had agreed to the demands of the union. — Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, held meeting and elected officers. A committee was appointed to revise the by-laws. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid \$6.50 for accidents. — Journeymen Tailors Union, Fall River, admitted several new members. — Cutters Union, Lynn, admitted 11 new members.

12th. — Female waiters of Boston formed permanent organization under name of Waitresses Union. It was decided to open a free employment bureau. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, grievances were presented by spinners of American Linen Co. They were advised to remain at work. — At a meeting of Weavers Union, New Bedford, the practice of winning premiums was considered and it was decided that it should be discouraged as tending toward lowering of wages.

13th. — At a meeting of Spinners Union, Fall River, it was reported that during the past month \$126 had been granted to spinners of the Davol Mills who had complained of poor stock, for stoppage of machinery.

14th. — Cutters Assembly, K. of L., Lynn, voted to withdraw from Central Labor Union.

15th. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, held meeting and discussed means of continuing the strike.

17th. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, new delegates were received from Steamfitters Union, Typographical Union 13, and Brewers Union 14. The proposition to establish bathing places in the public schools was endorsed, and resolutions were adopted condemning prison labor, and urging the employment of union musicians at public celebrations. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lawrence, it was reported that a new union of plumbers of that city had been organized and had received a charter from the National Plumbers Union. The C. L. U. agreed to affiliate with the A. F. of L., and to send delegates to the national convention to be held in December.

18th. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, held a meeting in the interest of organization and admitted 100 new members. — At a meeting of Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Boston, it was reported that the law in regard to licensed engineers was being evaded. — Local Union 250, A. R. U., with representatives of Unions 247, 357, and 375, Boston, met and discussed grievances. — Journeymen Tailors Union, Fall River, elected officers

and admitted 10 new members. — Painters Union, Lawrence, voted to submit a schedule to employers in which the piece work clause should be omitted. — Iron Moulders Union 85, Lowell, was addressed by the State organizer on the necessity of organizing.

19th. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, it was reported that \$25.25 had been paid out for stoppages and \$3.75 for accidents during past week.

21st. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers, Boston, held special meeting and discussed grievances. It was voted to continue the strike. — Weavers Union, Fall River, held special meeting and considered report of committee on revision of by-laws. Decision was postponed. — Machinists of Salem and Peabody held meeting in Salem and took preliminary steps towards organizing. An application for a charter was signed by 35 of those present.

23rd. — Conductors and Motormen's Union 3873, Charlestown, employes of West End Street Railway Co., held meeting at which resolutions were adopted endorsing strike of street railway employes in Milwaukee. Five hundred dollars was appropriated to aid the strikers and 34 new members admitted.

24th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, declared itself in favor of the appropriation of \$300,000 for school sanitation and repairs. It was decided to send resolution to the Common Council urging that the order be passed. — Building Laborers Union 15, Boston, passed resolutions endorsing the strike of the Hoisting and Portable Engineers and admitted 37 new members. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, donated \$25 to aid the striking printers of North Adams. — Federal Labor Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, admitted 24 new members. — Bakers Union 4, Boston, admitted 331 new members, the entire membership of Union 2. Officers were elected. Resolutions were passed demanding the enforcement of the law relative to the sanitary condition of bakeshops. — Employes of sanitary and street cleaning division held mass meeting under auspices of Benjamin Franklin L. A. 5463, K. of L. Twelve applications for membership were received. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, endorsed position of Freight Handlers Union 250, A. R. U., in remonstrating against petty tyranny on part of foremen.

28th. — Lodge 20, International Association of Machinists, was organized in Salem with 35 charter members. Six other members were added after organization.

31st. — Joint municipal committee of Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, Boston, met and discussed the restriction placed against the right of free speech on Boston Common and the proposed lease of the subway by the West End Street Railway Co. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, Sole Fasteners Union reported action taken in regard to members who had refused to obey orders. Bakers Union reported that it had decided to affiliate with the International Union. The C. L. U. voted that there should be no parade on Labor Day. Delegates were present from Typographical Union 224 and Sole Leather Workers Union 74.

JUNE.

1st. — Machine and ship blacksmiths, Boston, organized a new union with 74 charter members. It was voted to affiliate with the A. F. of L. Officers were elected. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, elected delegates to the State convention and admitted 45 new members. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, held meeting and voted to continue the strike.

2nd. — Employing Hairdressers Association, Brockton, elected officers and admitted four new members. — Executive committee of Spinners Union, Fall River, reported \$46.60 paid out during past week for stoppage of machinery and \$7.35 for accidents. — At a meeting of Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, it was reported that a \$60 death benefit had been paid. — Bricklayers Union, Lowell, discussed the employment of non-union men and elected officers. — Cigar Makers Union, North Adams, elected officers.

4th. — Boiler Makers Union 10, Boston, endorsed the strike of theatrical mechanics and elected delegates to the National convention. — Weavers Union, Fall River, held special general meeting and accepted the revision of the by-laws as made by the committee.

5th. — L. A. 1741, K. of L., Boston, composed of railroad employes, held meeting and admitted ten new members. — Ninth annual convention of National Association of Steamfitters met in Boston. Forty-eight delegates, representing the principal cities of the country, were present. It was reported that during the past year 15 new unions had been formed and 10 re-organized. Several changes were made in the constitution and the convention voted to continue the publication of the annual book. The shorter working day was discussed and \$1,000 granted to the striking steamfitters of Washington.

National organizers, a new executive board, and officers were elected. It was voted to hold the next convention in Buffalo.

7th.—Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from Bakers Union 4 and Barbers Union 182. The municipal committee reported that an investigation of the convict employment system had been asked for. The educational committee was directed to ascertain the ages of children attending the various grades of the public schools. Water Department Workers Union complained that the contract system was being extended on municipal work and that non-residents were being given work in preference to citizens.

8th.—Delegates from Carpenters Unions, representing principal cities of New England, met in Boston. Ways and means for the better organization of the craft to secure the eight-hour working day were discussed. An organizing committee and a committee to be known as the Bureau of Trade Information were appointed. Resolutions favoring a demand for an eight-hour working day to take effect May 1, 1897, and condemnatory of the contract system on public works, were adopted. — Clothing Cutters Union, Boston, elected officers and endorsed strike of theatrical mechanics. — Slasher Tenders and Drawing-in Girls Union, Fall River, elected new president and admitted two members. Treasurer's report showed a net gain during past month of \$55.55.

10th.—Plasterers' Tenders Union, Boston, elected officers and admitted four new members. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, admitted 17 new members. — Spinners Union, Fall River, at regular meeting, elected an auditor and members of a committee. The action of the Sabbath Protective League in denouncing Sunday excursions was discussed. — Executive committee of Slasher Tenders and Drawing-in Girls Union met and paid \$42 for stoppage of machinery.

11th.—Weavers Union, Fall River, held regular meeting and elected officers. Financial statement for the month showed a gain of \$1,175 in surplus funds.

12th.—Cigar Makers Union 97, Boston, elected and installed officers. — Carpenters Union 110 organized in Brockton. Officers were elected.

14th.—Ben Franklin Assembly 5463, K. of L., Boston, admitted six new members and adopted resolutions condemning the defeat of the bill for free transfers on the cars of the West End Street Railway Co. — Central Labor Union, Haverhill, adopted resolutions denouncing the combination formed to keep up the price of coal.

15th.—Stampers Union 45, Boston, endorsed strike of employes of Ginn & Co., Cambridge. — Journeymen Plumbers Union 145 of Malden, Medford, and Melrose met in Malden and considered the strike to compel master plumbers to sign agreement regulating wages and employment. — Mill Firemen's Union, Fall River, held meeting and listened to addresses on the benefits of organization. Sixteen new members were admitted.

16th.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, a committee was appointed to bring about an adjustment of matters causing the strike of the hoisting and portable engineers. — Journeymen Tailors Union, Fall River, admitted several new members. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, it was reported that \$47.35 had been paid out during the week for stoppage of machinery.

17th.—Solefasteners Union, Brockton, held meeting and was addressed by president of Boot & Shoe Workers Union on the necessity of being identified with that organization. — Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, held meeting at which it was reported that \$80.20 had been paid for stoppage of machinery.

18th.—Roofers Protective Union, Boston, elected officers and admitted ten new members. — Wood Carvers Union, Boston, elected officers.

19th.—Boot & Shoe Workers Union of America held annual convention in Boston. There were present 175 delegates representing 65 of the principal shoe manufacturing centres of the country. Reports stated that during past year 109 unions, with an aggregate membership of 15,000, had been organized. Hours of labor, wages, and machinery were discussed. A proposed amendment to the constitution practically declaring for socialism was defeated. Resolutions were adopted declaring against biennial elections and denouncing the convict contract labor system. It was proposed to take measures to abolish this system in several States.

21st.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, delegates were present from Lithuanian Garment Workers, Theatrical Mechanics and Stage Employes, Journeymen Tailors Union 12, Motor and Car Repairers, and International Association of Machinists 264. Resolutions were adopted denouncing the defeat of free transfer bill and urging continued agitation in order to secure a three-cent fare on cars of the West End Street Railway Co. The educational committee presented statistics concerning school children. — Central Labor Union, Lawrence, elected officers and delegates to the State convention of the A. F. of L. A complaint was made of motormen and conductors being employed contrary to law.

22nd. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, was addressed on the subject of organization and unity. Applications from 50 new members were received. — Solefasteners Union, Brockton, held special meeting and voted to join the Boot & Shoe Workers Union. — Bakers and Confectioners Union, Brockton, became Union 180, International Union of Bakers. Officers were elected.

24th. — Retail Grocery & Provision Clerks Union, Boston, held meeting and elected officers. It was reported that 40 more retail stores had agreed to early closing. The blue label of the cigar makers was endorsed. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, held meeting and considered several recent accidents. It was resolved to insist upon a more rigid application of the license law. — Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, transacted regular business and ordered a death benefit of \$50 to be paid. The curtailment of production to improve trade was favored. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, \$49.75 was paid for stoppage of machinery. — Boot & Shoe Workers Union held mass meeting of shoe workers of Newburyport. Addresses were made on the necessity and benefits of organization.

28th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, admitted delegates from Roofers Union 1, Housesmiths Union, Carpenters Union 67, Cement and Asphalt Workers Union, and Building Laborers Union 17. It was decided to request that work on churches and school-houses be given to union men. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, held meeting and elected delegates to the International convention. Resolutions in regard to free transfers and cheaper fare on street cars were passed. Notice was given of proposed amendments to the constitution concerning benefits. The union favored government ownership of telegraph and telephone systems. — Sanitary Employés Union 6064, Boston, endorsed boycotts levied by Brewers Union 14 and Theatrical Stage Employés Union, and admitted ten new members. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, Boston, elected officers. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, held regular meeting and admitted delegates from Finishers, Sole Leather Workers, and Whitman Lasters Protective Unions. Several communications were received concerning labels and boycotts. The convict labor system was discussed and a draft of proposed legislative act in regard to marking prison-made goods was submitted to the legislative committee. The admission of newspaper reporters to the meetings of the unions was considered and it was decided to continue to admit them.

30th. — Highland Plasterers' Tenders Union, Boston, discussed free transfers and biennial elections and passed resolutions concerning them. — Horseshoe Nail Pointers and Assorters Union, Boston, elected officers. — New union of International Association of Machinists formed in Lawrence with 53 charter members.

JULY.

1st. — Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, met and transacted routine business. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, accepted reports from several committees. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$95 in stoppage pay.

2nd. — At a meeting of Boiler Makers Union, Boston, complaints were made that repairs on local steamers were made by incompetent workmen. Resolutions were adopted protesting against the practice, and the secretary was instructed to call the attention of the city authorities to the matter and request that in future boiler makers be employed on all-repair work.

3rd. — Members of Lasters Union No. 39, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, Brockton, withdrew from that body and formed Chase Lasters Protective Union.

5th. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, delegates were elected to represent the union in the convention of the State branch of the A. F. of L. The organizing committee was instructed to form a branch of the International Trunk and Bag Makers Union. The matter of a new label of the National Brewery Workmen's Union was referred to local unions. A special committee was appointed to assist the barbers to extend their union. A letter from the president of the A. F. of L., urging trade unions to keep out of party politics, was endorsed. Some data concerning violation of the alien contract labor law was given and it was decided to consult the commissioner of emigration before taking action.

6th. — Central Labor Union, Springfield, held semi-annual meeting and elected officers and delegates to the State convention of the A. F. of L.

7th. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, elected officers and delegates to the State convention of the A. F. of L. Fifty new members were admitted and 30 applications received. — Journeymen Tailors Union, Boston, held meeting and donated \$50 to the striking members of the craft in Providence, R. I. — Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, voted to secure charter from the A. F. of L. Delegates were elected to the Cen-

tral Labor Union and it was reported that efforts in behalf of a half holiday and shorter working day were successful. — Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, held meeting and admitted several new members. — At a regular meeting of Lasters Union 39, B. & S. W. U., Brockton, it was voted to expel a member who had worked in a factory in which the union was having trouble. The report of a committee appointed to investigate charges against a former official was accepted and the committee discharged. — At a meeting of Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, financial reports of the treasurer and secretary were read and accepted. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$50 in stoppage pay and \$75 in death benefits.

8th. — Striking employés of Ginn & Co., bookbinders and publishers, Cambridge, held mass meeting in Boston, at which addresses were made by labor leaders and the support of organized labor promised the strikers. — At a regular monthly meeting of Spinners Union, Fall River, the question whether spinners belonging to those corporations which had entered into the curtailment agreement should receive stoppage pay was discussed. It was decided that they were not entitled to it. It was reported that during the past month \$180 had been paid for stoppage of machinery. — Carders Union, Fall River, held general meeting and elected a trustee and two auditors. — Slasher Tenders and Drawing-in Girls Union, Fall River, held regular meeting and voted not to grant stoppage pay to members who were idle through the stopping of the mills.

9th. — Weavers Union, Fall River, held regular meeting and installed officers. Resolutions were adopted exempting members from payment of dues during shutdowns. It was reported that during the past six months \$500 had been paid out in 11 death benefits. — Lynn & Boston Street Railway Employés Union held meeting in Lynn and elected officers for the ensuing six months. It was decided that in the future business between the union and the railroad company should be transacted by the executive board of the union.

11th. — At a meeting of the Building Trades Council, Boston, resolutions were adopted condemning the employment of incompetent men as hoisting engineers in the erection of buildings. — Mill Firemen's Union, Fall River, held regular meeting and admitted several new members.

12th. — At a meeting of Typographical Union 13, Boston, the advisability of admitting engineers on type-setting machines to membership was discussed. It was voted to instruct delegates to the international union to favor granting a charter to machine operators. — Cigar Makers Union 97, Boston, elected delegates to convention of the International Union. — Ben Franklin Assembly, K. of L., Boston, elected and installed officers. Four new members were admitted and it was voted to parade on Labor Day. — At a meeting of Journeymen Tailors Union, Boston, the co-operative form of organization was discussed and it was decided that the operators should withdraw and form a separate union. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, admitted 16 new members. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, admitted delegates from Laborers Union, Typographical Union No. 224, and Carpenters and Joiners Union No. 110. The organization committee was instructed to meet State organizers of the machinists, painters, and decorators for the purpose of organizing those trades.

14th. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, elected delegates to the ninth annual convention of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. It was voted to parade on Labor Day and 40 new members were admitted. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, held meeting and admitted new members. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, communications were received from different unions respecting non-union work. No action was taken. A committee was appointed to meet with general Labor Day committee.

16th. — Hand lasters, Brockton, held meeting and considered advisability of withdrawing from Lasters Union 39 and forming new union.

19th. — District Assembly 30, K. of L., Boston, held quarterly meeting and elected officers for Labor Day and a committee to attend hearing on preference of employment of citizens upon public work. — Central Labor Union, Lawrence, held meeting and listened to address.

20th. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$12 for accidents. — Branch No. 26, National Association of Stationary Engineers, Lawrence, admitted four new members.

22nd. — Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, met and transacted routine business. It was decided that members should be exempt from payments to the union during the weeks they were unemployed.

23rd. — Journeymen Horseshoers Union, Lawrence, installed officers and admitted three new members. — Barbers Union, Lawrence, new organization, elected officers.

25th. — Journeymen Barbers, Brockton, held meeting and discussed the single chair and co-operative shop question.

26th. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, resolutions were adopted declaring that the attitude of the Master Builders Association was indefensible, as the constitution pledged the employment of arbitration as a means of averting strikes and lockouts. Delegates representing the electrical workers complained of incompetency of employes in the fire alarm service of the city. It was voted to endorse the demand of the electrical workers for an investigation of that branch of the municipal service. Delegates were admitted from Painters Union 11 and Building Laborers Union 15, and officers were elected. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Union 6064, Boston, adopted measures to increase membership. — At a meeting of Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, it was reported that every member of the union had registered in accordance with the law. — At a special meeting of the Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, measures were taken to make the early closing movement general. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, admitted delegates from Elastic Web Weavers and Barbers International Unions. The committee on organization reported that during past week a new union of machinists had been organized. A delegate was elected to the State convention of the A. F. of L. The matter of cheaper fare on the street railway was discussed and the legislative committee was instructed to secure counsel in their efforts to secure a reduction. A resolution regarding obligatory membership in the Journeymen Barbers International Union was offered by the barbers and adopted by the C. L. U.

27th. — Carpenters Union 33, Boston, endorsed action of Building Trades Council and adopted resolutions denouncing the attitude of the master builders and declaring against the strike clause which the employers insert in their contracts. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, appointed a committee to make preparations for the parade on Labor Day and admitted eight new members. — Brewers Union 14, Boston, listened to address and admitted several new members. — At a meeting of Barbers Union 182, Boston, the executive committee made a favorable report in regard to early closing. It was voted to send a delegate to the annual convention of the Barbers International Union, and 16 new members were admitted. — Spinners Union, Fall River, during past month paid out \$125 in death benefits and \$147 for accidents and stoppage of machinery. — Striking operatives at shoe factory of H. B. Reed & Co., Weymouth, formed organization.

28th. — Noddle Island Assembly, 5789, K. of L., Boston, discussed the city appropriation for the celebration of Labor Day and adopted resolutions declaring that the appropriation should be given to organized labor. It was agreed to appoint a committee to secure the names of members who wished to be educated for the purpose of registration. — United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners, Lawrence, held regular meeting and admitted 17 new members. It was voted to extend the time for granting reduced initiation fees until September 1. It was also decided to participate in the Labor Day demonstration of the Central Labor Union. — Lasters Union 32, Lynn, voted that 25 cents per capita should be contributed weekly in aid of strike then in progress against the Thomas G. Plant Co. — Journeymen horseshoers, Springfield, organized a union with 20 charter members; to be affiliated with Central Labor Union.

29th. — Woodworkers Union, Boston, endorsed the action of the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council, and adopted resolutions declaring the master builders to be in favor of strikes and lockouts and opposed to arbitration.

30th. — Striking operatives at shoe factory of Thomas G. Plant Co., Lynn, held mass meeting. — Journeymen Barbers Union, Worcester, held meeting and admitted 16 new members.

31st. — Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, received several applications for membership.

AUGUST.

2nd. — Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from Bookbinders, Street Laborers, International Association of Machinists, Paving Department Workers Union, Brewers Union 14, Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Electrical Workers 35, Garment Workers No. 1, and Garment Workers No. 19. The subject of boycotts was discussed and a committee appointed to prepare a list of all boycotts now in operation in Boston and to devise ways and means for the enforcement of a portion of them. The labor trouble at the shoe factory of the Thomas G. Plant Co., Lynn, was discussed and resolutions concerning it passed. The following resolution was also passed after discussion: "That the State and municipal legislative committees ascertain what percentage of the

inmates of our penal institutions are annually sent to the hospitals for the insane and the causes thereof." An address was made by the president in which it was reported that during the last three terms 18 new unions had been formed and eight had either withdrawn or lapsed. Attention was called to the necessity of pushing organization among women and active agitation for free speech in the parks and on the Common was recommended. Officers were elected.

3rd.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, addresses were made in favor of the principle of arbitration and conciliation.

4th.—At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, a deputation from several mills urged that the employes of those mills that have been shut down for a longer period than four weeks be allowed stoppage pay. The matter was referred to the general meeting to be held later. The cases of employes who were receiving stoppage pay before the curtailment began were considered and the committee agreed that allowance to such persons should be renewed after the four weeks' suspension expired.—Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, accepted usual committee reports and a communication from the A. F. of L. calling attention to non-union made cigars and bicycles.—Central Labor Union, Lawrence, admitted delegates from Stone Masons and Plumbers Unions. A communication from the secretary of the A. F. of L. was read which contained information in regard to "sweat-shop" cigars represented as union made. The trades union circle check was discussed and the secretary of the C. L. U. was instructed to seek further information regarding the system. The building committee reported that it had been doing some work on the contracts being given out by the city government, and that the employing of union men and citizens on such work would be urged with all possible force.—State Branch of the A. F. of L. held its eleventh annual convention in Worcester. There were in attendance 40 delegates from the principal cities of the State, representing 90,000 wage workers, 1,500 of whom were women. The president reported success in the more complete organization of the shoe making and baking trades; the organization of other crafts; and a steady increase in membership during the past year. The appointment of a committee to further the cause of the label and the sale of union made products was recommended; and another to report upon some plan of action for the State Federation of Labor, to assist in making the shorter working day movement a complete success. The legislative committee reported efforts made to defeat the biennial election amendment and recommended further endeavor in that direction. Favorable action was taken on the following bills by the State Legislature:

The sanitary inspection of bakeshops.

The weekly payment law.

The joint collection of debts for labor.

The preference of employment of citizens upon public work.

The placing of traversing machinery in such a manner as to allow proper space.

Permitting the reports of inquests to be used in evidence in cases of death by street or steam railroads.

Preventing overtime working of women and children.

Continuance of agitation for the enactment of the following laws was recommended: A shorter working day for public employes.

Compelling contractors on work for city or Commonwealth to observe conditions of employment obtaining when city or Commonwealth employed workmen direct.

The abolition of contract system upon public work.

That prison made goods should be so marked.

Further restriction of hours of labor for women and children.

The extension of factory acts to mercantile establishments.

The raising of the school age to 16 years.

The appointment of a committee to investigate the care of children of the State in reformatory and charitable institutions was recommended. The position taken by the last convention of the A. F. of L. that party politics should have no place in the convention was endorsed. Several strikes were endorsed and officers elected.

5th.—Lasters Union 39, B. & S. W. U., Brockton, expelled one member and 29 others withdrew.—Slasher Tenders' executive committee, Fall River, transacted routine business and considered advisability of paying members who had been idle longer than four weeks.

6th.—National Trade Assembly 231, Garment Workers of North America, held eighth annual convention in Boston. Resolutions were adopted thanking Boston Clothing Cutters and Trimmers Union for courtesies. Officers were elected.—Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, decided to close the charter list of the union and institute a system of monthly dues. An address was made by the president.—Boot & Shoe

Workers Union, Milford, held mass meeting and considered cause of trouble at factory of Colburn, Fuller, & Co.

7th. — Railroad Men's Assembly 1741, K. of L., Boston, installed officers, admitted six new members, and re-instated four. It was voted to parade on Labor Day with District Assembly 30.

9th. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, it was decided to make further effort to induce the Master Builders Association to submit labor difficulties to arbitration. — Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, elected officers and admitted seven new members. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Brockton, delegates from several unions reported that the unions represented by them had voted to contribute \$2 each for the purpose of employing counsel in the cheaper street car fare agitation.

10th. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, granted \$4 in accident allowance. — Heelers and Cutters Unions, B. & S. W. U., Lynn, each voted to levy a per capita tax of 25 cents weekly in aid of strike.

11th. — Carpenters Union, Lawrence, voted to participate in the Labor Day parade and admitted four new members.

12th. — Bakers and Confectioners Union 4, Boston, adopted resolution thanking member of the Legislature for efforts in securing the sanitary inspection of bakeries. — Spinners Union, Fall River, held regular monthly meeting. The secretary reported that he had sent pamphlets concerning the labor laws of Massachusetts to a student of economics of Tokio, Japan, who intended to employ this material in improving the condition of labor in the textile districts of that country. Two members were elected to the executive committee for six months. A death benefit of \$50 was granted. It was decided that all members who lost more than four weeks' pay should be paid according to the scale of allowance for ordinary stoppage of machinery. — Carders Union, Fall River, decided to grant one week's pay to members who had been idle more than four weeks. — Weavers Union, Fall River, granted \$60 in death benefit. — At a meeting of the local board of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union, Lynn, it was decided to open a free dining room for the strikers of the Thomas G. Plant Co. who might need such assistance.

13th. — Journeymen tailors of Lowell held mass meeting under the auspices of the Journeymen Tailors Union of America. The general organizer made an address and it was decided to reorganize the local union.

14th. — Waiters Alliance, Boston, held special meeting and elected officers.

16th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from the Water Works Department Union, United Hatters Union, and Steamfitters Union 22. Resolutions were adopted declaring that the Central Labor Union would continue the agitation for three cent fare on the West End Street Railway. It was voted to assist the hoisting engineers who were out on strike by remitting dues to the C. L. U. It was also voted to assist the striking shoe workers of Lynn. Resolutions were adopted endorsing a strike inaugurated by the Waiters Alliance. The municipal legislative committee that had been previously instructed to investigate the cause of the accident at City Point reported that the loss of life was due to faulty construction of a float stage and improper pile-driving. The contract system on public works and the methods of the park commissioners were discussed and it was urged that an investigation be made.

17th. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, granted \$4 in accident pay. Carpenters Union, Lawrence, admitted 12 new members and discussed new wage scale to be presented to employers. — Journeymen Plumbers Union, Waltham, discussed the appointment of an assistant inspector of plumbing. It was decided that there had been a violation of the law of 1894 regulating such appointment.

18th. — At a special meeting of the executive council of the clothing trade, Boston, the question of a strike was considered and it was decided to lay it on the table. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid \$391 in curtailment allowances and \$75 in death claims.

19th. — Carders Union, Fall River, held special general meeting and decided to grant week's allowance to all members who had been idle five weeks or more. — Building Laborers Union, Lawrence, elected president and admitted eight new members.

20th. — Central Labor Union, Lynn, elected officers.

21st. — At a meeting of the Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union, Boston, it was decided to extend the early closing movement throughout the State. Resolutions were adopted endorsing the early closing movement of Barbers Union 182 and endorsing the labels of Cigar Makers Union, Boot and Shoe Workers Union, and Garment Workers Union. Twenty new members were admitted. — Journeymen Plumbers Union, Boston, elected delegates to the annual convention of the National Plumbers Union.

23rd.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, an address was made by a representative of the locked-out employes of a manufacturing firm in Cleveland, Ohio, and resolutions were adopted calling upon organized labor to support them. The municipal legislative committee was instructed to investigate a certain section of the subway and ascertain whether the law in regard to employment was being complied with. The organizing committee was instructed to organize the building laborers of South Boston. —Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, installed officers and admitted six new members. It was voted to parade with the Central Labor Union on Labor Day. —Freight Handlers Union 6527, Boston, composed of employes of New York, New Haven, and Hartford Railroad decided to parade with the C. L. U. on Labor Day. Nine new members were admitted. —Water Department Workers Union 6356, A. F. of L., Boston, admitted five new members.

24th.—An assemblage said to number 3,500 persons representing labor organizations of Lynn held parade and open air mass meeting.

25th.—Typographical Union 13, Boston, decided to parade on Labor Day. —Stone Pointers Protective Union 6775, A. F. of L., organized in Boston. Officers were elected and installed and an organizing committee chosen to explain objects of the union to all members of the craft. —Painters Union 11, Boston, admitted 16 new members. —Carpenters Union 33 and Printing Pressmen's Union 67, Boston, voted to parade on Labor Day. —Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid \$81.65 in stoppage pay.

26th.—The Joint Shoe Council, Brockton, was addressed by the president of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union who urged more systematic organization. —Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, prepared recommendations to be presented at regular meeting. —Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid \$560 in curtailment allowances.

27th.—At a meeting of Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, the committee on revising the constitution made final report. Recommendations made by it were considered and adopted. A system of monthly payments was adopted and a committee on Labor Day appointed. —Horseshoers Union 64, Lawrence, held meeting and voted not to parade on Labor Day.

28th.—Mixed Union, Brockton, composed of shoe workers, elected secretary. —Weavers Union, Fall River, at general meeting voted to pay financial members, who had been out of work four weeks, one week's stoppage pay. —Spinners Union, Fall River, paid curtailment money amounting to \$800. —At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lynn, a committee was appointed to prepare a city ordinance, to be presented to city authorities, prohibiting sweating shops in Lynn. —Women Stitchers Union, Lynn, held mass meeting and admitted 26 new members. An address was made by the president of the B. & S. W. U. and it was voted to hold a mass meeting later.

30th.—Bakers and Confectioners Union 4, Boston, held meeting for the purpose of agitation against unsanitary bakeries. Several new members were admitted.

31st.—Garment Pressmen's Union 25, Boston, reorganized with 50 charter members. Officers were elected and it was voted to call mass meeting for purpose of more thorough organization. —Spinners Union, Fall River, held special general meeting and voted to pay members who had been idle more than four weeks on account of curtailment \$4 per week.

SEPTEMBER.

1st.—Lasters Union 39, Brockton, held meeting and considered standing and condition of the union. —Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, received applications for curtailment pay from several persons who were not considered entitled to it. —Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, received several doubtful applications for curtailment pay which were referred for action to next general meeting. —Carders Union, Fall River, paid out \$400 in curtailment allowances. —Central Labor Union, Haverhill, held meeting and perfected arrangements for celebration of Labor Day. —Central Labor Union, Lawrence, admitted delegates from Iron Molders and Granite Cutters Unions. A member of the National Union of Tobacco Workers made address on work of organizing in that trade being done throughout the country. —Striking operatives of Thos. G. Plant Co.'s factory, Lynn, were addressed by local labor leaders. The weekly strike allowance was distributed and reports showed the joint council to be in daily receipt of money from organized labor for carrying on the strike.

2nd.—Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, voted to pay \$5 to all members who had been idle four or more weeks. —Executive committee of Slasher Tenders and Drawing-in Girls Union, Fall River, voted to recommend to general body that the funds of the union be left intact. —A mass meeting of the unorganized women stitchers was held in Lynn

under the auspices of the Women Stitchers Union, B. & S. W. U. Addresses were made in favor of more thorough organization among women workers.

3rd. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, held meeting for purpose of considering appropriate celebration of Labor Day. Four new members were admitted.

6th. — Central Labor Union, Brockton, received new delegates from the Journeymen Carpenters Union. It was decided that the local representative of the Associated Press should be excluded from the meetings of the union. The committee appointed to investigate a boycott instituted by the Laborers Union recommended that the same be endorsed. The working committee was instructed to investigate the case of a local clothing dealer who advertised union clothing, and also to ascertain the number of local dealers who handled goods manufactured by the Detroit Stove and Range Company. It was decided that during the autumn, winter, and spring meetings should be held once a week and that some economic subject should be discussed at the close of the business meeting on alternate Sundays.

7th. — The trades unions of Boston observed Labor Day by participating in a parade. There were in line about 13,000 men, who represented the principal labor organizations of the city. The first division consisted of 1,500 men distributed among the following unions: District Assembly 30, K. of L.; O'Connell Assembly 7174, K. of L.; Noddle Island Assembly 5789, K. of L.; Steam Railroad Men's Assembly 1741, K. of L.; Ben Franklin Assembly 5463, K. of L.; and City Employés Assembly 2541, K. of L., of Newtonville. The second division numbered 3,168 men, and the organizations represented were as follows: Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union; Sheet and Plate Glaziers Union; Building Laborers Union 15; Building Laborers Union 10; Carpenters Union 67; Carpenters Union 33; Painters and Decorators Union 11; Housesmiths Union 1; Roofers Protective Union; Boston Journeymen Plumbers Union; Boston Plasterers' Tenders Union; and Boston Journeymen Steamfitters Union. The third division was composed of 8,662 men, representing the following organizations: United Hatters Union; Freight Handlers Union 6527; West End Street Railway Laborers; Firemen's Protective Union; Boston Paving Department Union 6751; Typographical Union 13; Printing Trades Council; Rockwell & Churchill Chapel; Boston Herald Chapel; Boston Journal Chapel; Boston Post Chapel; Globe Pressmen's Union; Globe Stereotyping Department; Boston Globe Malters Union; Boston Globe Compositors Department; International Bookbinders Union; Boiler Makers Union 9; Core Makers Union; Brass and Iron Moulders Union; Bakers and Confectioners Union 4; Sanitary and Street Cleaning Department Union 6064; Brewers Union 14; Brewers Union 29; Bottlers and Drivers Union; Boston Water Department Workers Union 6356; Horseshoe Nail Makers Union; Electrical Workers Union 35; Boston Pavers Union 1; Freight Handlers Union, A. R. U.; and Building Laborers Union. — Labor Day in Brockton was observed by open meetings at the headquarters of the several unions. Addresses were made on labor topics. — At Fall River, there was a parade of about 500 men, representing the various textile unions, and the Stone Cutters, Bricklayers, and Plasterers Unions. — At Haverhill, the following unions participated in a parade: Haverhill Central Labor Union, Lasters Union 26, and Turned Workmen. — At Lawrence a parade was held under the auspices of Lawrence Central Labor Union in which 1,000 men participated, representing the following unions: Printers, Carpenters, Mule Spinners, Cigar Makers, Granite Cutters, Iron Moulders, Stone Masons, Plumbers, Painters, Plasterers, Weavers, Bakers, and Machinists. — Meetings and parades were also held in other cities and towns of the State.

9th. — Spinners Union, Fall River, held regular meeting. Reports of officers and committees were read and accepted. Delegates were elected to the annual convention of the National Mule Spinners Association; also, two members to the executive committee and one auditor. There was paid out in regular stoppage pay, \$79.65. — Carders Union, Fall River, discussed grievance by which six speeder tenders were thrown out of employment. It was decided that they should be put upon stoppage pay. — Carpenters of North Adams held mass meeting and were addressed on labor topics.

10th. — Twenty-five stenographers of Boston formed Boston Stenographic Association. Officers were elected. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, admitted five new members. — Weavers Union, Fall River, held regular meeting and elected two members to the executive committee. It was voted that doubtful claims for benefits should be referred to the executive committee and that that committee should have power to act. — Central Labor Union, Lynn, discussed project of establishing a shoe manufacturing business in order to provide work for unemployed shoe workers.

11th. — Local Assembly of Edgemakers, K. of L., Lynn, voted to surrender its K. of L. charter and join the Boot & Shoe Workers Union.

13th.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, it was decided to assist the grocery and provision clerks in their early closing movement by patronizing only such retail merchants as employed members of the union. The strike of the plate glaziers was endorsed. Delegates were admitted from Painters Union 11 and Carpenters Union 33.—Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, endorsed the strike of shoe workers against the Thos. G. Plant Co.

14th.—At a meeting of Slasher Tenders and Drawing-in Girls Union, Fall River, it was voted to endorse the recommendation of the executive committee to keep the funds of the union intact during the depression.—Carders' executive committee, Fall River, considered alleged grievances in regard to falling off in pay and instructed secretary to investigate the charge. The organization of a Central Labor Union was discussed.—A mass meeting of shoe workers was held in Randolph. Addresses were made on the benefits of organization and it was decided to form a mixed union of Boot & Shoe Workers Union of America.—A public meeting of locomotive engineers was held in Worcester under the auspices of Worcester Division 64, Brotherhood of Locomotive Engineers. Addresses were made on the benefits of organization.

15th.—Lasters Union No. 39, Brockton, held semi-annual election of officers.—At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, the rule was adopted that no member should be entitled to stoppage pay who had worked three or more days in a week.—Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, considered the formation of a Central Labor Union favorably.—Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$2.50 in curtailment allowances.—Spinners Union, New Bedford, elected delegates to convention of National Spinners Association. The extent to which stoppage money should be paid to members was discussed.

16th.—Weavers Union, Fall River, held special general meeting and elected collector.—Journeymen Bakers Union, Lawrence, held meeting and transacted routine business.—Printers of Pittsfield held meeting and considered matter of organizing a union. It was decided to organize at a future meeting.

17th.—Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, held regular meeting at which several applications for membership were received.

18th.—Garment Pressmen's Union 25, Boston, held meeting and considered grievances. It was decided to ask employers to restore the former rate of wages.—Granite Cutters Union, Fall River, transacted routine business.

20th.—Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from Sanitary Workers Union 6064, Stereotypers Union, Granite Cutters Union, Machinists Union 264, Steamfitters' Helpers Union, Core Makers Union, and Sewer Department Workers Union 6769. The special committee on brewers grievances reported that all important questions between employer and employé had been settled satisfactorily for a term of three years. The employment of laborers on the subway more than nine hours per day was considered and the municipal committee was instructed to secure the enforcement of the statutory law on the employment of labor. The educational committee reported having received several valuable books on arbitration and employers' liability. The delegates of the various organizations were directed to secure the enrollment of wage-workers under the new registration law.

21st.—Carders' executive committee, Fall River, granted \$4 on account of accident.

22nd.—Spinners' executive committee. Fall River, ordered the per capita tax, amounting to \$97.50, to be paid to the National union. A motion was adopted that the local delegates to the National convention should ask for a remission of the per capita tax owing to the disbursement of large sums of money on account of the depression in business.—At a meeting of Weavers' executive committee the financial statement showed that during past week curtailment allowances amounting to \$1,232.13 had been paid. It was voted to recommend to next general meeting the appointment of delegates to act in conjunction with other labor organizations for the formation of a central labor union.—Printers of Pittsfield held meeting and organized a typographical union with 20 charter members; officers were elected.

23rd.—At a meeting of Slasher Tenders' executive committee it was voted to recommend to the general body the appointment of delegates to act conjointly with representatives of other labor organizations in the formation of a central labor union.—The journeymen barbers of Lawrence held meeting and organized a union with 20 charter members. Officers were elected.

24th.—At a mass meeting of ready made garment workers, Boston, it was voted to re-organize under the United Garment Makers Union of America.—Carpet layers employed in carpet and furniture houses of Boston met and considered the advisability of forming a union.—Cornice Workers Union 1 and 2, Boston, reorganized as Union 17,

Amalgamated Sheet Iron and Metal Workers Association. — Master Sailmakers of Gloucester formed a permanent organization.

27th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, held semi-annual election of officers. — At a meeting of Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, a special committee reported that every member had registered under the new registration law. Three new members were admitted. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, dismissed the book and job scale and decided to defer final action until the next meeting. The committee appointed to recount the vote on the sick and death benefit proposition reported the plan was approved instead of being defeated. — Brewers Unions 14 and 29, Boston, decided to make effort to drive non-union products out of city.

28th. — Iron moulders of Worcester held meeting at which addresses were made on the benefits of organization.

29th. — Paper hangers of Boston organized a union under the jurisdiction of the Brotherhood of Painters and Decorators of America with 200 charter members.

OCTOBER.

1st. — Between two and three thousand garment workers of Boston, organized in the various unions, inaugurated a strike in order to effect renewal of former agreement. — Stone cutters of Boston held special meeting and protested against the granting of contract for work at State House to non-resident of State who employed non-union labor.

4th. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, the educational committee reported insufficient accommodation for children of school age. The following resolution was adopted after debate:

"Resolved, That the educational committee communicate with the Mayor, informing him of the lack of school accommodations, condition of school buildings, and the impression of the members of organized labor that the children of the poor are being deprived of an education."

The president of the Shop Assistants Union of London, England, made address on the condition of labor in Europe and America. A resolution was introduced and referred to the Building Trades Council calling for an amalgamation of the two central organizations of labor. — Garment Makers Unions, Boston, involved in a strike, held mass meeting and endorsed policy mapped out by the strike committee. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, held special meeting and considered the double time table in force at mills of Parker Manufacturing Co. It was decided that a general adoption of the system would be detrimental to the interest of operatives. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lawrence, the proposition for erecting a building for the use of the labor organizations was discussed. It was alleged that the factory laws were being violated in the Washington Mills by the removal of seats provided for the use of female operatives. The legislative committee was ordered to make an immediate investigation.

5th. — Steamfitters Union 22, Boston, endorsed union stamp of Boot & Shoe Workers Union of America, and members pledged themselves to patronize only such shoe stores as handled union-made goods. — Journeymen Custom Tailors Union 12, Boston, was addressed by the general organizer on the growth of trade unionism and organization. It was decided to hold a series of public meetings and a committee was appointed to make necessary arrangements. — Bricklayers Union 3, Boston, endorsed label of Boot & Shoe Workers Union. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid curtailment allowances.

6th. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, accepted reports and granted several applications for transfers. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$8 in curtailment pay.

7th. — Carders Union, Fall River, held monthly meeting and elected five members to represent the union in the conference in regard to forming a central labor union. It was voted to grant a week's pay to all operatives who had been idle four weeks on account of curtailment of production.

8th. — National Mule Spinners Association held fourteenth semi-annual convention in Boston, October 6, 7, and 8. There were present 35 delegates representing 20 textile manufacturing districts. Reports submitted concerning the condition of trade showed that the textile industry had suffered from the depression in business. The secretary reported that during the past six months ten new unions had been organized. The treasurer's report showed that the national funds had increased. Following resolutions were adopted:

That indicators for the measuring of yarns be placed on the frames.

That organizations of back boys, doffers, and piecers should become members of

the National Association upon payment of a per capita tax; and that they should be paid two-thirds of strike benefits.

That a law be enacted requiring all money in possession of a local union at time of disbandment be paid into the treasury of the National Association; but should the union revive within a specified time the money to be returned, otherwise to be used for the founding of new unions.

Excessive hours of labor in Maine was discussed and \$50 was appropriated for agitating a reduction in working time. It was voted that an effort should be made to organize the cotton spinners of the South. Officers were elected. It was decided that the next convention should be held in Boston, October, 1897. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, held regular meeting and admitted eight new members. The union declared itself opposed to the reduction of wages. — Weavers Union, Fall River, held regular meeting. A resolution was adopted requesting all members to purchase only shoes bearing the label of the B. & S. W. U. Three members were elected to the executive committee and five members as delegates to participate in the formation of a central labor union. Overtime work at certain mills was discussed and it was decided that an attempt should be made to put a stop to it. — Machinists' Union 17, Lawrence, held regular meeting and closed charter with 100 members. Seventeen new members were admitted.

11th. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, the construction and condition of the public school-houses of Boston were discussed. Delegates present claimed that the construction was faulty and that lives were in danger from unsafe steam boilers in charge of incompetent persons. Fire escapes and the system of inspection were also declared inadequate. It was alleged that the faulty construction was due to the giving out of work by contract and the municipal committee was instructed to work for the abolition of the contract system on public work. A protest was made against the passage of amendment to the State constitution providing for biennial elections. Committees were announced as follows: on credentials; on finance; on organizing; and on ways and means. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, Boston, listened to address in opposition to biennial elections.

12th. — Federation of Spinners and Carders Unions, Fall River, agreed to forego the payment of any quarterly assessment owing to disbursements by the two organizations on account of the stoppage of the mills.

13th. — Cooks and waiters of Boston formed a local alliance with 35 charter members. Officers were elected and installed. — At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, the secretary reported having investigated grievances and that additional mules had been started up in the King Philip Mills. Applications for stoppage pay from spinners of American Linen Co. were granted. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, allowed several applications for transfers. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$800 in curtailment allowance.

14th. — At a meeting of Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, several members complained of high speed of machinery and poor stock in certain mills. The secretary was directed to make an investigation. Fifty dollars was paid in stoppage benefits.

15th. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, admitted several new members and received additional applications for membership. — Delegates from different labor organizations of Fall River met and formed a local Central Labor Union. Temporary officers were chosen and the secretary was instructed to call another meeting and invite all local labor unions to send delegates.

16th. — Sewer Division Union 6759, A. F. of L., Boston, held meeting and admitted 32 new members.

18th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from International Machinists Union 449, Electrical Workers Union 35, Grocery and Provision Clerks Union 160, and Mattress Makers Union 52. It was reported that every labor organization in the city had adopted resolutions urging defeat of the biennial resolve. The overtime working of brewery employés was referred for adjustment to the special committee having grievances in charge. The educational committee called attention to the unsafe boilers used in school-houses. This matter was referred to a special committee with instructions to make a thorough investigation. Delegates reported that the Bakers International Union had adopted a new label. — Central Labor Union, Haverhill, held regular meeting and transacted routine business. — Central Labor Union, Lawrence, held regular meeting. Delegates were present from the following unions: Building Laborers, Iron Moulders, Plasterers, Bakers, Mule Spinners, Plumbers, Journeymen Barbers, Carpenters, Typographical, Cigar Makers, Theatrical Mechanics, Stone Masons, and Granite Cutters. Delegates were instructed to inform respective unions of the existence of a new union of journeymen barbers and to urge members to patronize only those shops that displayed

the union card. It was reported that an effort to organize the painters, top roll coverers, and brewery workers was meeting with success. The proposition to erect a building for the use of trades unions was discussed and delegates present gave assurances of help from their respective organizations. — Amalgamated Carders of America held quarterly meeting in New Bedford. It was decided to proceed with the organization of the districts surrounding Fall River and New Bedford. A communication was received from Lowell spinners requesting a delegation to be sent to organize the carders in that place. A special committee was appointed to attend to the matter.

19th. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, paid \$8 in accident claims.

20th. — Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, voted to pay weavers of Conanicut Mills one week's pay according to scale. One application for transfer was allowed and report of secretary in relation to settlement of strike at mills of Stevens Manufacturing Co. was accepted as satisfactory. — At a general meeting of Slasher Tenders and Drawing-In Girls Union, Fall River, the delegates chosen to represent the union in the Central Labor Union, temporarily were made permanent.

21st. — At a meeting of Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, the loom fixers employed at Davol Mills reported their grievances satisfactorily settled. — Lynn & Boston Railway Employés Union dissolved.

23d. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, held regular meeting and admitted several new members. It was reported that other Chase Unions were to be formed.

25th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, admitted delegates from Building Laborers Union 19 and Sheet and Plate Glaziers Union. Resolutions were adopted protesting against any further appropriation of public funds for armories. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, composed of employés on Providence Division of N. Y., N. H., & H. R. R., held meeting at which complaints were made of insufficient time for meals and an unreasonable amount of labor. The grievance committee was instructed to make an investigation and endeavor to make a settlement. — Machinists Union 264, Boston, adopted resolutions denouncing biennial elections.

25th. — Twenty-six delegates representing the Spinners, Weavers, Carders, Slasher Tenders, Loom Fixers, Clerks, Bakers, and Granite Cutters Unions of Fall River met and completed organization of a Central Labor Union. Officers were elected and appointed as a committee to draft a code of by-laws. Delegates were chosen to visit other labor organizations and request them to send representatives to the C. L. U.

26th. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, met and discussed complaints from employés of Fall River Iron Works Co. The secretary was ordered to make an investigation. Four dollars was granted in accident pay.

27th. — Mule Spinners Union, Lowell, held regular meeting and discussed reduction of wages in other cities.

28th. — Journeymen Barbers Union, Lawrence, held regular meeting and admitted seven new members.

30th. Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, at regular meeting accepted recommendation of executive committee to elect permanent secretary. A committee was appointed to define duties of such officer.

NOVEMBER.

1st. — Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from Machinists Union 449, Stone Pointers Union, Typographical Union 13, Bakers and Confectioners Union 4, and Retail Grocery and Provision Clerks Union. A delegate was elected to the convention of the A. F. of L. Resolutions were adopted urging voters to oppose the biennial election amendment; also requesting the joint municipal legislative committee of the Central Labor Union and Building Trades Council to request city officials to have all future contracts for public work drawn so that contractors shall be obliged to pay workmen the same rate of wages as is paid by the municipality for similar work. A complaint against the employment of non-union waiters was referred to the organizing committee. Upon request of Building Trades Council, a committee was appointed to investigate the alleged use of unsafe steam-boilers in school-houses. — Central Labor Union, Lawrence, admitted delegate from Typographical Union. Special committee appointed at previous meeting to investigate the consignment of "sweat shop" goods from New York to that city, reported that the firm had already returned the goods, having received notice from the Garment Workers Union of New York.

2nd. — Journeymen Plumbers Union, Worcester, inaugurated a strike because of refusal of master plumbers to discharge boys employed as helpers.

3rd. — At a meeting of Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, complaints were received that a system of fining had been instituted at one of the mills. The secre-

tary was directed to investigate the matter. It was voted that all payments to members on account of curtailment should be stopped.—Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$30.05 in stoppage pay. The secretary received word from the president of the A. F. of L. that the organization of the South was about to begin.

5th.—At a regular meeting of Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, communications were received from shoe manufacturing centres relative to the organizing of Chase Unions. Several new members were admitted.

8th.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, the municipal committee was directed to ask the co-operation of all labor organizations in an effort to induce the school committee to have all school-houses constructed and all repairs on school-houses performed exclusively by union men. New delegates were admitted from Roofers Protective, Steamfitters, and Glaziers Unions.—At a meeting of the new Central Labor Union, Fall River, ten unions were represented by 38 delegates. The sub-committees on by-laws and organization made partial reports.—Iron Moulders Union, Worcester, held meeting and outlined work for winter. It was decided to hold a course of lectures and also to hold meetings open to non-union as well as union moulders, at which topics relating to the trade should be discussed.

9th.—Massachusetts Bricklayers Union held semi-annual conference in Springfield. Twenty delegates were present and represented the principal cities of the State. The eight hour question was discussed and a controversy between the Stonelayers and Bricklayers Unions of Brockton was settled.

10th.—Painters Union 11, Boston, held meeting at which it was alleged that contractors were attempting to abolish daily and weekly work and substitute a system of sub-contract letting. The practice was condemned and a resolve was adopted instructing business agent to order a strike on all work on which this system was imposed.—Men employed on Division 3, West End Street Railway, held mass meeting and decided to demand nothing new in wages or hours but to insist that the agreement for the past two years should be continued.—At a meeting of Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, the secretary reported having investigated several grievances. It was reported that certain mills in New Bedford ran until 10 o'clock P.M.

11th.—At a meeting of Carders Union, Fall River, three members were elected to the executive committee and the question of increasing the levy was discussed.—At monthly meeting of Spinners Union, Fall River, it was reported that during the past month \$401.88 had been paid for stoppages of machinery and \$100 in death benefits.

12th.—At monthly meeting of Weavers Union, Fall River, it was voted to pay \$8.08, the remainder of the "Amalgamated" fund, to the Central Labor Union. It was decided that after December 1, no more money should be paid out of the treasury on account of stoppage of mills.—Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, adopted new constitution. Several new members were admitted.—Machinists Union, Lawrence, admitted 22 new members and received 14 applications.

13th.—Paving Department Workers Union 6751, A. F. of L., Boston, elected delegate to the convention of A. F. of L.

15th.—At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Boston, the organizing committee reported having organized the Stationary Engineers. The educational committee reported that the number of teachers in the night schools was insufficient for the classes. The legislative committee was requested to endeavor to have a law passed causing the placing of constitutional amendments on ballots. Trade labels were endorsed and the support of the union was pledged to the barbers in their demand for a fixed scale of wages.

16th.—Carpenters Union 33, Boston, held meeting at which addresses were made on the eight-hour working day.—Boston Bartenders Benevolent Association was addressed on the advisability of local unions joining the national trade organizations. After discussion it was voted to apply for a membership charter in the Hotel and Restaurant Employés and Bartenders National Alliance.—Journeymen Barbers Union, Lawrence, admitted several new members.—Iron Moulders Union, Lowell, held mass meeting and was addressed on the subject of organization.—Shoe workers of North Adams held mass meeting in the interest of organization.

17th.—Lasters Union 39, Brockton, elected officers and delegates to the A. F. of L. convention.

18th.—Electrical Workers Union 35, Boston, discussed the protection of life from incompetency by means of a uniform license law in all the States and territories of the United States. It was voted that the trades unions should request the Legislatures to enact a license law for electric wire-men.—Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, held regular meeting at which committee reported progress in organization of Central Labor Union. Two new members were admitted.—Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, received

twenty applications for membership. A complaint was received of a reduction in wages which the secretary was directed to investigate.

19th. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, admitted several new members. — Laborers Union, Brockton, elected officers.

22nd. — At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, stonecutters complained of a violation of the State law in regard to the hours of labor and in the employment of non-residents and other than citizens upon the subway. The Paper Hangers Union asked assistance of the B. T. C. in effort to abolish system of charging extra fare for tools of trade. A special committee was appointed to lay matter before railroad officials. — At a meeting of Typographical Union 13, Boston, the proposition to have the city printing done in several offices instead of one was discussed and resolutions, protesting against any such change, were adopted. The proposition to levy an assessment upon members for purpose of erecting a hospital annex to a home for union printers was endorsed; also, the proposition for a nine-hour working day in all book and job offices. — Central Labor Union, Fall River, held meeting and voted to hold meetings monthly thereafter. The report of the committee on rules was accepted and ordered to be printed.

23rd. — Carders' executive committee, Fall River, accepted committee reports and paid out \$12 for accidents. — Journeymen Barbers Union, Lawrence, admitted four new members. — Employes of Bowler Bros., brewers, organized as Worcester Brewers Union I.

24th. — Printing Pressmen's Union, Boston, adopted resolution denouncing proposition to make change in regard to city printing. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$26.70 for accidents and stoppage allowance. Four applications for accident pay were received.

27th. — Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, nominated officers for ensuing term and listened to appeal for aid from the Emergency Hospital.

30th. — Spinners Union, Fall River, during past month paid out \$100 in stoppage allowance.

DECEMBER.

1st. — Journeymen Barbers Union 182, Boston, held meeting and discussed cause of low wages in that trade and decided to demand an increase January 1. — Women employed in the bookbinding trade held meeting and were addressed on the subject of organizing. — Solefasteners and Edgemakers Union, Brockton, held joint meeting and elected new secretary.

2nd. — Central Labor Union, Worcester, endorsed a local boycott and appointed committee to prepare public statement of the matter.

3rd. — Chase Lasters Protective Union, Brockton, held regular meeting, admitted one new member, and received several applications. The constitution as amended was adopted and ordered to be printed. Addresses were made on the growth of the union.

6th. — Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from Bookbinders, Stone Pointers, International Association of Machinists Lodge 264, Coopers Union 89, and Wakefield Rubber Workers. Violations of the factory laws of the Commonwealth in the employment of women and children were reported and resolutions were adopted calling for a better enforcement of such laws. Committee appointed at previous meeting to investigate the character of the boilers used for heating public schools, reported that the boilers were safe when in charge of competent engineers and firemen. Complaints were made against the subway contractors on account of the employment of labor on Sunday. The municipal committee was directed to secure a proper observance of the Sunday laws. The educational committee submitted plan for the instruction of wage workers upon economic subjects. It was voted to request a number of college professors, authorities upon economic subjects, to speak before the local unions in a series of meetings. The organizing committee reported having organized several new unions during the past week, and that several unorganized trades were in process of formation upon trade union lines. Fifty dollars were appropriated to assist the work of organizing. A "no-license" resolve was referred to the committee on resolutions which reported adversely on the matter. — Lodge 77, Bartenders National League, Boston, became connected with the A. F. of L. — Ben Franklin Assembly 5463, K. of L., Boston, admitted 14 new members and received ten applications. Resolutions were adopted recommending the abolition of the present contract system in city printing. — At a meeting of Central Labor Union, Lawrence, the organizing committee reported having organized three new unions, Brewery Workers, Journeymen Tailors, and Boiler Firemen. — Typographical Union, Worcester, elected officers and admitted two new members.

8th.—Bookbinders Union 16, Boston, adopted resolutions approving the proposed division of the city printing contract. — Waitresses Alliance 7, Boston, held mass meeting in the interest of organization.

9th.—Executive council of National Mule Spinners Association met in Boston and considered proposed strike in mills of Chicopee and Holyoke. Resolutions were adopted disapproving of strike at that time. — Executive committee of Central Labor Union, Boston, passed resolution in opposition to twenty years lease of the subway by the West End Street Railway Co. — Spinners Union, Fall River, held regular meeting. Officers were elected and aid was voted to the Emergency Hospital. — Executive meeting of Slasher Tenders Union, Fall River, received five applications for membership. — Carders Union, Fall River, elected officers and voted aid to the Emergency Hospital.

10th.—Bookbinders Union 16, Boston, held public meeting at which speakers advocated that all books used in the public schools should be bound in union binderies. — Carpenters of Worcester formed a new union with 25 charter members. Officers were elected.

11th.—Paving Department Workers Union 9816, A. F. of L., Boston, elected officers. — Local Union 19, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, Framingham, held public meeting at which speakers presented grievances of shoe workers. — Joint Council, Boot & Shoe Workers Union, Lynn, representing eight local unions, held meeting and declared the strike against the Thomas G. Plant Co. still on, and passed resolutions thanking the labor organizations of the country for financial aid. — Typographical Union 109, Pittsfield, accepted report of special committee and adopted new constitution and by-laws.

12th.—At a meeting of Bakers Union, Springfield, the State organizer made address on the necessity of organization and the use of union labels. Officers were elected.

13th.—At a meeting of Building Trades Council, Boston, complaint was made that few citizens were employed in the erection of municipal buildings. Resolutions were adopted calling upon the school committee to so draft contracts as to oblige contractors in the future to employ citizens. The proposition of having the Building Trades Council amalgamate with the Central Labor Union was voted upon adversely. A committee was appointed to investigate the advisability of having the Council co-operate with the iron moulders employed on structural work. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, Boston, admitted five new members. — Bakers Union, Brockton, held meeting and elected officers. — Brockton Lodge, United Workmen, admitted two new members. — Central Labor Union, Haverhill, was addressed in behalf of the new retail shoe store established by the Shoe Council. A committee was appointed to draft resolutions commending the store to laboring people.

14th.—At a meeting of Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, complaint was made against a foreman employed on the subway who had discharged an engineer. Resolutions denouncing this action were adopted and a committee was appointed to investigate.

15th.—Pattern Makers Union, Boston, discussed the improvement of the foreign trade and adopted resolutions concerning it.

16th.—Loom Fixers' executive committee, Fall River, transacted routine business. A grievance was reported and the secretary was ordered to investigate. — Carpenters Union 111, Lawrence, elected officers.

17th.—Mule Spinners Union, Chicopee, held meeting at which the secretary of the National Association of Mule Spinners was present and made investigation of cause of strike in mills of Dwight Manufacturing Co. — Union 19, Boot & Shoe Workers of America, Framingham, held public meeting at which addresses were made in the interest of organization.

20th.—Central Labor Union, Boston, admitted delegates from Barbers Union 182, Roofers Protective, and Garment Workers Unions. Delegates from Granite Cutters Union requested assistance in securing the municipal work in that trade for citizens. Similar requests were made from other organizations and the municipal legislative committee was instructed to make an effort to have all contracts for public work so drawn that contractors would be obliged to employ citizens on all municipal work. The secretary of the Boot & Shoe Workers Union addressed the meeting and requested support for the label of his organization. Delegates representing Cigar Makers Union 97 notified the body that the label law that had recently been enacted by the Legislature of Minnesota was superior to the law in this State as it gave labor organizations greater protection for their trade marks. The State legislative committee was instructed to assist all trades having a label to secure the enactment of a law similar to the Minnesota statute by the Legislature of this State. A committee was appointed to confer with brewers upon matters concerning that business and resolutions were adopted instructing members of organized labor

to patronize only such saloons as displayed the union card. — Bay State Lodge 6, Brotherhood of Boiler Makers and Iron Ship Builders of America held semi-annual meeting. Reports showed the organization to be prosperous both in membership and finances. Officers were elected. — Union 250, American Railway Union, Boston, held meeting at which complaint was made that when traffic fell off old hands were discharged and upon a revival of business new men were employed. It was decided to hold a public meeting to further discuss the matter. — Central Labor Union, Lawrence, elected officers. Delegates from Barbers Union made favorable report concerning use of union card, and resolutions were adopted in regard to the use of non-union liquor.

21st. — At a meeting of Hoisting and Portable Engineers Union, Boston, a committee appointed at previous meeting to investigate a reported discharge of an engineer, reported the facts as presented to the organization true. Resolutions were adopted denouncing all attempts to reduce wages. — Bricklayers Union, Haverhill, met and considered revision of rules and by-laws. A committee was appointed to report on the subject at next meeting. — Carpenters of Worcester held meeting and considered organization on new lines.

22nd. — Cigar Makers Union 97, Boston, elected officers. — Pattern Makers Union, Boston, discussed the question of establishing a dry dock at Charlestown at which the larger war vessels could be repaired. It was decided to call a conference of boiler makers, ship carpenters, calkers, machinists, riggers, moulders, core makers, brass workers, rope workers, marine engineers, and seamen to consider the matter. A committee was appointed. — Journeymen Barbers Union, Brockton, held semi-annual election of officers. — At a meeting of Weavers' executive committee, Fall River, complaints were made of poor material. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$21.65 in stoppage allowance. — Local branch of International Association of Machinists, Lowell, held meeting for purpose of perfecting organization.

23d. — Street Railway Men's Union, Boston, composed of employes of the West End Street Railway Co., held meeting and decided upon immediate strike in order to enforce recognition of the union. The strike went into effect on certain parts of the line on the 24th, but was not successful. — Loom Fixers Union, Fall River, elected officers. — Boot & Shoe Workers Union held a meeting in Rowley in the interest of organization.

27th. — Building Trades Council, Boston, admitted delegates from Roofers Protective Union. A committee was appointed to arrange for a meeting of the entire building trades of Boston in the interest of the eight-hour working day. — Fourth semi-annual joint convention of Massachusetts and Rhode Island State Branches of Bakers and Confectioners International Union was held in Boston. Delegates present represented 1600 bakers and confectioners, a gain of 300 during past six months. Reports showed conditions of labor to be most favorable in Brockton. The executive board was directed to make an effort to organize every unorganized locality. Legislation on better sanitary regulations in bakeries was advocated, and it was voted to give the legislative body power to raise necessary funds to secure favorable legislation and for exposing unsanitary bakeries. — Bakers and Confectioners Union, Boston, discussed general condition of city bakeries and reforms suggested. Seventeen new members were admitted and officers were elected. — Typographical Union 13, Boston, adopted resolution in favor of the abolition of the contract system in the department of public printing and the establishment instead of a municipal printing office. The proposed increase in postal rates on second class matter was condemned. A resolution was adopted expressing sympathy with the conductors and motormen of the West End Street Railway and another objecting to a twenty-year lease of the subway. — Freight Handlers Union 6527, A. F. of L., Boston, elected officers. — Bartenders Union, Boston, admitted new members. — Street Department Workers Union 6064, A. F. of L., Boston, admitted eight new members. Objections were made to system of numbered badges. — Delegates representing ten organizations were present at a meeting of the Central Labor Union, Fall River. Copies of the new constitution were distributed. Delegates from the Barbers Union made complaint of non-union shops and members of organized labor were recommended to refuse patronage to such shops.

29th. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, paid out \$10.65 for stoppage of machinery and \$4 for accidents. — Painters and Decorators Union, Worcester, held election of officers. — Carpenters of Worcester held a meeting and took necessary steps towards the formation of a new union. — Bricklayers and Plasterers Union, Worcester, held annual election of officers.

30th. — Spinners' executive committee, Fall River, discussed arguments used by Fall River manufacturers before the tariff committee. It was agreed that the principal reason why Americans were unable to compete with English manufacturers, was on account of high salaries paid officials.

LABOR LEGISLATION — 1897.

[CHAP. 52.]

RESOLVE TO PROVIDE FOR A SPECIAL REPORT ON THE VARIOUS METHODS OF EMPLOYING PRISONERS ON PUBLIC WORKS AND LANDS.

Resolved, That the general superintendent of prisons be directed to make an examination of the various methods of employing prisoners on public works and lands, and to submit a special report thereon to the general court in the month of February in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. The said general superintendent, with the approval of the governor and council, may expend a sum not exceeding nine hundred dollars for carrying out the purposes of this resolve. [Approved April 21, 1897.]

[CHAP. 105.]

AN ACT MAKING APPROPRIATIONS FOR CARRYING OUT THE PROVISIONS OF THE ACT RELATING TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF LABOR IN THE PRISONS OF THE COMMONWEALTH.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The sums hereinafter mentioned are appropriated, to be paid out of the treasury of the Commonwealth from the ordinary revenue, for the purposes specified, to meet expenses for the year ending on the thirty-first day of December in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, to wit:—

For maintaining industries at the state prison, on the basis of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-six, a sum not exceeding one hundred thousand dollars.

For maintaining industries at the Massachusetts reformatory, a sum not exceeding fifty thousand dollars.

For maintaining industries at the reformatory prison for women, a sum not exceeding three thousand dollars.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved February 26, 1897.]

[CHAP. 161.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO CO-OPERATIVE BANKS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

No co-operative bank, nor any person acting in its behalf, shall take or receive a fee, brokerage, commission, gift or other consideration for or on account of a loan made by or on behalf of such corporation, other than appears on the face of the note or contract by which such loan purports to be made; but nothing herein contained shall apply to any reasonable charge for services in the examination of property and titles and preparation and recording of conveyances to such corporation as security for its loans. Whoever violates a provision of this section shall be punished by fine of not less than one hundred nor more than one thousand dollars. [Approved March 17, 1897.]

[CHAP. 221.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE THE CITY OF BOSTON TO ESTABLISH PUBLIC GYMNASIA.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. The city of Boston may establish public gymnasia, not exceeding one to each ward of the city, and may accept donations of lands or buildings fitted with gymnastic apparatus.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 1, 1897.]

[CHAP. 235.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE BOSTON CO-OPERATIVE BUILDING COMPANY.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. All issues of the capital stock of the Boston Co-operative Building Company in excess of two hundred thousand dollars, made under the authority of chapter one hundred and eighty-four of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-two prior to the year eighteen hundred and ninety, amounting to nineteen thousand dollars in par

value, are hereby ratified and confirmed, and said stock so issued is made valid to all intents and purposes.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved April 2, 1897.*]

[CHAP. 265.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF GAS FITTERS AND TO THE SUPERVISION OF THE BUSINESS OF GAS FITTING IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. No person, firm or corporation shall engage in or work at the business of gas fitting in the city of Boston after the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, either as employer or as a journeyman, unless such person, firm or corporation has received a license therefor in accordance with the provisions of this act. The word "journeyman", as used in this act, shall be deemed to mean one who personally does any gas fitting or any work in connection therewith which would be subject to inspection under the provisions of this act.

SECTION 2. Every person, firm or corporation desiring to engage in the business of gas fitting in the city of Boston shall make application therefor to the building commissioner, and shall, at such time and place as may be designated by the board of examiners hereinafter provided for, to whom such application shall be referred, be examined as to his qualifications for such business.

SECTION 3. The board of examiners shall consist of the building commissioner, the chairman of the board of health, who shall be ex officio members of said board and serve without compensation, and a third member, to be chosen by the board of health, who shall be a practical gas fitter of at least five years' continued practical experience during the years next preceding the date of appointment. Said third member shall be chosen within thirty days after the passage of this act, for a term ending on the first day of May in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and thereafter annually; and he shall be allowed a sum not exceeding five dollars for each day of actual service, to be paid from the treasury of the city of Boston.

SECTION 4. Said board of examiners shall, as soon as may be after the appointment of said third member, meet and organize by the selection of a chairman and clerk, and shall then designate the times and places for the examination of all applicants desiring to engage in or work at the business of gas fitting in the city of Boston. Said board shall examine said applicants as to their practical knowledge of gas fitting, shall submit the applicant to some satisfactory form of practical test, and, if satisfied of the competency of the applicant, shall so certify to the building commissioner, who shall thereupon issue a license to such applicant, authorizing him to engage in or work at the business of gas fitting, first requiring him to register in the office of the said building commissioner his name, place of business or residence, license number, date of examination, and in what capacity licensed. In case of a firm or corporation, the examination of one member of the firm, or of the manager of the corporation, shall satisfy the requirements of this act. The fee for the license of any employing gas fitter shall be two dollars, and for a journeyman, fifty cents; and said license shall continue in force until revoked or cancelled, but shall not be transferable.

SECTION 5. The building commissioner shall appoint, after the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, such a number of inspectors of gas fitting as the board of examiners may from time to time determine. Said inspectors shall be practical gas fitters of at least five years' continued practical experience, and shall, before appointment, be subject to an examination before the civil service commissioners. The compensation of said inspectors shall be determined by the building commissioner, subject to the approval of the mayor; and such inspectors shall hold office until removed by said commissioner, with the approval of the mayor, for malfeasance, incapacity or neglect of duty. Said inspectors shall inspect all new work relating to gas fitting in new and in old buildings, the connections and use of such work, and shall report all violations of this act or of any act or ordinance relating thereto, which now exists or may be hereafter enacted or ordained; and they shall also perform such other appropriate duties as may be required by the building commissioner.

SECTION 6. Every licensed gas fitter shall display his license number conspicuously at his place of business.

SECTION 7. On and after the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven no building shall be piped or fitted for gas, nor shall any repairs be made in such piping or fittings, nor fixtures placed, unless a permit shall be granted therefor by

the building commissioner. Every licensed gas fitter desiring to perform any work relating to piping or fitting a building for gas, or to repair gas piping or fittings, or to place fixtures therein, shall file an application therefor at the office of the building commissioner, giving the correct location, name and address of the owner, the intended use and material of the building, and a full and complete statement of the work proposed and material to be used, and shall, if required by said building commissioner, furnish a plan thereof, which shall be subject to his approval. All materials used and work performed under the provisions of this section shall be subject to such regulations as shall be made by the board of health and the building commissioner.

SECTION 8. No gas pipe which may be introduced into any building shall be let into the timbers, beams or girders, unless the same is placed within thirty-six inches of the end of said timber, beam or girder, and in no building shall the said pipes be let into the timbers, beams or girders, more than two inches in depth. No person shall disconnect or remove any gas meter, except the duly authorized representative of the gas company owning such meter.

SECTION 9. All gas brackets shall be placed at least three feet below any ceiling or woodwork, unless the same is properly protected by a shield, in which case the distance shall not be less than eighteen inches. Nothing in this act shall be construed to affect the operations of any gas company upon its own premises or upon its mains and service pipes.

SECTION 10. The board of health of said city by its inspectors shall from time to time, as it deems proper, inspect the gas fixtures and appliances in any building, and shall make such requirements relating thereto as it deems the public health requires, and the owner of such building shall comply with such requirements.

SECTION 11. Any person violating any of the provisions of this act shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be subject to a fine of not exceeding one hundred dollars for each offence, and if such person has received a license under this act his license may be revoked by the building commissioner.

SECTION 12. The building commissioner shall include in his annual report to the city council a report of the proceedings of the building department under this act, and shall include therein a report of the board of examiners appointed under this act, giving their proceedings during the year ending on the first day of February.

SECTION 13. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

SECTION 14. This act shall take effect upon its passage, except so far as is hereinbefore otherwise provided. [Approved April 10, 1897.]

[CHAP. 273.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO MARKING THE CARRYING CAPACITY OF LIGHTERS OR OTHER VESSELS EMPLOYED IN TRANSPORTING STONE, GRAVEL OR SAND.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Every lighter or other vessel employed in transporting stone sold by weight, or in transporting gravel or sand, shall be marked in the manner prescribed by section fourteen of chapter sixty-nine of the Public Statutes, or the weight which such lighter or other vessel is capable of carrying shall be indicated as follows; by having in the hold of such lighter or vessel, at each end thereof, and as near as practicable to the extremities of the space where the cargo is usually carried, a glass tube with a stopcock at the bottom; said tube shall be mounted upright upon a scaleboard of metal or wood, having thereon marks or figures so arranged as to indicate the weight of the cargo when the water in the tube shall reach the bottom of a figure or mark on the scaleboard.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 10, 1897.]

[CHAP. 325.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE REGISTRATION BY THE CIVIL SERVICE COMMISSIONERS OF APPLICANTS FOR LABOR.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Applicants for positions in the labor service of the Commonwealth or of the cities thereof shall be allowed to register, to the number of five hundred, on the first Monday of February, May, August, and November in each year, at the places appointed for the registry of such applicants, and any rules heretofore made by the civil service commissioners which are inconsistent with the provision of this act are hereby annulled.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved April 29, 1897.]

[CHAP. 343.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LICENSING OF CONDUCTORS, DRIVERS AND DESPATCHERS
OF STREET CARS IN THE CITY OF BOSTON.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section one of chapter fifty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as amended by chapter ninety-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty, is hereby further amended by inserting in the fifth line, after the word "conductors", the word:—motormen,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 1.* The board of police commissioners of the city of Boston shall, upon the recommendation of the president, superintendent, or board of directors of any street railway corporation using the streets of said city, issue licenses from time to time to the conductors, motormen and drivers of the street cars of the said several street railway corporations, and also to the persons employed to start or despatch the cars of said corporations from the stables, stations, depots, and other places within said city; and said board of police commissioners may, after due notice and a hearing, revoke any such license at any time for sufficient cause. Such licenses shall continue and remain in force until surrendered by the licensee or until revoked by said board of police commissioners, and shall contain such provisions and conditions as said board shall determine: *provided, however,* that the fee to be paid for each license shall not exceed the sum of twenty-five cents.

SECTION 2. Section three of chapter fifty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine is hereby amended by striking out the word "horses", in the eighth line, and inserting in place thereof the word:—cars,—so as to read as follows: *Section 3.* Said board of police commissioners shall require the members of their department to observe and direct the persons licensed under this act, and to cause them to conform to the laws of the Commonwealth, the ordinances of the city of Boston, the regulations of the board of aldermen of said city, and the rules of said board of police commissioners relating to the use of the tracks, the speed of the cars, and especially to the obstructions of public travel, by the management of the street cars; said police officers shall secure the necessary testimony, and shall report to the board of police commissioners every instance of the wilful or persistent violation by any licensee of any such law, ordinance, regulation or rule, or any refusal to obey the request of said officers respecting the management of any street car.

SECTION 3. Section four of chapter fifty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine is hereby amended by striking out the words "drive any horses attached to", in the first and second lines, and inserting in place thereof the words:—act in the capacity of driver or motorman on,—and by inserting after the word "stables", in the third line, the words:—or car houses,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 4.* Any person who shall act in the capacity of driver or motorman on any street car in any street in the city of Boston, except at the stables or car houses of said corporations, or shall act in the capacity of conductor, starter or despatcher at any place within the limits of said city, without being licensed therefor, as herein provided, or who shall act in such capacity in violation of the provisions or conditions, or after the revocation of such license, shall forfeit and pay a sum not exceeding twenty dollars for each offence.

SECTION 4. Section five of chapter fifty-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and seventy-nine, as amended by chapter ninety-nine of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty, is hereby further amended by inserting after the word "driver", in the third line, the word:—motorman,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 5.* No person whose license shall have been revoked pursuant to the provisions of this act, shall be reinstated, or receive a new license as conductor, driver, motorman, starter or despatcher on any street railway in the city of Boston, within a period of two months from the date of the revocation of his license, unless by the assent of said commissioners. [*Approved May 6, 1897.*]

[CHAP. 344.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE ADULTERATION OF FOOD.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. No person shall within this Commonwealth manufacture for sale, offer for sale, or sell any article of food which is adulterated within the meaning of this act.

SECTION 2. The term "food", as used herein, shall include all articles used in food or drink by man, whether simple, mixed or compound.

SECTION 3. An article shall be deemed to be adulterated within the meaning of this act in the case of food:—1. If any substance or substances have been mixed with it, so as to lower or depreciate or injuriously affect its quality, strength or purity. 2. If any inferior or cheaper substance or substances have been substituted wholly or in part for it. 3. If any valuable or necessary constituents or ingredient have been wholly or in part taken from it. 4. If it is in imitation of or is sold under the name of another article. 5. If it consists wholly or in part of a diseased, decomposed, putrid, tainted or rotten animal or vegetable substance or article, whether manufactured or not, or, in the case of milk, if it is produced from a diseased animal. 6. If it is colored, coated, polished or powdered in such a manner as to conceal its damaged or inferior condition, or if by any means it is made to appear better, or of greater value, than it really is. 7. If it contains any added substance or ingredient which is poisonous or injurious to health: *provided*, that the provisions of this act shall not apply to mixtures or compounds recognized as ordinary articles or ingredients of articles of food, if every package sold or offered for sale is distinctly labelled as a mixture or compound, with the name and per cent. of each ingredient therein, and if such mixtures or compounds are not injurious to health.

SECTION 4. No person shall offer for sale any canned articles of food after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, except goods packed prior to the passage of this act, unless such articles bear a mark to indicate the grade or quality thereof, together with the name and address of the person, firm or corporation which packed the same, or of the dealer who sells the same.

SECTION 5. All canned articles of food prepared from dried products which have been soaked before canning shall be plainly marked by an adhesive label, having on its face the word "Soaked", in letters not less in size than two line pica, of legible type; and all cans, jugs and other packages containing maple syrup or molasses shall be plainly marked by an adhesive label, having on its face the name and address of the person, firm or corporation which made or prepared the same, together with the name and quality of the ingredients of the goods, in letters of the size and description above-specified.

SECTION 6. Any person, firm or corporation falsely stamping or labelling any cans, jars or other packages, containing fruit, or food of any kind, or knowingly permitting such false stamping or labelling, and any person, firm or corporation violating any of the provisions of this act, shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and shall be punished by a fine of not less than ten dollars nor more than one hundred dollars in the case of vendors, and in the case of manufacturers and those falsely or fraudulently stamping or labelling such cans, jars or other packages, by a fine of not less than one hundred dollars nor more than five hundred dollars.

SECTION 7. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent herewith are hereby repealed.

[Approved May 6, 1897.]

[CHAP. 374.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE SUPPORT OF THE POOR IN TOWNS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows:

SECTION 1. In towns where paupers are provided for otherwise than in a workhouse or almshouse the overseers of the poor shall investigate each place where the town paupers are to be supported, and shall make such contract for the support of town paupers as in the judgment of the overseers of the poor will secure proper care and maintenance for such paupers. A full and complete record of each case shall be kept, containing the terms and conditions of support agreed upon, and also a statement of what services, if any, are to be rendered by the paupers. A majority of the overseers of the poor shall certify upon the records that such investigation has been made in each case and that they are satisfied that the poor of the town will be well and properly cared for. The overseers of the poor shall visit each place where the town paupers are provided for, at least once every three months, and a record of each visit and of the condition of the paupers visited shall be kept.

SECTION 2. Any overseer of the poor who violates the provisions of this act shall be punished by fine not exceeding one hundred dollars.

SECTION 3. The state board of lunacy and charity may determine in what manner overseers of the poor shall make contracts for the support of town paupers, and may visit and inspect all places where paupers are so supported, and shall have full power to enforce the provisions of this act.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [Approved May 10, 1897.]

[CHAP. 412.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO PRISON LABOR.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The number of inmates of all the prisons in this Commonwealth who may be employed in the industries hereinafter named shall be limited as follows:—In the manufacture of brushes not more than eighty; in the manufacture of cane chairs with wood frames not more than eighty; in the manufacture of clothing other than shirts or hosiery not more than three hundred and seventy-five; in the manufacture of harnesses not more than fifty; in the manufacture of mats not more than twenty; in the manufacture of rattan chairs not more than seventy-five; in the manufacture of rush chairs not more than seventy-five; in the manufacture of shirts not more than eighty, and none but women to be so employed; in the manufacture of shoes not more than three hundred and seventy-five; in the manufacture of shoe-heels not more than one hundred and twenty-five; in the manufacture of trunks not more than twenty; to be employed at stone cutting not more than one hundred and fifty; to be employed at laundry work not more than one hundred.

SECTION 2. Not over thirty per cent. of the number of inmates of any penal institution having more than one hundred inmates shall be employed in any one industry.

SECTION 3. After the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight the general superintendent of prisons shall not approve the employment of any prisoners on the contract or piece price plan in the penal institutions of the Commonwealth, except in the industry of cane seating and in the manufacture of umbrellas. All existing contracts which can be terminated by notice shall be so terminated; and the general superintendent of prisons and the principal officers of the prisons and reformatories are hereby directed to notify the contractors forthwith in accordance with the provisions of said contracts that the same will be terminated on the date named in this section.

SECTION 4. This act shall not apply to prisoners engaged in the manufacture of goods for use in the prisons or to be used in any of the public charitable institutions or hospitals of the Commonwealth.

SECTION 5. No goods manufactured in any penal or reformatory institution of this Commonwealth, house of correction or county jail, shall be sold for less than the wholesale market price prevailing at the time of such sale for goods of the same description and quality: *provided*, that this section shall not apply to goods furnished to public institutions for the use of the inmates thereof.

SECTION 6. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with this act are hereby repealed.

SECTION 7. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight. [Approved May 18, 1897.]

[CHAP. 416.]

AN ACT TO AUTHORIZE ACTIONS OF TORT AGAINST GAS AND ELECTRIC LIGHT CORPORATIONS FOR THE LOSS OF LIFE BY NEGLIGENCE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

If by reason of the negligence or carelessness of a corporation operating a gas or electric light plant or system, or of the unfitness or gross negligence or carelessness of its servants or agents while engaged in its business, the life of a person who is exercising due diligence and who is not in the employment of such corporation, is lost, the corporation shall be liable in damages not exceeding five thousand dollars nor less than five hundred dollars, to be assessed with reference to the degree of culpability of said corporation or of its servants or agents, and to be recovered in an action of tort commenced within one year from the injury causing the death, by the executor or administrator of the deceased person, for the use of the widow and children of the deceased, in equal moieties; or if there are no children, for the use of the widow; or if there is no widow, for the use of the next of kin. [Approved May 21, 1897.]

[CHAP. 434.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LABOR OF PRISONERS IN THE JAILS AND AT THE STATE FARM.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. The laws relating to the labor of prisoners in the state prison, reformatories and houses of correction shall apply to the labor of prisoners in the jails and at the

state farm; and the general superintendent of prisons shall have the same authority over the industries in the jails and at the state farm which he now has in respect to the industries in said state prison, reformatories and houses of correction.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved May 26, 1897.*]

[CHAP. 452.]

AN ACT TO REQUIRE STREET RAILWAY COMPANIES TO ENCLOSE THE PLATFORMS OF CARS DURING CERTAIN MONTHS OF THE YEAR.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. All cars purchased, built or rebuilt by any street railway company after the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and used by such company in the transportation of passengers during the months of January, February, March, November and December shall, during each of said months, have the platforms of such cars enclosed in such a manner as to protect the motormen, conductors or other employees operating said cars from exposure to the wind and inclemency of the weather: *provided*, that said platforms shall be so enclosed as not to obstruct the sight of the employees or endanger the safe management of the cars, in such manner as the board of railroad commissioners may determine. Any street railway company which fails or neglects to comply with the provisions of this act shall be fined not more than one hundred nor less than fifty dollars for each day during which such failure or neglect continues.

SECTION 2. The term "car", as used in this act, shall include all cars operated by steam, cable or electricity, which require the constant care or attention of any person on the platforms thereof while they are in motion. The term "company", shall include any corporation, partnership or person owning or operating a street railway.

SECTION 3. The superintendent or manager of any street railway or any officer or agent thereof who causes or permits any violation of the provisions of this act shall be jointly and severally liable with the corporation, partnership or person employing him to the fine hereby imposed, and in default of payment thereof may be committed to jail until the same is paid: *provided*, that he shall not be so committed for a longer period than three months.

SECTION 4. This act shall take effect on the first day of January in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-eight; but it shall not apply to any street cars operated in a city of more than fifty thousand inhabitants, unless the board of railroad commissioners, after hearing and investigation, shall certify that, in its opinion, such cars can be operated therein with safety to the public. But this exemption shall not apply to the cars of any street railway company which shall not, on or before the first day of October in the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven, file with said board a request for such hearing and investigation. [*Approved June 3, 1897.*]

[CHAP. 480.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE EMPLOYMENT OF PRISON LABOR IN THE INDUSTRY OF CANE SEATING AND IN THE MANUFACTURE OF UMBRELLAS.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. Section two of chapter four hundred and twelve of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and ninety-seven is hereby amended by adding at the end of said section the words:—except in the industry of cane seating and in the manufacture of umbrellas,—so as to read as follows:—*Section 2.* Not over thirty per cent. of the number of inmates of any penal institution having more than one hundred inmates shall be employed in any one industry, except in the industry of cane seating and in the manufacture of umbrellas.

SECTION 2. This act shall take effect upon its passage. [*Approved June 9, 1897.*]

[CHAP. 491.]

AN ACT RELATIVE TO THE LIABILITY OF EMPLOYERS TO MAKE COMPENSATION FOR PERSONAL INJURIES SUFFERED BY EMPLOYEES IN THEIR SERVICE.

Be it enacted, etc., as follows :

SECTION 1. One or more cars in motion, whether attached to an engine or not, shall constitute a train within the meaning of clause three of section one of chapter two hundred and seventy of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven and acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof.

SECTION 2. Any person who, as a part of his duty for the time being, physically controls or directs the movements of a signal, switch or train shall be deemed to be a person in charge or control of a signal, switch or train within the meaning of clause three of section one of chapter two hundred and seventy of the acts of the year eighteen hundred and eighty-seven and acts in addition thereto or in amendment thereof. [*Approved June 10, 1897.*]

In the year 1896, the labor unions continued agitation for a shorter working day, increased wages, and the use of union-made goods designated by means of the label. Considerable effort was also made in the interest of organization, unions being formed in several trades hitherto unorganized. Owing to the general curtailment of production and the necessary idleness of several thousand employ  s, the labor unions were particularly beneficial by paying to members a fixed sum weekly, thus supplying a means of living in place of loss of employment. The labor laws enacted by the Legislature during the past year, were due chiefly to the labor unions. The settlement of labor difficulties by the principle of arbitration was adhered to more strictly than in previous years. The principal subjects receiving the endorsement of organized labor were the abolition of contract labor on public work; raising of the compulsory school age; further restriction of hours of labor for women and children; and the extension of factory laws to mercantile establishments. New members reported admitted to various unions numbered 1,637, a slight increase over the preceding year. New organizations formed numbered 34, with 1,454 charter members. These figures are probably less than the actual number.

